Current Topics

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1890.

The new weaving list, as settled between Messrs. Rawlinson and Brothers, was last week before the representatives of the operatives at Bury, on Saturday last, when it appears to have been received with a certain amount of disfavour. Why this should have been so we are puzzled to understand, for an arrangement more equitable between the parties to a contract it would be difficult to devise. It was not possible that the employers could have the highest rates paid in any one district to become the standard to which all others should conform, and had such an arrangement been made it would have been unacceptable, as certainly those districts at the opposite extreme would have resisted its imposition with all the force they could command. Such an arrangement would have involved numerous districts in long and costly strikes, and the new list, instead of being the benefit of better and more peaceful times, would have been transformed into a standard of war, and would have caused the loss of a thousand and more money in contention in a very short time than the fractional differences in dispute could amount to in a century. An arrangement that theoretically works out in a complex subject like a weaving list to a sum of within threepence in the pound of a worker’s earnings can hardly be calculated to a greater nicety. To accomplish this it must have been constructed on the give-and-take principle, and with such an equilibrium on both sides it could not be surpassed. The actual working results will, in a very short time, unquestionably be in the favour of the operatives, if they are not as far as the first week of its coming into force. To guard, therefore, with such a perfectly obvious fair arrangement would be the most ill-advised proceeding that could be taken, and any advice in favour of such a course, no matter from whom or from what source it may come, will afford demonstration that the person tendering it has not the welfare of the operatives at heart. We trust, therefore, that at the meeting of the operatives to-day for the further consideration of the subject the new list will be promptly adopted, and the question set at rest for another forty years.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE

When will nations learn to act with some degree of consistency? France, along with most of the other nations of Europe, has been declaiming against the McKinley Bill of the United States on account of its imposing additional duties upon French productions, mainly silk. Yet, with all the urgency that the nature of her institutions and her treaty engagements will permit, she is hurrying forward enactments of a similar character. On Wednesday, the textile sub-committee of the Council of Commerce agreed, by ten votes to seven, to the principle of a duty on silk. This can only be directed against Germany, Switzerland, and England, from each of which a small amount of silk goods are imported. On the part of England the silk goods of France are admitted without the slightest imposition. The conduct of the Reichstag, however, has been so unambitious, and the present instance is in perfect keeping with what has so often gone before. We suppose, however, we must endure it as well as we can.

One could understand the vigour with which the protectionist movement in France was being pushed forward, were it merely an act of retaliation against the United States—a blow in a commercial war of retaliation. But it is not so. As far as we are concerned it is a blow struck at one of her best friends. Both France and the United States, however, may as well learn soon as late that there is a point beyond which it will not be commercially safe for them to proceed in the course they seem bent upon following, as in relation to both of them a strong feeling in favour of restraining measures is springing up. This country can do without both of the much better than either can do without it—a truth upon which it will be well for both to reflect.
could establish an institution like the Technical College, in order that the youth of the town, as well as the artisans, the overlookers, and the designers, might have every opportunity of improving their taste and of developing the different branches of industry in Bradford. The results of the trade are now in a more advanced state, and that plan is to be seen to-day in the fine Technical College which Bradford now possesses, towards the support of which the local head of the firm of A. and S. Henry and Co. has contributed with no avaricious hand. The subscriptions for the presentation made on Tuesday were limited to a prince, and the address contained the signatures of 150 firms and gentlemen, the committee consisting of Messrs. George Hodgson, James Burley, John Nutter, and the late Sir Jacob Hurburgh. The opportunity was a fitting one for reference to Sir Henry's first connection with Bradford, and the changes that have since taken places in the standing of the town as a manufacturing centre. He came to the town nearly 50 years ago on the stage coach, there being at that time no railways, and, of course, no telegraphs. In those days wool-coaching was considered as exclusively by the manufacturers a certain extract rather than a trade. The leading industries of the town were confined to some ten or twelve principal articles. The hours of labour in factories were fourteen a day, and, as a rule, the workpeople generally brought provisions for education was of a very imperfect character, a large proportion of the factory hands and infants working generally being capable of even to write their names. There has been in no respect more rapid improvement than in connection with the industries of the town and in the development of the taste of the people. In the period of which Sir Henry speaks in replying to the address, the volume of trade has more than quadrupled, and one may be sure, if public parks on a fine evening or on some public holiday, to see the excellent taste which is displayed in the dress of the ladies and the design of the porticoes and trophies. One of the greatest contributing forces in this improvement has been the instruction given in the Technical School. Reforms were made at the meeting to the fact that many years ago this country was somewhat behind others in the development of taste and excellence of manufacture. In Sir Henry's opinion, at any rate in regard to the vast majority of articles, England is to this day quite abroad of any other country. Coming from such a well-informed source, this statement may be regarded as giving just cause for congratulation.

**AMERICAN WORKERS EMIGRATION.**

In the latter part of the year we drew attention to the sufferings of the negroes of the cotton states of America, afflicted by the dominion of the slaves, and pointed out the consequences that might result from the natural dissatisfaction and emigration of the coloured labourers. That this is coming true is abundantly proved by the occurrence of a most formidable disturbance of the negroes, who have risen in arms against slavery, and have been successful in some districts. In consequence of the events which have occurred, the Consul at New Orleans, Mr. Fondalyn, in a report presented to the House of Commons, says:

"Owing to causes which I need not here inquire into, the negroes having some districts of the South in large numbers, and as I write, a report comes from Charleston that 4,000 have left the State of South Carolina in one case, and that the migration is said to be going on at the rate of 1,000 a day."

Of course the causes into which the Consul did not care to inquire were simply such as those on which we commented at the time referred to, in the case of the negro slaves of the South. Continuing his remarks he says:

"From the political point of view this subject has no place in a commercial report, but it is its economical side, and from this the question arises: Can the South do without negro labour? I venture to think, after careful consideration of all that has been advanced to the contrary, that the States which form into such a peculiar district exist. Those districts are the cotton States. It might have been thought that the ruling whites would have been glad to possess the presence and services of those from whom the nature and circumstances of the case rear for many generations the white man of wood and the drawers of water of the country, and who will perform the duties more economically than any others by whom it may be endeavoured to replace them, but such appears not to be the case. There is a old saying, which bids fair to have a new illustration of its truth; that those whom the gods destroy they first make mad." Of course, and formerly, these matters concern the Americans themselves, but they also concern mankind generally, and particularly that portion of it which inhabits the United Kingdom. We are taking over vast territories in Africa, into which it is our duty to introduce civilization in the best possible form, and the doing of which will inevitably rebound to our interest as a nation. Moreover, our association with the Negro race enables us to feel assured of a race more than an ordinary interest in its welfare. What can be better or more mutually advantageous than to act upon the suggestion we have previously made, and offer to the negroes under protection a home and lands in the country from which they were so patriotically a generation ago? They would take with them the best qualities that settles and the negroes could need. They would be added to the climate, and possess a degree of civilisation far above those whom we have since exploration and the knowledge have made known to the world, whilst they would introduce into the country civilised such as the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and many other branches for which we should be glad to exchange our manufacturers. This question would be well worth the attention of the British and African Company, to whom we commend it.

**TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF BARCELONA.**

Barcelona, Spain, is well known as the chief part of the manufacturing districts of the Peninsula, and is destined growing in importance both, and the trade there arrived from the United States 26 steamers, bringing 115,300 bales of cotton, valued at $21,415,000, being an increase of 73,940 bales, or 57.606 over the previous year. There seems to have been no increase in the importation of spun yarn from the United Kingdom. The trade in raw-spun yarns appears, according to our Consul at Barcelona, to have been almost lost by the British spinners, who appear to be too heavily handicapped, as regards rates of wages and hours of labour, to compete with the Germans, Belgians, and Americans spinners. As shown by the return of imports, a much larger quantity of raw cotton was imported this year last than was the case a year ago. The number of bales was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>From America</th>
<th>From England</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>389,309</td>
<td>397,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>127,216</td>
<td>12,264</td>
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**Textile Industry of Barcelona.**

The manufacturers, as a rule, did not make much of the new cotton, owing principally to the fact that the price of raw material was out of proportion to that of the manufactured articles. Spinners did better than weavers. All manufacturers are fully alive now to the importance of modern machinery, and enormous sums of money have been spent during the past year and in previous years in effecting the substitution of the old-made French, Belgian, and English looms for the old-fashioned machines which were put up when the factories in Catalonia were originally constructed. More manufactured goods are now exported to America and the Spanish colonies, and a great impetus has been given to trade with Morocco. Mesers Lopez and Co. keep a steamship regularly employed in running between Barcelona and the ports of Morocco. Fortunately no strikes of any importance occurred amongst factory hands during the past year.

**A POINT IN HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.**

The Arabian traveller, Dr. Gasser, has made some suggestions in his recently published book on "The Geography of Arabia," the adoption of which removes one of the references to passages which were supposed to be contained in the Old Testament. In the remarkable list of the commercial connections of Tyre, in the seventy-fourth chapter of Ezekiel, we read (v. 19) "Vedan and Javan traded with yarn for thy wares." Dr. Gasser follows several distinguished Biblical scholars in regarding the Hebrew words rendered "Vedan" and "Javan" as the same nation. "Vedan" and "Javan," says he, were all at first used synonymously, and both were given to the ship that brought them commerce to the Hebrews, as they provided the markets with iron, etc. These three places, Vedan (or "Vadan"), Javan, and Uzal, are all considered by him very appropriately with places in the same part of Arabia, stages probably on the same road. After his able argument upon the subject, it will be inexcusable to be slow in the spirit of pilgrimage, and hence this passage as illustrating the textile industry of the East in ancient times.

**DENVER, COLORADO, U.S.**

We are all familiar with the marvellous rise of American cities, and careful students also know well what this is owing, and this is not necessary to enter into the inquiry at the moment. Previously to the arrival of the wonderful city of the West, and well is it deserved the admiration bestowed upon it. But a rival of more recent origin is rapidly coming to prominence, and demand increasing for information about the new city. This is Denver, Colorado. In 1870, we are informed by the Report of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, there were only 1,721 persons, housed in 1,128 dwellings, and the cash value of all its merchandise sales was $5,000,000, whilst the product of its mines was $500,000. In the present year its inhabitants are estimated at 150,000, dwelling in 37,500 houses; whilst its real estate sales amount in round numbers to $90,000,000, the value of its manufacturers to $40,000,000, and the product of its mines last year to $20,000,000. Of course these are very interesting figures, and an index to an enormous degree of activity in every industrial and commercial direction. Well, perhaps not so much so as the iron works, for, with all its prosperity, the city is so far as it is stated, the most important in the United States, and its factories, namely, to offer free locations and freedom from taxes for a term of years; for Denver believes..."
The textile mercantile.

The new cotton cutting process.

Members of the home trade have freely discussed of late the process recently brought forward for cotton cutting, which enables one man to get through the work in much less time than by the methods hitherto in use. The invention is not, however, as some seem to imagine, designed to supersede the hand process, which is still employed. The value of the machine consists in the fact that instead of the workpeople having to walk all the length of the cloth backwards and forwards as previously, they are now making miles of ground in a day and increasing the exhausting effect of the work, the material being moved over a roller, so that the cutter remains in the same position while performing his task. It will be interesting to watch the development of this labour-saving appliance upon the trade generally. Cotton cutting has for a long time been under a cloud, and the lot of those engaged in it is undoubtedly a hard one, many of the operatives having preferred to work on short time. The new cotton cutting machine has been received with great enthusiasm. Recently, however, there has been a slight revival, one of the first indications of which was seen at Congleton recently where an unusual advance was made at places several mills. (Sibbes and Sons commenced the rise by granting an increase of 1s. per pair on some pieces, and others 6d. and 1s. 6d.) The result was that the prices were soon followed by the example, thus, so that cutters are now drawing higher wages than they have received since the depression set in six years or so ago. The labour conditions prevailing in Congleton are, no doubt, peculiar as compared with those existing in other small manufacturing towns in the silk throwers of the place and working with the first rate of the present time for the cutting mills for the not too abundant supply of work. Hands are now scarce, but we believe that the situation prevailing elsewhere will come to be paid for on a more advanced scale now that Congleton has recognized the necessity of keeping its skilled labour together.

Manufacturing in the Western States of the U.S.

It was not to be wondered at, when the prohibitive tariffs were first placed upon textile goods in the United States, that in the Western States the possibility was anticipated of transferring some of the industry from Massachusetts and Rhode Island across the Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and thus improving those districts of the country. This sentiment was, no doubt, at bottom, the same as that of the present time, with which the measures were received. The attempt was accordingly made in several of them, but the results have been only indifferently successful. Amongst the States that made the attempt and succeeded in great expectations was California. But from their introduction, manufacturing insular in the golden State have always suffered from two causes, the first of which is the higher price of skilled labour as compared with the Eastern States, and the second is the fact that skilled labour there is always in a superabundance, owing to the number of Chinese, as well as the peculiar floating population which has drifted out to the Pacific coast, and has to take employment at any price that offers. The second difficulty is the high price of coal. The deposits of coal in this State may be said to be valueless and hardly worth the expense of transporta-

The wool of Colorado sheep is especially adapted to the manufacture of blankets, Upon and underwear, of which goods there is a large local consumption in Den-

Western and the tributary country, estimated to amount to 2,700,000, and the value of woolen mill calculated on safely making the above classes of goods for the local trade alone, with every probability of being able to ship a considerable quantity to outside points. The woolen goods commanding the largest and readiest local sale are wool and merino under

work, blankets, and blankets, at present manufactured are from New Eng-

land (principally) and the Eastern States, as well as California, at an average freight of two dollars and fifty cents (25c.) per hundred pounds. A local woolen mill, it is said, would have many advantages. For instance, there would be a saving on the raw material of about five cents per pound, as it takes three pounds of "wool in the grease" to make one pound of "washed wool," saving on the freight on about five pounds going East and on the one pound of manufactured goods coming back, to say nothing of cool 

mission to middle men, storage, and insurance. The saving of fuel in Denver as against New England is from two to a half dollars (2.50 doles) to four dollars (10.00 doles) per ton. Labour is very little higher and has been calculated at the highest at one third or more than what is paid in the Eastern States. Well, having made known the attractions Denver can offer to cotton and woolen manufacturers who are desirous of choosing another point of out, we have done our duty to both them and to Denver.

The ladies gone.

Every day reveals some new illustration of the impassioned activity of the modern lady, whose determination to take possession of her "proper sphere" is so strong. She has joined a member of the gentle sex phrase it is, is impelling her to put in her claims for consideration and respect in circles where they are not of judgment done so, would have shocked the grandmothers of the present generation beyond expression. After a lady has practically won the Senior Wrangler ship it is a long way to come down to a Dress Reform Society. Here, however, the most fash
dious critic must admit that she will be perfectly at home, when it is added that the dress she is to demand is female dress. The London correspondent of our contemporary, the Manchester Guardian, writing the other day, said:

The latest novelty in associations is to form one for the express purpose of effecting such reform in women's, and more particularly, dress as would involve any departure from the recognised conventional modes, but should be perfectly healthy, comfortable, and graceful. In order to form this association a convention was held (this week) at the Mortley Hall, Regents
estreet, of which Mrs. Oudney, D.D., president, Miss Crane and Madame Boland were to the fore with witty speeches, and, with others, delivered interesting essays on dressing themselves externally in external houses. Women in all parts of the country will join the society, as it is thought that if the many isolated persons who are already endeavouring to carry out rational principles in dress were collected into one association the effectiveness of the efforts of each would be much increased. The features of the present style of dress which it is suggested that the members of the proposed association should endeavour to over come may be comprised in the three words stiffness, tightness, and weight. Amongst those who have already joined the society are Mr. John Briste, R.A., Mr. Victor Ranson, Miss Mary Davies, and the ladies already mentioned.

Now it begins to appear not impossible that some important modification of feminine attire must ultimately be made from these incessant struggles after a better dress. This being admitted, it is fair to assume that the fact is of more importance to manufacturers than to any other class of trades-people, as any considerable change must in some way or other affect the construction, texture, and style of the textile fabrics. On the other hand, these are the classes of such important customers of the textile manufacturer as the ladies is composed. It will be well, therefore, to watch these movements carefully.

The Denverers also invite woolens manufacturers so go over and dwell amongst them, and hold out tempting pictures of how well they might do by accepting their invitation. They tell us that according to statistics recently collected by the State Board of Immigration, the wool clip of Colorado for 1889 averaged 11,200,000 lbs., all of which formed a ready sale in Eastern States, fetching unsecured from 12 to 15 cents per lb., with every prospect of future increase. As the production of the State is 10 per cent. superior in quality to that grown a few years ago, in consequence of the introduction of Spanish Merino, Siberian and other good breeds of sheep, replacing or improving the native Mexican sheep, the former species. They affirm that the wool of Colorado sheep is specially adapted to the manufacture of blankets, Upon and underwear, of which goods there is a large local consumption in Den}-

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for fuel in California than it would cost in any of the eastern manufacturing centres. It adds a good deal to the price of fuel to have to bring it from a distance of 1,000 miles or more, and particularly in San Francisco, where the price of coal in New York is about one-third of what it is in San Francisco. These causes have seriously affected the prosperity of many manufacturing concerns of various kinds that have been tried on the Pacific coast. The efficient Labour Commissioner of California in an able report which he has just made states that a few years ago there were 12 woolen mills in California running 76 carding machines. At present only half that number are running with a capacity of only 25 carding machines. The principal mill on the Pacific coast, the Pioneer of San Francisco, has been obliged to close; this mill had 37 sets of carding machines and about 700 employees. The Commissioner, in stating the collapse of the woolen manufacturing industry of California, says:—

Our manufacturers in California have not only been unable to sell goods to the local market, but eastern manufacturers have shipped goods to this market and undersold manufacturers here. The Pioneer mill at San Francisco, erected especially for the purpose of woolen manufacturing, and supplying equally well the surrounding country and the east, has had to close, with the result that a superior quality of goods, has lost money year after year, and the same shareholders could realize little more than 10 per cent. on their investment. The cost of labor is greater in the far west than it is in the eastern states, and the managers of these mills have been affected by all manufacturers alike, as are eastern or middle or western. The closes of these mills, however, is not the only disadvantage under which eastern manufacturers here are laboring. There is now a large surplus of sheep on the market, which affects the sheep raisers in the same manner as raising money, they generally send their goods to distant markets. In that way California has become a favorite factor for overseas and for overseas manufacturers, and our local manufacturers have suffered the consequence. 

Aside from this there are several valid reasons why California manufacturers are placed at a decided disadvantage in the effort to compete with those of the States east of the Rockies. Those reasons, outside of some minor cases, may be summed up as follows:—Higher rate of interest on loans, higher wages paid to employed, higher prices paid for fuel, higher water rates, higher taxes, higher rates for insurance. To the populations of the Western States the moral of this ought to be the formation of a reserve never to rest until they are enabled to freely supply their requirements from any market they like.

THE CRISIS OF INDIAN.

India is a factor of so much importance to the welfare of this country that we may reasonably be excused if we regard everything in connection with it as of the greatest interest. The prosperity of Lancashire depends, in some degree, much greater than is generally known, upon occurrence of sunnante and rain in the seasons over the Indian Peninsula. It is seldom that the former is deficient; it is a short supply of the latter that is mostly feared. In former times, and not long ago, this meant distress and famine in which millions of the population usually perished. Thanks to the opening up of the country by railways under our recent victories this is no longer liable to occur, so much sufficient at least to ward off famine from being transmitted to the districts in which scarcity exists. Though enormous advances in the price of rice advances to such an extent as to absorb the entire scarcity earnings of the people. In this contingency there is little or nothing left where to put money. The rice of Calcutta and Lancashire quickly feels the demand in the decline for the demands of its spinners and looms. It is, therefore, always gratifying to have the assurance that an abundant and monsoon or rainy season is a fact and not a contingency. This is now the case, as a telegram from Calcutta, on Tuesday last, announced that the fact that the monsoon has now well established, and the rainfall, so far as the season has gone, has been abundant. Unless, therefore, there be a premature cessation of rain, the crops of Lancashire are insured, and therewith a favourable position for the prosperity of Lancashire is assured.

FEES IN COTTON SHIPS.

All our readers interested in cotton will be aware of the frequent incidents which arise occur on board cotton ships, when just about to leave port. Our consul at New Orleans transmits the following as shipping from the maritime journals following as shipping from the maritime journals:—

To a gentleman who had lived in an American port for some years, he expressed his opinion that most of these fires were immediately, or that it is the cotton not actually set on fire, some substance was placed with it in the hope that a fire would break out within a short time. This was the opinion of a man in the business, and the expert commissioner. He stated that he had seen the cotton which was set on fire and realized little more than 10 per cent. on their investment. The cost of labor is greater in the far west than it is in the eastern states, and the managers of these mills have been affected by all manufacturers alike, as are eastern or middle or western. The closes of these mills, however, is not the only disadvantage under which eastern manufacturers here are laboring. There is now a large surplus of sheep on the market, which affects the sheep raisers in the same manner as raising money, they generally send their goods to distant markets. In that way California has become a favorite factor for overseas and for overseas manufacturers, and our local manufacturers have suffered the consequence.

There is still trouble in the air with the gas workers. The gas stokers of Leeds have been trying to effect a compromise, which fire occurred on board cotton ships, when just about to leave port. Our consul at New Orleans transmits the following as shipping from the maritime journals:—

LAUS and its gas strike.

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the defence to prove that nothing was said by Kendall either about knabbing or making for the bush.

Such is a condensed report of the proceedings, which hardly does justice to the plaintiff's case.

The magistrates gave the evidence the most considerate examination and were of opinion that intimidation was proved, but this being the first case that had been brought under their notice for some years, instead of imprisoning the defendant, fined him in the mitigated penalty of £5 and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment. This was a decision all bounden them would heartily approve. Otherwise the offender would not go to prison; the fine would be paid by the Association.

Now we would put it to the working-man of Preston whether it is not time to consider this question as between man and man; and with all the bias of self-interest, and to ask themselves whether, after they have left employment of their own accord, they can, with any sense of justice to their fellow workers, as a class prevent others from taking it up? We understand that a firm of tailors in Preston have sent word to all the tailors in the town informing them that they will not employ any work that has been taken from them, and have determined that all tailors shall work the same hours as themselves. This is a course of action that will be followed by the tailors in the town and by all the tailors in the county. We understand that the tailors in the town are determined to maintain their own wages and that they will not employ any work that has been taken from them. If they succeed in this, it will be an example to other tradesmen of the county to follow.

The text continues with descriptions of textile materials and their uses, mentioning the advancement of people in the industrial arts, the beauty of the materials, the workmanship, and the various uses of these materials. It also discusses the impact of industrialization on local communities and the economic changes that have occurred.

The document concludes with a section on the textile trade in different parts of the world, highlighting the various techniques and materials used in different regions. It mentions the influence of technological advancements on the textile industry and the role of government policies in shaping the industry's development.

Throughout the text, the author emphasizes the importance of preserving traditional craft skills and the role of education in maintaining the quality of textile materials. The document also touches on the impact of trade and commerce on the textile industry, discussing the role of merchants and traders in disseminating knowledge and skills.

Overall, the text provides a comprehensive overview of the textile industry, highlighting its historical development, technological advancements, and the economic and social impacts of the industry on various communities.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

July 2, 1958

Letters from Readers.

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the opinions of his correspondents.

THE PROPOSAL FOR A TOP MARKET

In the report of the discussion at the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, reproduced in your issue of the 9th inst., we notice a statement by the Mayor that the establishment of a central market in London had been "suggested by the London Archbishops." We take leave to say that this is an entirely misrepresentation. Such a course, so far from being suggested by the London Archbishops, is, on the contrary, very humbly presented by a majority of their body, and the request conveyed through them to the Bradford Chamber for a continuation of, and the suppression of an opinion upon, the question was made absolutely at the instance and on behalf of the London Archbishops Clearing-houses. Evidently, by whom the subject was initiated, and of this the Chamber was made fully aware when being addressed on the matter. As the Mayor's statement, although no doubt inadvertent, may be calculated to be a false impression upon your readers, we shall be much obliged by your giving an early and prominent insertion of this letter in your forthcoming issue of your Journal.

We are, etc.,

C.A. EDEN & Co.

C. I. Rainhill-street, B.C., London.

July 7th, 1958.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. W. (Worcester).—We have listened with great interest to the discussion between Mr. J. W. Gurney and Mr. W. A. A. At this meeting, it was agreed that the Milling Process was of great importance to the future of the industry.

J. W. A. (Birmingham).—For the treatment of the cotton, we use the "S" or "P" process for the production of the "S" or "P" cotton. This process is very suitable for the production of the "S" or "P" cotton, and is of great importance to the future of the industry.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY

COTTON TROUSERING.

No. 1.—Indian cotton trousering from the Khetra district, Madras. Lengths: 2 yards 4 inches; weight, 84 inches; width, 7 canvases, 20 in a bundle, 12 pieces, two in a shed. Woven and warps 80. Four ends and canvases in warp stripe, 8 dark blue, 24 unbleached gray, 90; other gray, unbleached and self-color grey. No. 2.—Stone red as No. 1. Counts of warp and weft 24 and 80. Per yard: 4 yards 3 inches. Woven and warps 80. Four ends and canvases in warp stripe, 8 dark blue, 24 unbleached gray, 90; other gray, unbleached and self-color grey. This cloth is made at Agra, Burma.

DRESS FABRICS.

Designs 127 and 156 are supplied for this class of goods. Design 127 is a very simple yet very neat pattern on sixteen threads and thirty-five picks, but by employing a point draft as indicated only eight shafts need be employed. Taking into consideration, therefore, the number of shafts employed, this pattern is very effective. As developed here it is suitable for a cotton warp and a more robust material as follows:—

Designs 127 and 156 are supplied for this class of goods. Design 127 is a very simple yet very neat pattern on sixteen threads and thirty-five picks, but by employing a point draft as indicated only eight shafts need be employed. Taking into consideration, therefore, the number of shafts employed, this pattern is very effective. As developed here it is suitable for a cotton warp and a more robust material as follows:—

Warp.

All 2/30's cotton. 30's or 50's wool.

Designs 156 is a very simple yet very neat pattern on sixteen threads and thirty-five picks, but by employing a point draft as indicated only eight shafts need be employed. Taking into consideration, therefore, the number of shafts employed, this pattern is very effective. As developed here it is suitable for a cotton warp and a more robust material as follows:—

Designs 127 and 156 are supplied for this class of goods. Design 127 is a very simple yet very neat pattern on sixteen threads and thirty-five picks, but by employing a point draft as indicated only eight shafts need be employed. Taking into consideration, therefore, the number of shafts employed, this pattern is very effective. As developed here it is suitable for a cotton warp and a more robust material as follows:—

Weft.

All 10/30's blue silk. 10/30's yellow silk. 30's and 50's wool. 72 picks per inch. If a cotton warp be used, as in the first case, the solid squares may be formed by the introduction of an extra weft, under which circumstances colour must be taken into account and carefully considered. All worsted warp and weave may also be used in the same manner to give a more robust material as follows:—

WORSTED TROUSERING.

In Design 156 a square weave arrangement has been made for the introduction of colour:

Warp.

1st 4/20's black worsted.
2nd 4/20's very dark blue, brown worsted.
3rd 4/20's black worsted.
4th 4/20's dark blue or black peacock green worsted.
5th 4/20's black worsted.
6th 4/20's red 6/4's.

Weft.

All black worsted.
48 picks per inch.

The sixteenth threads of the Campbell twist and diagonal are introduced to give a distinct stripe, and the middle of which go the coloured threads. These threads must be very neutral since they are so prominent. The Mayo or Campbell twist may be used in the place of the 8 and diagonal, if lower shafts will be needed, twenty being required in the first case, but only twelve in the second.

DESIGN 127.

perhaps rather large for employing thus, but if a very bold figure is its complement, or if it be reduced in size, it should prove very effective. In Design 156 the same figure has been utilized on a more comprehensive principle, being placed in all the effective positions possible. Rather more than a repeat is given, in order to give a complete idea of the figure and the principle already mentioned in one of the articles, in the "Arrangement of Figures." A design like the one under consideration, or more particularly 127, if developed in solid colours, would appear unoriginal if a different geometrical figure were the prominent characteristics, but if due attention be taken to subdue any mark of a figure to show too prominently by the introduction of equally interesting figures, as in Design 127, thus the mind, in contemplating such a design, becomes lost in a maze of wonderment as to its origin, at the same time suggesting any evidences of skill apparent. It will be noticed that in this design under consideration 156 several definite figures are involved: thus we may pick out the square, the star, and also the two figures combined in Design 127, whilst all these in union produce another figure, which is entirely lost by the repetition of its components, but which is, nevertheless, suggested.
Machinery and Appliances.

PATENT SLOW MOTION FOR GRINDING CARDING ENGINE CYLINDERS.

Messrs. John Tatham and Sons, Limited, Rochdale.

The purpose of grinding the wire clothing upon the flats of the Revolving Flat Carding Engine has for some time engaged the attention of inventors and machine makers. Notices of inventions for this purpose have from time to time appeared in these columns, and amongst other we have had occasion to review an arrangement, the invention of Mr. Thomas Knowles, of Bolton. We have now pleasure in introducing a simple arrangement, the invention of Mr. Knowles, the object of which is to give a slow movement to the grinder whilst the operation of grinding is going on.

The reason why a slow motion is preferred to the customary rapid revolution are now pretty well understood, but stated broadly it is now considered that the wire to be ground should either be stationary or move so slowly that the grinding roller shall have a full opportunity to act equally upon each wire as it passes between the grinding roller, which cannot be done whilst the cylinder is in rapid revolution.

In order to procure the useful slow movement of the cylinder many devices have been introduced. The one to which we now call attention has the merit of simplicity combined with neatness of parts and facility of application, there being no change of strap, bands, pulley or wheels required. Reference to the accompanying illustration will enable the reader readily to understand the arrangement referred to.

It will be noticed that the whole of the gearing required for the production of the needed speed is contained within the fast and loose pulleys of the carding engine. The letter a, Fig. 3, represents the loose pulley p and n representing the fast pulley. Between these fast and loose pulleys, and carried upon the boss of each or either of them, is the disc b. This disc carries the train of wheels required to transmit the motion of the loose pulley to the fast pulley, and so to the cylinder at a reduced ratio, but, as in the ordinary working of the carding engine, the fast pulley, loose pulley, and disc all run round together, the disc b is provided with a groove into which may be placed, when required, the band k. This band, drawn tightly round the disc b and secured to the bracket r, prevents the revolution of the disc b, and the strap being placed upon the loose pulley a, gives the required motion to the cylinder through the train of wheels to be hereafter described.

The wheel s is fixed upon the boss of the loose pulley a, driving the carriers b, c, in like manner e drives d, e, and e drives f, g, and g drives h, these being all carried by studs upon the disc b. In its turn the wheel s drives i, which, being fixed upon the fast pulley n, gives the required motion to the cylinder. Any of the above wheels being interchangeable, the speed may be varied at pleasure.

It will thus be obvious that a very desirable result is easily and simply attained. The new arrangement is being made by Messrs. John Tatham and Sons, Limited, Rochdale, who will be glad to answer any inquiries regarding it.

Messrs. G. H. Holden and Co. (successors to Thomas Unsworth and Co.), machinists, have removed from Carr-street, Blackburn, to Commercial Iron Works, Knott Mill, Manchester, which, being new and more commodious premises, will afford greater facilities for the transaction of their increasing business.

A movement is on foot to export Egyptian cotton to America, and an agent is already on route to make necessary arrangements. The idea of the promoters of the scheme is that the cost of transportation will be less, and the States is so great that they will be able to send the Egyptian product to the United States as a profit.

MEASURING THE ELASTICITY AND RESISTANCE OF A THREAD.

This apparatus, which is the invention of M. C. Wenner, engineer, of Zurich, indicates the elasticity of a thread as well as its resistance, that is, the tension to which the thread can be exposed without breaking. It can be moved either by hand or by a screw, and the thread which is to be tested passes along continuously at the speed of 15 metres per minute.

The apparatus consists of two pairs of cylinders, a and b, the former conical and the latter cylindrical. Between these pairs of cylinders is hung a spring balance at a certain height. The cylinders a are controlled by means of a toothed-wheel work arrangement, by the cylinders b, which receive their motion by the pulley p or the fly-wheel m. The two pairs of cylinders have the same rapidity. The pressure cylinders a and b are covered, the former with canvas and the latter with leather, and serve to hold the thread so that there cannot be any slipping. The greatest diameter of the cylinders a is equal to the diameter of the cylinders b. A guide, t, which can be displaced by a screw, regulates the entrance of the thread into between cylinders a.

Lastly, the apparatus is provided with an automatic disengaging gear, which causes the machine to stop as soon as the thread breaks.

The following is the way in which the apparatus acts:—The thread to be tested, after being introduced into the guide, is taken up by the cylinders a, when the pulley p passes over the little grooved pulley of the spring-balance in order to be taken by the cylinders b, from which it is rolled on to a cylinder fitted with velvet. As the cylinders a furnish smaller lengths of thread than those absorbed by the cylinders b, a draught results between these two pairs of cylinders. This draught must correspond to the elongation of the thread produced by the tension of the spring-balance, that is, it must be proportional to the elasticity of the thread and the tension to which this thread will be exposed.
It will be necessary then, in order to keep the tongue of the balance always in the same position, to regulate the guide in such a manner that the difference between the quantity of the thread furnished by the cylinders and that absorbed by the cylinders is equal to the elongation of the thread. The position of the guide will indicate the degree of elongation at different tensions; in other terms it will give the elasticity of the thread. The tension to which the thread is exposed in its passage through the apparatus will be indicated in grammes by the tongue of the balance. In order to stretch the thread at the commencement of the operation, the cylinders are stopped by a disengaging arrangement. The advantages of the apparatus are stated as follows by the inventor:

1. It can be moved by transmitted power; consequently it works continuously, which makes it possible to conduct experiments on a large scale in a short time.
2. The action is exceedingly simple. Any worker can attend to it, and experiments can be made for whole hours without loss of time, and then very constant results can be obtained as to the quality of a thread.

3. It enables the manufacturer to determine in a short time the tension to which a thread can be exposed without breaking.
4. The apparatus marks, by stopping, cuts or weak places in the thread; moreover it marks the inequalities of the thread by the oscillation of the tongue of the balance.
5. It informs the weaver whether or not the yarn which he receives has the qualities necessary for the manufacture of the articles in which he deals.
6. It indicates the least difference of quality between several yarns of the same count, with a precision which cannot be attained by the best connoisseurs.
7. It is useful to determine the quality of yarn and of the raw material; to verify faults in a thread; to study the injurious influence of various operations connected with spinning; to find the best twist; and to facilitate a good understanding between buyer and seller.

Several of these machines are in use, working in Lille, Roubaix, Rouen, and Belfort, Alaisse-Lorraine, and elsewhere. For the illustration we are indebted to the Ministre des Fonds.

A new spinning mill for worsted has been founded at Geru, with a foundation capital of £150,000, in 600 shires of £150.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, ETC.

NEW COLOURING MATTERS.

Several new colouring matters have lately been placed on the market and we are obliged to the makers for particulars, which we have tried in our laboratory. Although we cannot say that all of these are likely to be of remark.

TITAN SCARLET.

This is introduced by an English firm, and is more adapted for dyeing wool than cotton. It belongs to class of the substantive colouring matters in its constitution and like them is dyed on the thread at once, in a small percentage of salt, yielding a good, although not brilliant sanguine. The colour is only moderately fast to light and air but is fast to washing and boiling in soap, so that it will be a good colour for cloths that have to be milled. Dilute acids have no action on this colour, neither has acetic acid. Strong hydrochloric acid darkens it a little, while nitric acid makes it slightly yellower. Caustic soda darkens it, so that it is very resistant to the action of injurious reagents.

TITAN RED.

This, as may be surmised by the name, is a product of the same firm, and its properties are very similar. It dyes wool a full crimson red not remarkable for brightness, but which is sold. The colour is not quite as fast to boiling with soap as the Titan scarlet, but still resists it very well. Dilute hydrochloric acids have no action on the shade, neither has hydrochloric acid; while acetic acid turns it to a red-brown shade. The acid is a very close imitation of indigo and may be used as a substitute for that dye; it is as fast to light as to air and water. In water, while fast to light, it is not fast to washing. Dilute hydrochloric acid turns the colour-brown, nitric acid turns it a brownish yellow, and caustic soda turns it to a red-brown shade. It is resistant to washing. Dioxide is likely to be a useful dyestuff.

RENO-ORANGE R.

This is a companion colour to the very well known Benzopimpinella, and belongs to the same class of cotton dyestuffs. It dyes on cloth at the boil in a bath of soap and soda or other alkaline salt, a bright reddish orange. The colour-matter is very strong, 2 per cent. being sufficient to give a full shade. The colour is fairly resistant to light and air, being about equal to Benzopimpinella in this respect; if anything, it is slightly less so. It resists boiling in soap, but is sensitive to the action of acids; dilute mineral acids turn it bright, acetic acid, brown, and strong hydrochloric acid turns it black-blue, as does also nitric acid, while caustic soda turns it a little, in which reactions it has great resemblance to Benzopimpinella. There is no doubt cotton dyers will find this colour very useful. For wool-dyeing it gives equally good results.

DIAMOND BLACK.

This is one of the newest of the coal-tar blacks, and for dyeing wool and other animal fibres will be found very useful. It dyes wool and mordanted with bichromate, and hence can be used with a great variety of other colouring matters, such as alizarine red, malachite, logwood, carnauba, etc. The wool is mordanted or one hour at the boil with:

3 parts of a solution of potash,
1 part of acetic acid,
then after rinsing, it is dyed with:
2 parts of acetic acid.

The goods are exported at 125° to 167° F. After working a short time, the temperature is gradually raised to the boil, and the dying is continued until the required shade is obtained. A better method, and one which gives fuller and better results, is to dye in one bath by boiling for one hour with:
5 per cent. of nitrate of iron,
5 per cent. of colour.

It is best to put the goods at about 100° F. and then gradually heat to the boil. It is important to have a good quality of iron, otherwise only brown shades are given, but with a good quality full blue-black shades are given. The shade obtained is not a jet black but has rather a blue shade; by using a yellow dye-stuff like copperas, in the right proportion, a black per cent, a fine black can be got, or teatric or quinquecamion may be used.

Dilute acid and alkaline solutions have no action on the dyed fibre; strong hydrochloric acid makes the shade a little greener; while nitric acid first greenes it and then turns it an orange yellow. Soaping has no action on the colour, and therefore this new black will be found suitable for cloths that have to be milled.

DIOXIDE.

This colouring-matter is a nitro-phenol derivative of dioxynaphthol; it is not a direct colour, but requires a mordant such as chrome or iron to develop it, and the colour depends upon the mordant used. With chrome black shades are obtained, with iron fine green shades. It is sent out in the form of a paste; 1 part of dye-stuff a fine yellow brown is obtained, while 1 part of dyestuff gives a good black. It can be made with wood mordanted with sulphate of iron, good shades of brown are obtained; by using a mixture of the two mordants a variety of shades are obtained, varying from chestnut brown to a brown green.

The browns obtained with dioxcine are fast to acids, both strong and weak, and to alkalies. They are very resistant to light and air, and stand boiling in soap and water very well. The greens, while fast to light, are not fast to washing. Dilute hydrochloric acid turns the colour-brown; nitric acid turns it to a brownish yellow, and caustic soda turns it to a red-brown shade. It is resistant to washing. Dioxcine is likely to be a useful dyestuff.

INDIGINE.

This is a new dyestuff, which for calico printing is very likely to be of great service. It is made in several shades: J, JD, GJ, GF, G, JG, and JG, varying from a fine indigo-blue to a bright crimson red. The dyestuff is of a basic character, derived from a base related to indolium. It is dyed on cotton with tannic acid and tartar emetic in the usual way, or sawn and tartar emetic may be used. It is a strong dyestuff, two per cent. yielding full shades. The J shade is a very close imitation of indigo and may be used as a substitute for that dyestuff; it is as fast to light as to air and water. In water, while fast to light, it is not fast to washing. Dilute hydrochloric acid turns the colour-brown, nitric acid turns it to a brownish yellow, and caustic soda turns it to a red-brown shade. It is resistant to washing. Dioxcine is likely to be a useful dyestuff.

INDOLINE.

This is a colouring matter similar to the last-named, and is used in the same way. It gives shades of green, which are very fast to light, black, but not green, and caustic soda a brownish red. It is fast to boiling in soap and water.

INDIGINE.

Also belongs to the Indolines, and dyes tannic-mordanted cotton a fine crimson red. It is a very strong colour, giving sufficient to give good shades. The shades are fast to light and moderately fast to soaping, but do not stand acids,
which turn it a greenish blue, while caustic alkali turns it maroon.

India, Nippon, India, and Rubiaean are well worth the attention of dyers and calico printers.

DYING WOOL WITH ALIZARIN COLOURS.

Before the introduction of the now well-known alizarine colours, the wool dyer had to use mordant or mordant substitute for producing fast dyes. There were many difficulties in their use which cropped up from time to time, and have been overcome to a perfectly even colour and was very hard to get, and was always a matter of uncertainty: matching colours was almost impossible by the old madder process: the dyer grew anxious every time he had to be sure: it would get; another fault was the extreme slowness of the process, which necessitated long boilings, and those by no means improved dyers out, then the insoluble powder that was used got into the wool, and the longer the boiling, obviously the more it was fixed, and its removal could only be effected by repeated washings. Frequently, to avoid all these troubles, wool dyers supplied the red woods, or archil, which are much easier to use than madder, but at the same time the shades they give are much more fugitive, and the results on that account not as satisfactory.

The same with indigo; a vat blue was satisfactory and serviceable, but was rather troublesome to use in wool dyeing; the cutter was most anxious to use and gives few shades, but these are very fugitive. When the shade wanted was such as embled dyers to adopt the madder process, and not by giving a vat blue bottom, mordanting with alum and archil, and boiling up with archil, extract, and indigo extract. The shade so got were fast to mordant, but the red was very fast, and on the goods being exposed to light; the yellow did not fade quite so much, while to tone: colours would get such results that the cloth thus dyed faded to a greenish or grey.

The introduction of alizarine got rid of all these difficulties in the way of producing colours fast and of a good shade, in this, as in all other cases, the discovery was made in a unknown way. The first known to use and gives fast shades, and these are very fugitive.

The shade wanted was such as embled dyers to adopt the madder process, and not by giving a vat blue bottom, mordanting with alum and archil, and boiling up with archil, extract, and indigo extract. The shade so got were fast to mordant, but the red was very fast, and on the goods being exposed to light; the yellow did not fade quite so much, while to tone: colours would get such results that the cloth thus dyed faded to a greenish or grey.

Indigo is a very important branch of Indian commercial production. The price of indigo has being the average annual expaire in a year. Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Ovsh, and Madras, are the principal sources of Indian indigo, and their exports are thus divided: Bengal 33,167, North-Western Provinces and Ovsh, 20,703, Madras, 25. The total area under indigo in Bengal is estimated to be 500,000 acres, and the manufacture is in the hands of European capitalists. In a fair prosperous season the crop amounts to about 350,000 maunds.

In the North-Western Provinces and Ovsh indigo is largely cultivated in the districts to the east of Allahabad, and in the central and western half of the state lying between the Ganges and the Jumna rivers, where rainfall has reached in a considerable extent of the average under this crop. The total area under indigo in the North-Western Provinces and Ovsh amounted to about 200 acres in 1861-62, the manufacture is in the hands of European capitalists.

The crop of 1861-62 was not a good one, owing to heavy and frequent rains and extremes of heat and cold, and the effects fell from 25,000 maunds in 1857-58 to 10,000 maunds in 1860.

Madras indigo is commercially less valuable than that of Northern Indigo, but a considerable quantity is cultivated on the Western Ghats, and is considered to be of good quality, but not so valuable as the Northern Indigo. The total area under indigo in Madras is about 150,000 acres. The crop was 22,500 maunds against 26,500 maunds in the previous year.

The indigo area in the Punjab is about 20,000 acres, of which 12,000 are occupied in the districts of Multan, Franklin, and Dera Ghazi Khan, where the indigo expected from the province is manufactured. The exports go to Sind and Kurruckh. During 1861-62 they amounted to 14,000 maunds, valued at 12,000 rupees per maund.

A peculiarity of Indian indigo is that it waxes in the winter, and the leaves of the plant on which the indigo is made are exposed to frost. In this way the leaves are protected from the cold, and the plant is not injured.

The dyeing of wool with alizarine is a very important branch of the textile industry, and is carried on in a great many factories in the United States. The majority of the wool dyers in the United States use alizarine dyes, and the process is worked up very efficiently.

A white is the last name of the hand who makes a number of the dye extracts, and the ground wool is dyed with the same dyes, as the manufacturer in this, and in the case of another manufacturer whose process is that the dye had to be made to the concentrated extract. We make with this the extract from the same string extract; we extract all the wools, and it would be cheaper for him to prepare his own.
The textile mercury.

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July 2, 1856.

News in brief

from local correspondents and contemporaries.

England.

Abercorn.

The masters and students of the Manchester Technical School have been visiting some of the principal engineering works in the country, and last week about 40 from the school, including both masters and students, visited Merser, Howard and Boulton’s works. They were well entertained and much interested in the technical school as works, which are in charge of Professor Mitchell. They were taken through the works, Mr. Mitchell conducting the professors and masters. In the building of the day they saw an excellent luncheon in the large room of the technical school at the works. Mr. Hoyland, secretary of the Manchester Technical School, proposed a vote of thanks to the firm, and Mr. George Boulton responded. Some time later there was a visit of about 40 students from the same school.

In consequence of a strike amongst the textile spinners at Messrs. J. Minchv and Sons, Thorne Mill, they have continued longer than originally anticipated, and the mill still remains closed. It is stated by the spinners that the masters propose reducing their wages from 1½d. to 1d. per lb. The hands should have started work at the new rate of wages on Thursday week, but rather than so they came out on strike.

Essex.

The following is the monthly trade report of the Essex Chamber of Commerce. The trade here has not been in an active state as regards all goods, but a considerable quantity of wool and cotton materials have been exported. The prices of raw cotton goods have been rather firm, but they are not overstocked. The prices of raw cotton goods are firm, but they are not overstocked. The demand for the different classes of goods is not very active, but the manufacturers are in a position to meet the demand. The prices of raw cotton goods are firm, but they are not overstocked. The demand for the different classes of goods is not very active, but the manufacturers are in a position to meet the demand. The prices of raw cotton goods are firm, but they are not overstocked. The demand for the different classes of goods is not very active, but the manufacturers are in a position to meet the demand.

Burnley.

Mr. Timothy Jackson, late with Messrs. J. and B. Briley, New Hall Mill, has obtained the post of manager at the Agnew and Jackson Limited.

The directors of the Mechanics’ Institution, who have hitherto been the pioneers of technical education in Burnley, are considering the advisability of adopting the old practice of holding evening classes of technical instruction, enlisting such subjects as artizanship, metalwork, carpentry and joinery, and mechanical engineering.

Surtby.

It is reported that the Peel Spinning Company is contemplating building another mill. The company now owns 17,123 spindles, and 5,000 looms.

Donkfield.

At Hyde, on Monday, the Dukinfield Hall Spinning Company opened a new factory. The factory was opened by Mr. Booth, chairman of the company.

Great Harwood.

On Wednesday, the Wellington Mill company, cotton spinners, were granted a temporary adjournment by Blackburn County Bench, for three weeks under the O’Connor Act. The mill had to remain in a room for a period of six weeks. The inspector visited the mill on the 22nd and found the engines working and the piece in full swing at 12:30, as they had to stop for dinner at 12:30. The millers said it was due to the negligence of the engineer. A fire was ignited while the engines were in progress, and the bench ordered the cost of the repairs to be paid in the remaining six weeks.

Huddersfield.

The following is the trade report of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce. The manufacturers have kept fairly well employed, although the trade is moderate. A moderate quantity of orders have been put out, but those that have come in have been for delivery at a later time than usual. Price of raw materials have been rather firm, but we continue fully to supply the market. Yarns fully employed, and still a fair amount of inquiries at old prices. Business about the same last month. Price of yarn held steady. Engagers and cashiers are well employed as usual. Machinery partly employed.

Newcastle.

The bill, dated April 29, 1855, with collateral issue of the 28th and 30th November, 1857, 8th November, 1859, and 10th and 12th March, 1860, of the late Mr. William Edwards, in the borough of Holland, of the firm of Messrs. M. and Sons, woolen manufacturers, who died on 30th April last, has been proved by the executors, his
The THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

The Gladstone Spinning Company is having its storage and moving rooms contracted with spindles. The old Wrexham Mill, formerly worked by Messrs. Samuel Sadler and Sons, is being dismantled.

Mr. James Hanlon has resigned his position as secretary and treasurer of the Oak Spinning Company.

Mr. Robert E. Harworth, manager of the Textile Mill Company, has been appointed salesman of the English Spinning Company, Leeds.

Mr. George Copeham, of the Phoebe Mill, Oldham, has been appointed by Mr. Joseph Walker, manager of the Textile Mill Company, to superintend the ring frames and rails at the Haswell Mills.

We understand that Mr. Walker, son of Mr. Joseph Walker, manager of the Textile Mill Company, has been appointed salesman of the English Spinning Company, Leeds.

The chairman of the Pinn Company, Mr. John Colby, who is the manager of the Mill, has resigned his position as secretary to the Textile Mill Company, and has been succeeded by Mr. H. E. T. S. Young, to the position of Mr. T. R. Tandy, secretary to the company. Mr. T. R. Tandy, in his new position, has resigned his position as secretary to the Textile Mill Company, and has been succeeded by Mr. H. E. T. S. Young, to the position of manager of the Mill.

The company has recently taken a new lease on the leasehold property, and the new lease is for a term of 99 years. The lessee is Mr. J. H. Waterman, who is the owner of the property.

Manchester.

Messrs. Muntz and Co., shipping merchants, of Newbury, have transferred their business to the old Wrexham Mill, formerly worked by Messrs. Samuel Sadler and Sons, and the new premises are now in occupation.

Manchester.

A cotton mill will be erected in the new street, Newton Heath, in the occupation of Mr. John Nicholls, who has recently leased the property from Mr. Samuel Sadler and Sons for 99 years.

Newton Heath.

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Newton Heath.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Miscellaneous.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

In the last issue of The Textile Mercury our Bombay correspondent referred to an intended meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, in which the question of holidays would be considered. The meeting was accordingly held on the 11th ult., and the following report we extract from The Times of India:

Mr. G. Cotton, in the absence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, presided, and other present were—Messrs. A. K. Ludlow (Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited), J. B. M. Gavan-Mulcahy, and W. D. Chisholm (Ganges Manufacturing Company, Limited).

Scottish.

Dundee.

The annual holidays in Dundee begin this year on Monday, 5th July, and the millowners have announced that there will be a cessation of work. The millowners will be stopped on the afternoon of Saturday, 30th July, to be restarted on Monday, 2nd August.

On Friday week a large spinning mill at the West end of Jaffna was brought to a standstill owing to a section of the workers coming out on strike. It seems that the employers had no means to explain an over-award. A number of the employees resisted this action and a general strike, declaring that they would not return to their employment until the overtime had been reinstated in their situation. The mission explained and ordered and the mill was consequently closed.

Fortar.

On Thursday week the bleachers of Fortar Bleaching Works, in the number of eleven, waited on their employers, John Moffat, and requested an increase of their wages. Stating that they were at present paid 7s. 6d. per week, they compared with other bleachers in Forfarshire. Mr. Moffat replied that he declined to give any increase. The next morning the men waited on their employers, and pointed out to him that an arrangement was made in March last at a meeting in a public house on Saturday, when the manager told them that no wages were increased. The men again waited on Mr. Moffat, and threatened that they would be justified in leaving without warning if the matter was coupled with a large number of the men are the factory Workers' Union. Mr. Moffat denied that there was any such arrangement, and said that the men went home after another two hours' 'long time, and the matter ended.

Gotha.

Meers.

J. J. C. Drummond have commenced executing improvements at the Mill, recently purchased by them from the failure of Messrs. J. M. and A. M. Robertson, Cumbernauld. The works are at present 100 feet by 40, and the new building is 65 feet by 23, with a store of 55 feet by 23 by 20 feet, 5 feet, and a store of 55 feet by 20 feet. The entire space being utilized for new boiler and generator.

A new water main is connected with the old one, forming a compound cooling engine. The mill, when opened, will be known as the "Warkfield".

Paisley.

On Saturday, the employees in Meers, Coats Thread Factory, Forfarshire, held their annual excursion, the place of resort being Aberfoyle, in Perthshire. The party numbered 2,000 persons, and they were conveyed in six long trains, via the Forth Bridge, in connection with the same. A severe accident has come to light, which points to the fact that superintendence has not been extended with the success of Gallow Green and Maxwellton Cross. An old woman—for what reason it is not stated—lost herself on the Forth Bridge and went down with the second train, and a large number of girls are expected to have stayed at home on account of this ridiculous possibility. Possibly the fact of its being so remediless may serve as an adequate preparation to the future in the minds of the future.
times, of only possessive women to work eleven hours a day," and another group of women who were being paid according to the hours they worked. The government was urged upon the Government of India to raise the women's wages in the existing factories, as it would in the long term benefit the women and the country as a whole. The government was aware of the problems faced by women in factories and was examining the issue.

Under such circumstances, I do not think we have been fully credited for our efforts in communicating upon two letters in its columns the names of the 18th century factories in which we were of the opinion that the women were being worked to death. The names of the factories are: 'Blackwell's Mill,' located in the heart of the city, and 'The Independent Mill,' located in the suburbs.

Is this not a reflection upon our efforts to communicate with the Government?

I agree with Mr. Hallett's letter, and I believe that the women workers in the factories are in desperate need of our help. The women are working long hours, often without proper rest, and are being paid very poorly. The government must take action to improve the conditions of these women workers.

Mr. Hallett, you have highlighted a serious issue that needs to be addressed. The women workers in factories are facing difficult conditions, and the government must take action to improve their working conditions. I support your call for action and hope that the government will act promptly to address this issue.
which, on Friday last, were unable, closing with a slight decline. On Saturday much the same force was displayed, and a retrace of the previous advance to 1/10 on Monday. When they were inactive, and ad- vanced 1/10 point for old crop, new remaining unchanged, they advanced 1/10 point on Tuesday. The impression of the day was the quieting, and after the further gain was established of 1/10 to 1/4. On Thurs- day the tendency was still upward, and after a few fluctuations the market closed at 1 point higher on the day.

The spot market has been correspondingly affected, the improvement in the demand having influenced prices, sending them in an upward direction. For Americans, official quotations have been advanced 3/4, which means that prices are higher than the irregular rates of the last days of last week, fully 46 1/2 cts. per pound. It is in low demand, and there is no indication of a change at present. Persians are in the same condition, but with less immediate pressure in prices. Smooths are advanced 3/4. Egyptian cotton is also slow and slightly irregular. New Indian cottons are irregular, and prices fluctuate lower by 1/4 on the week. The following part of the prices of the week from the official report issued by the Liverpool Cotton Association:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Spots</th>
<th>Week Ago</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>1.120</td>
<td>1.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>1.121</td>
<td>1.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>1.122</td>
<td>1.120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>1.120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>1.122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COTTON BUYING.**

**DUNDIE TRADE REPORT.**

There is still an absence of business to test values. Manufacturers are all engrossed in the holidays, and there is no great disposition to enter on further business. Jute is quiet, and a large and early crop being expected, exporters are taking only small early bags for samples. Flour is firm at 4s. 6d. 3/4d.

**JUTE AND FLAX.**

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THE Texture MERCURY

July 3, 1868

new company will be known as "The Carpet Manufac- 
turing Company," and the business united are to be 
renamed as "United States Rug Company." The fac-
tory and rug manufacturers, and Mersie 1. Morton 
and Sons, Brocnol and royal teneed carpet 
manufacturers. It is unnecessary to say anything 
here regarding the various companies and their 
operations, for each by their own name and 
experience with in their respective manufactories, and the same in their new 
manufactory, to which both in their 
respectively well acquainted. The company is now 
formally to carry on and develop the present business of the two firms; considerable extensions are already in 
progress, with a view to the accomplishment of new manufactories, and the aim of the promoter is to place 
the company in the unique position of being able to 
supply every class of carpets and rugs of any texture. The amount of share capital is 
$300,000, and there are also $100,000 of debentures, 
and there can be no little doubt that the amount 
of the total amount the vendors take the utmost 
allowance by the terms of the Stock Exchange. 
The company is empowered to subscribe in debentures, pre-
ference, and ordinary shares about 150,000, and 
there can be few doubts that this amount will 
be more than fully applied for. The directors 
consist of Mr. Thomas A. Fuller, 30, Colonnade 
street, W., with a capital of $35,000, in 5,000 
shares. The firm has undertaken to purchase and carry on the 
business of New York manufactories and establishments, on 
their own style of carpet and canisters. The premises 
are to be at 10, Silk-street buildings, E., and at 
11, Silk-street, Manchester, and also at 
11, Silk-street, Manchester, and also at 
New York. The premises are to be at 10, Silk-street 
Manchester. There shall not be less than two new 
corporations, and the first to be W. H. 
Haskell, of Hokand, and W. H. Haskell, of Fossett, 
Manchester. Qualifications and remunera-
tion of directors and members of directors is declared to
end on the


NEW COMPANIES.

The Wellington Wool, Sheep, and Dried Wool Exchange 
Association and Stock Benevolent \ Association are 
formed. A new association of management of the breeding 
stock is adopted. The amount required for the 
maintenance of the stock is $15,000. The purpose of 
the association is to be the accumulation of money 
for the purchase of the breeders, for the compo-
nents of the industry, and for the purchase of the wool. 

COTTON COMPANIES REPORTS.

Rockford, Ill. — The profit is $1,500, and a dividend of 75 per cent paid in cash. The stock is at $32.50, and there are 22,312 shares

Havana, Cuba. — The profit is $3,794, and a dividend of 10 per cent paid in cash. The stock is at $32.50, and there are 9,165 shares

New York. — The profit is $1,150, and a dividend of 4 per cent paid in cash. The stock is at $32.50, and there are 12,345 shares

LONDON AND LONDON PORTS AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Registered by John Archer, Esq., 20, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C., with a capital of 
$300,000 in 5,000 shares, and a dividend of 4 per cent paid in cash. The stock is at $32.50, and there are 12,345 shares

LONDON AND MANCHESTER SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

Registered by John Archer, Esq., 20, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C., with a capital of 
$300,000 in 5,000 shares, and a dividend of 4 per cent paid in cash. The stock is at $32.50, and there are 12,345 shares

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

The names in italics within parentheses are those of 
Commissioners of Inventions.

The Patent

Patents.

The Patent

APPENDIX TO PATENTS.

The Appendix to this publication is

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5. E. Martin, London. 

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LONDON AND LONDON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

9.145. SHAWLOTT AND BARTER. Cleaning mill. 80.
9.131. FARMILHAI. Machine for printing machines. 80.
9.165. THOMAS. Looms. 80.
9.254. HOLZER. Machines. 80.
9.306. JOHNSON. Wall calendar. 80.
9.377. LEE. Cloth mill. 80.
9.379. ADDERLEY. Brick mill. 80.
9.412. TOPPER. Spinning mill. 80.

SECOND EDITION.

9.543. THOMAS. Stocking frame. 80.
9.549. THOMAS. Stripper. 80.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.


SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1895.
3.185. Atwood, London. 83.
The textile mercury.

The textile industry is a significant contributor to the global economy, providing jobs and stabilization to millions worldwide. It is one of the oldest manufacturing industries, with its roots tracing back to the early days of human civilization. Today, the textile industry continues to evolve, driven by advancements in technology and changing consumer preferences.

Technology.

Advancements in technology have profoundly impacted the textile industry. One notable example is the introduction of computerized weaving machines. These machines can weave intricate patterns and designs at high speeds, allowing for greater efficiency and creativity in textile production. Another technological advancement is the use of smart fabrics, which can monitor and respond to environmental conditions, offering improved comfort and functionality for end-users.

Reducing waste.

The textile industry is working to reduce its environmental impact through various initiatives. One approach is the use of sustainable materials, such as organic cotton, recycled polyester, and biodegradable fibers. Additionally, companies are implementing circular economy practices, focusing on waste reduction and recycling, to minimize their footprint.

In conclusion, the textile industry continues to adapt and innovate, driven by the need for sustainability and the desire to meet consumer demand for high-quality, innovative products.

PATENT.


P. W. THOMPSON & CO.

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