The Textile Mercury: A Representative Weekly Journal for Spinners, Manufacturers, Machinists, Bleachers, Colourists, and Merchants, in all Branches of the Textile Industries.

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SATURDAY, JULY 12th, 1890.

Current Topics.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

We are not about to describe this operation, or trace the limits of the territories to which the various Powers of Europe had laid claim in a more or less formal manner, and to which they have seceded in the same style the more or less complete astemp of one another. We simply intend to put upon record the conclusion of the agreement between this country and Germany, as attested by the signature of the treaty drawn up between the two Powers. This important document, as the public has been informed by Sir Edward Malet and Sir Percy Anderson, whilst the Chancellor, General von Caprivi, and Dr. Kruse, performed a similar service for Germany. The document to which they thus attached their names records a transaction analogous in magnitude to those documents in which the Pope of Rome and the King of Spain granted and assured the territorial dominion and political power over the newly discovered continent of America. It is to be hoped that the subsequent history of Africa will not present such a record of selfishness, hypocrisy, and cruel treatment of the natives as does America under the rule of the most Christian Kings of Spain. Human nature, though we are glad to think it greatly improved since those days, is yet too wretched to be so great as it should be, and there is always a tendency, when it is uncontrolled by the presence of an active public opinion, to indulge its selfish sentiments at the cost of the weak and helpless. And the more helpless the greater the risk. And so it may be in this case. It is to be hoped, however, that the Imperial Governments, parties to this treaty, will so far as lies in their power control the respective subjects, and at least prevent the perpetration of gross fraud and cruelty upon the natives. The great truth should never be lost sight of that in their greatest welfare will be their own prosperity. The results of fraud and robbery are not always a profit, though at first it may appear to be so. Injustice could easily be adduced which would amply demonstrate this truth, but these are not necessary in the present case. As the civilised countries of Europe, and especially England, will in the future have to look forward to Africa for the extension of their commercial markets, it is highly desirable that all dealings with its unprovided peoples should be governed by kindly sentiments and honest principles, such as will win and permanently retain their confidence. That case hardly any limit can be placed to the benefits that will accrue to both parties.

THE COUNTING OF YARNS UPON THE CONTINENT.

Our readers are mostly familiar with the various systems of numbering yarns that prevail in this country, and the confusion that is liable to arise from mixing them. Many attempts have been made to obtain the adoption of some uniform system, or at least to reduce the elements of confusion somewhat. As yet no much success has attended these efforts. The same subject has engaged the attention of the trade in Germany, and the various branches of the work are considering the best means of effecting some reform, and how best to introduce it. This has stimulated attention to the same subject in France, where the anomalies at present existing are startling. For example, Rhenish and Roubaix yarn by 700 metres—that is, No. 100s = 100 × 700 = 70,000 metres per kilo. Fourmies and Aimiens count by 710 metres—that is, No. 100s = 100 × 710 = 71,000 metres per kilo. Alains, Germany, and Austria count by 1,000—that is, No. 100s = 1,000 × 1,000 = 100,000 metres per kilo. No. 20s in carded yarn represents at Rheims 20,000 metres per kilo, and in combed yarn 14,000 metres per kilo. The removal of these inconsistencies would obviously tend to facilitate commercial transactions, and business men, both at Fourmies and Alains, are firmly resolved to attempt reform. Considerable difficulties, however, will have to be overcome in France. It is not easy to accustom employers and foremen to a new system, and the department of the Nord payement is usually made by number.

OLDHAM AND ITS HOLIDAYS.

Determined not to be behind other towns in having certain fixed holidays during the year, the Oldham operatives have been agitating in this direction. After holding meetings they decided to get the employers' consent for 12 days' holiday in the year as follows:—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, Saturday, and Monday following, and the whole of Walmsley week. The workpeople's representatives were unanimous in asking for these holidays, and their wishes were communicated to the committee of the Oldham Cotton Spinners' Association. A conference was arranged for, and the question thoroughly gone into. The employers' committees at once declined to grant 12 days, which, they stated, was more than the workpeople in other towns had obtained, although they were prepared to go as far as what other employers had done. After some discussion the employers suggested 10 days, but this proposal the operatives' representatives declined, saying they had no power to accept it. However, they submitted 11 days, and promised that if the employers would—
promised the matter there they would recommend the operators to accept the concession. The subject remained in this position for some weeks, and in the meantime the members of the Association were communicated with as to their opinion upon the subject. We might here state that there was the greatest determination on the part of employers and workers of the Association to consider the same as the to some extent, the utmost jealousy had existed between the owners and the strippers; it was felt they were becoming so irregular that some effort should be made to make this feeling and place all on a common footing. Still there was one objection taken by many employers against the operators' proposals, mainly in respect to deferring Easter Monday as the Easter holiday. Notwithstanding that Parliament had declared Good Friday as a working day, some employers insisted on closing their premises on that day, and it was asked, out of consideration for their conscientious scruples, that the stopwatch should take place either on Good Friday or Easter Sunday. Ministers of religion also brought their influence to bear on the employers. Still for a time they were obdurate, and suggested that employers, if they thought proper, could close on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. Subsequently, however, an informal conference took place, and an offer was made to the operators that if they would recognize the employers' feelings as to Good Friday, every effort would be made to secure a working holiday at the Wakes. This proposition seemed to give the highest satisfaction, for employer and employed rejoiced at the prospect of having a good occasion of getting a little choice of labour at the annual passage. A meeting of employers and representatives of limited companies has since been held, at which it was unanimously agreed that the holidays be as follows:—Christmas Day, Good Friday or Easter Sunday (optional), Whitsunday and Saturday, and the Wakes Saturday and the whole of the following week—the latter giving a holiday of nine consecutive days. So that practically the works' young protest of 11 days has been accepted. As the Wakes holidays commence on the last Saturday in August, it is felt that the seven days' cessation could not happen at a more opportune time, as it cannot but fail to have some effect on the operations of the next season. The stopping of the Wakes was officially notified in September, and will to some extent place a check on manipulators. The new arrangement will come into force at the next Wakes in October, and it is thought to have the effect of checking out-towners. The greatest satisfaction is felt on all hands at the amicable settlement of the matter, inasmuch as it gives everyone an opportunity of knowing beforehand what are to be his holidays, and he can accordingly make arrangements for spending them in the most enjoyable and profitable manner.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR JUNE.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month show an increase in certain materials and an improvement in the prices of some goods. The value of the imports amounts to £2,929,000, compared with £2,527,000 for June of 1886, an increase of 16 per cent. The British and Irish exports were £2,658,000, an increase of 15 per cent. It must be remembered that the Whitehead holidays did not fall within the month of June, but this does not account for the whole of the increased business. In the imports the increase is pretty general, the value of the raw materials imported for textile manufacturing purposes being in value £2,000,411 higher (147 per cent) than in June of last year. The increased import of sheep's wool is due entirely to shipments from Australia, and although the total receipts for the year have been below those of last year to the extent of 16,000,000, Australia has increased its shipments by 6,000,000. The exports generally, are even more favourable than the imports, the increase occurring in most groups of articles. The larger shipments of cotton goods, which have been much cheaper to the East, is a very satisfactory feature of the return. The value of yarns and textile fabrics exported has increased by £2,363,000, or 15.3 per cent, as compared with June, 1886, and in machinery and mill work there is an increase of £1,005,000, or 8.2 per cent. In jute yarn and fabrics there has been a slight decline; in yarn of 6s. 30d., in weight or £15 in value), and in piece goods of 667,000 yards in quantity (or in value £21,740). The month's export of woollen and worsted yarns also shows a decline of 25s. 20d., in quantity, and of 216,664 in value. In woolen tissues there is a fall in quantity of 50,100 yards, or 13 per cent, but this is far more than counterbalanced by an increase in value of 18 1/2 per cent., or £26,450. In worsted yarns, a large increase is observable, both in quantity and value. A trifling decline is noticeable in woollen fabrics, and a more marked one in woollen carpets; while the export of blankets has declined in quantity, but increased in value. In the following abstract we give our particular and exports of textiles, etc.,—

II.—Exports of Manufactures and Machinery.

Principal Articles. | Value. | Values. | Increase or Decrease compared with June, 1886.
---|---|---|---
Cotton Yarn and Twine | £3,762,285 | £2,738,485 | £1,023,800 | 37 1/2 per cent.
Chiffon | £757,280 | £757,280 | £757,280 | 0 per cent.
Stocks | £58,725 | £58,725 | £58,725 | 0 per cent.
Flax | £21,900 | £21,900 | £21,900 | 0 per cent.
Wool | £1,384,000 | £1,384,000 | £1,384,000 | 0 per cent.
Wheat, Sheep, &c. | £17,080,000 | £17,080,000 | £17,080,000 | 0 per cent.
Wooden Sibles | £83,000 | £83,000 | £83,000 | 0 per cent.

The foregoing abstract shows the protective tariffs of the various duties levied upon the importation of various goods, as follows:—

III.—Note on Protection.

The value of the goods subject to duty is £1,643,000, or 59 per cent. of the total value of the goods imported. The duty on woollen and worsted yarns is £1,064,000, or 64.5 per cent. of the total duty. The duty on woollen fabrics is £364,000, or 22 per cent. of the total duty. The duty on woollen carpets is £42,000, or 2.6 per cent. of the total duty. The duty on blankets is £1,000, or 0.06 per cent. of the total duty.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

In order to stamp out the destructive agents in the shape of coyotes, wolves, and other wild animals, which have become a serious evil to the ranch owners, who are content to work at their monotonous employment for the paltry remuneration of 12 dols. to 15 dols. per month, with food—and such food—thrown in. A few pounds of "scurvy" bacon per month, 30 lbs. of Indian corn flour, a couple of pounds of brown sugar, and a similar quantity of green coffee berries, which have to be ground and made into coffee by the hands of a shepherd, who, as often as not is unprovided with a coffee mill, and has to make shift with a couple of stones—these constitute the food of the cattle and a half ton of hay and a complete outfit of equipment, and yet the ranchmen complain that the cost of all this adds 8-9 cents a pound to the expense of producing the wool. The Houston Journal of Commerce, in referring to the resolution, does not inform its readers of these facts, although it disapproves of any such assistance being granted as that desired by the Texans. Our contemporary states, however, that 8-9 cents a pound is over two-thirds of the protection asked for by the grower in the tariff, and it would appear, therefore, that if sheep can be saved from detection by ravenous animals, the wool grower could get along very comfortably without the aid of a tariff on foreign wool. In any case, it is more the duty of the State than of the national Government to deal with such evils as these complained of in Texas.

THE EATING OF MACHINEY BILL.

The opponents of this Bill have sounded a call to arms through Mr. Edward Heneage, M.P., from whom a letter appeared in the Times on Thursday. The hon. gentleman, in referring to the promoters of the Bill substantially procured its passage through the secret reading under false pretences, namely, promising to introduce amendments in Committee that should obviate the objections of its opponents. This, he complains, has not been done, but in place of it an amendment is introduced that will exclude from assessment "any increased value arising from machinery for any manufacturing purposes." The hon. gentleman claims that by this and other alterations the Bill is really transformed into a bill for the exemption of machinery from rating "pure and simple." He says, in conclusion, that the promoters are not prepared to call the attention of English counties and boroughs (as the Bill does not apply to Scotland or Ireland) to the Bill and amendments, as well as that of the various committee meetings throughout the country, as it should be done, either in its present or proposed form in the interests of all agricultural and small urban residence. It would appear from this that Mr. Heneage is under the impression that the passage of a Bill in this form would be an injustice to the interests of those on whose behalf
he is writing. In such a world as this we must begin with the assumption that it is true.

**THE TEXTILE MERCURY.**

July 12, 1933.

**CURIOUS INCIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH A STRIKE.**

It is really impossible to divine the absurdities to which strikers will proceed in the inconsistent determination to compel other persons to do something against their will which they themselves would be the first to resist. The last instance of such tyranny comes over from Canada. The Canadian Manufacturer says: "A union strike developed last week in Hamilton developed in a church in that city, when an employee of the Ontario Cotton Mills, who had returned to work while the strike was still going on, was also a member of the board of the church. He took his place in the church. The church was called to order and its members were invited to express their opinion on the strike. The church chose to support the strikers and their action was taken. In the meantime the strike was in progress, and the workers returned to work. The Strike ended after a few days and the workers returned to work. The Church had stood firm and the strike was broken."

**THE LATE MASTER OF THE MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE.**

The thousands of members of the Manchester Royal Exchange will have heard with regret of the sudden death of Mr. Elvin Simpson, the late master of that institution. Mr. Simpson entered the service of the Exchange Company some time before the present building was designed. When the post of master became vacant he acceded to it, succeeding the late Mr. Francis Wrigley, and he held it continuously ever since, a period of nearly 27 years. On Thursday week Mr. Simpson was present at the official opening of a new building, and was severely shocked by his sudden death.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

JULY 31, 1860.

Articles.

CHILDREN, WOMEN, AND YOUNG PERSONS IN MILES DURING MEAL TIMES.

The three classes of workpeople named above are the three especially taken under its protection in the Factory Acts, prohibiting their employment during certain specified times. These times are set forth in detail in the Acts, which, on the whole, are fairly clear. Sometimes, however, they are liable to misconstruction, especially when a newly appointed inspector wishes to enforce due respect for his office, or an old one is goaded into a feverish condition of activity by the promptings of the trades-unionists, makes a raid into the mills of his district at meal times, and, perhaps, finds some women, children, or young persons in their breakfasting rooms, or, having finished their meal, idling or playing about as is their wont, and, we may add, as is perfectly natural. Then he hauls the employer of the workpeople before the local Bench for breach of the law. In the employment of the said workpeople during illegal hours, the law makes it the duty of the employer to give the inspector notices of the time during which his employes are employed in the mills. This is not an easy task, and the inspector is liable to erroneous statements. But the local inspector's head is his pocket book, and it is not an easy matter for the employer to prove that his employes were at work during the illegal hours. The inspector's report is liable to be questioned, and the employer's evidence likely to be disbelieved. Therefore, when the inspector has obtained evidence of such violations, he is liable to be fined, and the employer may be held liable for the fines.

We are glad to see that Mr. Fletcher is determined not to rest content with the matter as the decision of the Bench left it. Wishing to put himself right, in the event of his being wrong, but evidently having no reliance on the correctness of the Bench, he wrote on June 27th to Mr. Alexander Redgrave, at the Home Office, enclosing cuttings of the report of his case from the Colne and Nelson Times and the Nelson and Colne Express, and asking the question as to whether the inspector was liable for the illegal employment of such child, young person, or woman. We are glad to see that the inspector's reply was an early reply, and a day or two later received a communication, of which the following is a copy:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Home Department, 25th June, 1860.—Sir,—In reply to your letter, I beg to inform you that if a child, young person, or woman were engaged in any kind of work whatever incidental to the manufacture of the process connected with the article made during meal-time, the occupier is liable for the illegal employment of such child, young person, or woman. I am, sir, your obedient servant, ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Mr. Fletcher.

Now, we have no doubt that the authorities to whom Mr. Fletcher appealed grasped the situation at once, but did not deem it politic to admit that their subordinate, the inspector, had been wronged; and then the Bench was satisfied. It was not particularly their duty to administer a rebuke to the latter, whatever they might do to the former, and hence the evasive reply. But the inspector was not to be got off in this style, and credit is due to him for his persistency in determining to get the opinion of Mr. Redgrave on the subject; and he should have been the best authority in the kingdom for answering such questions. Mr. Fletcher wrote again in the following terms:

DEAR SIR,—Your reply of the 27th is at hand, but I am sorry to say you have not answered any question satisfactorily. I was aware before I wrote to you that it was illegal for a child, young person, or woman to do any kind of work whatever in a mill or factory during meal times; but what I specially wished to draw your attention to was Mr. Ebor's remark, where he said it was an illegal act to have such people on the premises during meal times. I must say that I do not find it so according to the abstract of the Factory Act, and I should be pleased if you will favour me with your opinion of the master at your earliest convenience. Yours respectfully, H. Fletcher.

We have always found, and, so far as we know, other people have also, that Mr. Redgrave is ready to afford any information within his power, when courteously applied for, and that if he naturally hesitates to give an opinion that places one of his subordinates in the wrong yet he will not shrink from his duty when the public is pressed. The reception of the following reply was, therefore, what might have been expected:—

SECRETARY OF STATE, Home Department, June 26th, 1860—Sir,—There is nothing in the Factory Act to make the employment of a young person or female, to remain upon the premises or in a room of a factory during meal times illegal. If any work of any kind appertaining to the manufacturing process or handiwork is carried on during meal times, and in the employment of a young person, or woman is illegal—I am, sir, your obedient servant, ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

How any person with the ability to read and a slight capacity to think could get wrong on this point like the Colne Bench of magistrates and its adviser would be a mystery to most men. We are far from supposing that the facilities for blundering are so strong in human nature and that in the said authorities there must be an extraordinary development thereof. We hope they will be more careful in the future, and the other authorities will be so likewise.

But there is a moral to all this, and our reason for directing attention to the case at all is the desire that all persons interested shall note it. It is this: In spite of the law, which is explicit enough upon the point, a manufacturer cannot with safety allow his employes to remain in the sheds or rooms in which they work during meal times. In the event of finishing their meal a minute or two before the time: of inquiring it is a matter of course and industrious of them will be performing some of the little duties and jobs incident to their work. If cowevers, as in this case they will perhaps pull out a place of chips to do a little sweeping, or oil their fly spindles, clean their own parts of their looms. Or it may be, if they should happen to have had a chance, or a float to pull back, or even a few "ends do" done, they will inevitably endeavour to get these things straight "before the engine starts." In such a case the inspector may "pop in," and a perusal of the employer would then inevitably follow. The performance of such little duties as we have intimated could not be prevented by an overlooker or the employer, even if he were standing close to the weaver and turned his back for a moment or two. We venture to say that under such conditions even the lynx eyes of an inspector would be eluded, the work would be performed, and the enforcer of the law would be laughed at to his face. If that could be done in his presence what will not be done in his absence! These things are done whenever the workers are permitted to be in the rooms, and they are and will be done in spite of the knowledge that there is an amateur inspector in each room, planted there by the State, whose duty it is to report all such breaches of the law to the "Club," and on which the latter would found its frequent charges of infringement of the law, and stimulates the inspectors to a state of nervous activity, with the result that they resort to the most questionable devices in order to enable them to catch the manufacturer using, whilst his workers are breaking the letter, but not the spirit of the law. It is this sort of thing that ought to induce employers to unite their influence and never cease applying to the authorities until the law be amended in the direction of making those who break it solely responsible for doing so. These are the operations who are so frequent and so carefully carried on, that the most prohibition that the owner of the establishment can put forth. Our whole statute book does not contain such another illustration of the disgracefully wrong imposition of any duty upon the innocent person as in these cases, and the sooner it is swept away the better, and the more consistent and perfect will our recognition of the justice of innocent duties be.
There are some instances in which peculiarity of situation has given to a fabric or material a distinctive character. Obedient to its designation to such a circumstance, and so did Drawbys, the help of a boy being required to weave them. It was a custom at first to use the Irish linen being called Box and Tray, sometimes Box and Tray. But it can easily be understood why these names, however interesting, did not appeal at all to the inclinations of the general purchaser, which was, after all, the object of the firm. The reason was that the most common of all titles of textiles have been those which would indicate good and generally durable qualities. Shakespeare mentions Durand, which was a well-known fabric. Petruiletta, with its diminutive of Petruel, was another; and Legrand, which in the description of Everlastings, still remains with us. Semperware was a more ambitious attempt to convey the same promise, and Everline was equally full of good intentions. Almamode represented the foremost of fashion, and Amidal, although at first nothing more than a worsted stuff made in the French town of the same name, it would appear as if it were the end and conclusion of all manufactures, yet Booth says that it was so called because it was considered needed for church furniture, which would certainly be very appropriate for one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric which was universal was Paragon, and it was for a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time. It was a long while long enough to excuse its annoyance, and one of the names of a fabric for a church product of the time.

The New York Mercantile Library, 135th St. and 6th Ave.

The textile machinery.

The centenary of the establishment of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow's Kay-street Machines Works, was celebrated on the 25th inst., and a visit was made to the factory by a large number of persons. The above-named establishment was founded in 1855, and has since grown into a great concern, with a large number of employees and a large amount of capital invested. The machines are of the latest and most improved construction, and are highly spoken of by those who use them. The managers of the factory are Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, who have been associated in business for many years, and have a large number of friends and customers throughout the world. The visit to the factory was a great success, and the managers were much pleased with the interest shown by the visitors. The machines were discussed, and the managers were able to give a detailed account of their construction and operation. The visitors were much impressed with the efficiency and economy of the machinery, and many were of the opinion that the factory was one of the best in the world. The managers were much pleased with the visit, and were able to give a detailed account of the factory's history and its growth.

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were always treated by the firm. Mr. W. H. Digges, representing the firm of Messrs. Digges and Perrow, was requested to convey the thanks of those present to Mr. Rylton and Mr. Dobson. Mr. Digges, in replying, said he should have great pleasure in conveying to the firm the kind observations which had fallen from those present. He knew that the sole desire of the firm was that those who partook of their hospitality should thoroughly enjoy themselves, and they would be heartily repaid for what they had done by finding that everybody had had a pleasant outing, and were perfectly satisfied.

Whilst the thousands were enjoying themselves abroad, the unfortunate compelled to stay at home were not forgotten. The aged, aged, and disabled employes all receiving entertainments of the centenary. During the day the neighbourhood of Kay-street was gay with bonfires. Events finished from the works, whilst streamsers were stretched and the street from many houses. The celebration will, no doubt, be the means of yet more firmly cementing the good relations existing between employers and employes.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a great gathering in the yard of the works, in conclusion of the celebrations, when the workpeople will make several valuable presentations to the heads of the firm. These are seven in number, and have been subscribed for by all the hands. They include a hand-made illuminated album to both Mr. Rylton and Mr. Dobson, a silver punch bowl to each gentleman, and diamond bracelets to Mrs. Rylton and Mrs. Dobson. This centenary marks a unique epoch in the industrial history of the town, and on all hands the heartiest congratulations have poured in, including many delegations from different parts of the world.

MOONBEAM.—Mr. H. H. Johnston's report on the trade of Moonbeam tells a dismal story of the decay of commerce in the Portuguese possessions. A falling off in both exports and imports, and an increasing cost, apparently hopeless deficit in the colonial accounts, although every possible article is taxed and extracted, are facts which form a significant and sufficient commentary upon the claims of Portugal to be a great colonising power in East Africa.

Figure 21 is furnished for application either to mantle cloths or to dress fabrics. The construction of the design first claims consideration. It is very evident that the square has occupied a prominent position in the planning out of the pattern, consequently the same arrangement of figures is repeated four times to obtain the full figure. A figure like this, in which the geometrical basis is so apparent, requires very careful development, as too strong a contrast between ground and figure would prove offensive, though probably the best materials to use here would be a non-lustrous worsted or woolen yarn for the ground, with lustrous worsted or mohair for the figure, or, to reverse the positions, a lustrous or semi-lustrous ground with dull figure of.
woollen would prove effective; or again, the two methods may be used in unison.

Figure 36a is furnished to give an idea of the development of the above design. One quarter of the square, i.e., one quarter of the complete design, has been divided into four squares by four, or in other words 16 squares; and just one quarter of this, i.e., four squares, is represented by 96 threads and 96 picks; thus the full design will occupy 384 threads by 384 picks.

As a matelasse made to the following particulars a good effect should be obtained.

Warp.
All 20's worsted wool.
Moderately (no. 20) ".

1 pick 20's wool, 10's worsted wool, mohair, or alpaca.
In this case the pick of woolen weaves plain with the ground to form a firm cloth, while the mohair floats almost entirely on the surface, the floats being broken in order to produce the figure. The chief thing to remember here is to employ a ground that flattens the mohair, since the figure as developed here will stand out, owing to the long floats.

Another system of design is to employ a fairly fine set worsted warp and to use two wefts, a dull woolen weft forming the large figure developed in squares of seven, and a bright lustre yarn, mohair, or alpaca, forming the sprayed figure, etc., while the semi-lustre worsted forms the ground, interweaving on the back-skin principle, as indicated.

**SAFETY FABRIC.**
As a silk fabric to be used simply for panelings for dressing, etc., Figure 31 should prove very effective. The back-skin ground

should be put in as indicated, and a very fine silk warp highly set should be used with the two thicknesses of silk wefts of different colours for the two portions of the design as previously indicated. Thus the warp forms the ground, being tied in sateen order successively by first one figuring silk and then the other, there being in this case no extra figuring weft and consequently no waste.

**FANCY DRESS STRIPE IN LINEN, COTTON, SILK, OR MORMAI.**
We give five different pegging plans, although the number may easily be increased. Straight over draft, 12 shafts, and 4 for plain stripe, 16 reed, two and four in a dent. The plain stripe, 56 ends of light draft, two in a dent, on the four plain shafts, and 40 ends of sapphire blue, 2 in a head, 5 heads per dent, on 12 shafts; total ends in pattern, 116. The plain stripe 40's twist two-fold cotton, and the fancy or blue stripe 40's single cotton; with 40's linen, all white, 36 picks per inch. Each stripe ought to be on separate looms. It will be quite evident from a study of this class of striped pattern that red, number of ends, picks, and color of yarn may be varied without any further calculation. The materials may be cotton, linen, silk, alpaca, mohair, etc.; and, so far as figure is concerned, no variation in the draft would produce a great number of changes. The plain stripe might be made into a cambric twist or other variety, and then any amount of changes may be had in the colours or shades of the ground. In fact, a more useful class of cloth for developing variety could scarcely be put into a loom, and it is becoming day by day a fashion in India, as in all kinds of materials, self and colour, woven grey, then bleached or piece dyed. The weft or warp flash of the fancy stripe may be preferred, but this is certainly a matter of any importance, because the tie can be altered or the under side of the cloth be brought to the upper surface when desirable. In our next issue we intend to give one or two attractive patterns which ought to be in demand towards autumn.

**DHOOTIE DESIGN.**
From Salem, Madras. The figures at bottom denote colours: No. 1, red; 2, yellow; 3, the light type green; 4, the dark type green; 5, the light type white; 6, dark type Turkey red; 7, good bright blue. Distance between the borders (two in this case, one at each selvage) 2 inches, each border 1 inch; total width 40 inches; 48 ends on inch; in plain cloth, 36 picks per inch; width 20 inches; 3 yards 22 inches; weight: 11 ounces. This cloth commands an exclusive favour throughout India; both pattern and colours are good, particularly the red, and imitating Indian cloths our home manufacturer cannot be too careful in the choice of colouring matter, if there is little let it be good. The texture of the cloth almost counts as nothing compared to purity of colours.

**OXFORD SHIRTING.**
No. 1.—Plain cloth in a 72 reed, or 72 ends per inch, two in a head, one head per 38 1/2 picks per inch, two in a shed; warp and weft 20's. Pattern: 2 bright blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 red, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 red, 16 white, 2 bright red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 16 white, 36 picks per inch; total ends in pattern, 84; checking, the same as warp pattern. The two in a shed can easily be effected by the use of a sliding catcher, and at the opposite side of the shuttle box. No. 2.—Plain cloth in a 56 reed; 3 in a head; one head per 22 1/2 picks per inch; width 40 inches; 3 yards 20 inches; weight: 11 ounces. This cloth commands an exclusive favour throughout India; both pattern and colours are good, particularly the red, and imitating Indian cloths our home manufacturer cannot be too careful in the choice of colouring matter, if there is little let it be good. The texture of the cloth almost counts as nothing compared to purity of colours.
Machinery and Appliances.

IMPROVED PATENT STOP-MOTION FOR REELS.

MARKERS: MESSRS. GUEST AND BROOKES, PHOENIX IRON WORKS, PULBURY STREET, MANCHESTER.

The question of the correct coiling of yarns was, in a small way, for a long time troublesome and unsolved difficulty. Like others of greater magnitude it has however yielded to the efforts of inventors. Depending as it did mainly upon the invention of a suitable stop-motion, it is natural to suppose that inventors would proceed on well-known lines to achieve their purpose, though naturally there would be variations in the results arrived at. And such was the case. We have much pleasure in placing

through its thread wire over the guide and upon

the reel. On the breakage of a thread or the exhaustion of a cone, the stop-wire, which has been sustained by the tautness of the thread, falls down, forming an obstruction in the path described by the movement of the rocking-bar plate carried upon the extremity of the levers indicated by the letter a, which extends the length of the swift. The result is that its movement is arrested, and with it that of the pin on the end of the crank c, which, whilst the reel is in work, maintains its position in the apex of the angular slot. This pin being brought to a stand, and the cam lever, in the extremity which is the slot, having its movement continued by the revolution of the cam wheel, is pressed forward as usual the inclined plane of the slot being forced over the now fixed pin, elevating the rack bar or starting handle a, and lifting it from its detent, thus bringing into action the brake, and

the details of one of these before our readers. It is the joint invention of Messrs. Thomas Coleby, yarn merchant, and Messrs. Guest and Brooks, machinists, both of Manchester, and has just been patented.

The stop motion, as we have seen it at work, is applied to the type of reel well known as the "Coleby" reel, but is capable of adaptation to any other make. The accompanying illustration and description will clearly explain its construction and action.

In the illustration A indicates the rack bar or setting-up handle; B, the little circle beneath, the lifting pin; C, the cam lever; D, hanger pulley with brake attached; E, pulley for driving one swift; F, rack bar brackets; G (shown in dotted lines), the crank; H, rocking shaft lever; I, thread wire; J, angular slot in cam lever K; L, crank wheel; M, swift. With this description of the parts it will be easy to follow the course of its action.

The yarn is arranged in any of the usual convenient methods, and each thread is passed instantly stopping the swift. On whichever side of the rocking shaft plate the pin may fall the effect is the same, the double slot according to the cam lever, the option of a slide either backwards or forwards over the pin with the same result—the stoppage of the swift in each case. This double slot is of the essence of the invention, producing, as it does, a very quick stop.

This stop motion, as will be evident from what has already been said, is simple, not liable to get out of order, efficacious, and cheap. It ensures correct lengths for every hank, whatever may be the length desired to be reeled. It enables the reeler to use cheaper labour, as, however careless the reeler may be, the swift is stopped instantaneously on every breakage. It is a great favourite with the operator, because it relieves her from the incessant attention required when no automatic stop motion is used. To our practical readers it is not necessary to say more, as its merits will be self-evident. We may add, however, that Messrs. Allen Bros., in whose mill at Radcliffe we had the pleasure of seeing it at work, spoke highly of the satisfactory way in which it was working, and they, we understand, have given the makers repeat orders for the stop-motion reels. Messrs. Guest and Brooks will be pleased to afford any other information that may be required, on application to them at the above address.

In Sweden during last year there was no material addition to or decrease from the magnificence of the industrial staple hosiery of the country, but all of them were much more generally occupied, and as a result enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity.

The accompanying illustration, derived from the Textile Record, shows an improved spooling and doubling machine, made by this American machinery company. It is provided with a patent stop-motion. It can be used for two three, four, or a greater number of threads, as may be desired. The section shows clearly the

construction and principle of action of the machine.

The operating part consists of a longitudinal shaft in the lower part of the frame, at one end of which power is applied to the shaft. On this shaft is a series of grooved pulleys, from each of which a round belt or cord extends upward to give motion to a drum provided with raised ribs to engage the lifting stop-bar. From one end of the drum a cord extends to the front of the machine to drive a spooling drum, over which is placed the spool, which is driven by frictional contact with the drum. The drum is covered with corduroy to give a soft but sure touch for driving the spool. There is one ribbed drum and one spooling drum to each speed, and these drums move entirely independent of the neighbouring drums, right or left; that is, each set of drums for each spool is driven as described, from a grooved pulley in the lower shaft.

Each set of drums, with attendant mechanism, constitutes one section or block. There may be as many "blocks" in a machine as desired. The threads are led from the bobbins over glass pins on the back board, as seen in cut, and from thence through eyes in the stop-levers and guide bars to the spool over the spooling drum.

There is one stop-lever to each thread, which is held up by the tautness of the thread. Should one of the threads break or run out, the lever supported by that thread drops, and engages one of the ribs on the ribbed drum, stopping the drum, and consequently the spooling drum, but the stopping of this set of drums does not
BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, etc.

NIGRISINE.

M. Baumann, in a communication to the Mulhouse Society, states that this body was discovered by M. E. Krause, and is made by the St. Denis Colour Company. It is sent out in the form of a black powder, entirely soluble in water, acetic acid, and hydrochloric acid. 1,000 parts of boiling water dissolving 80 parts and acetic acid of 11° T. 100 parts of the colour. The best solvents in a mixture of equal parts of water and acetic acid. Alcohol only dissolves a very small portion of it. The aqueous solution of a reddish grey has, changing to blue-grey on addition of acid. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolving in a grey solution, while diluting with water, turns first reddish grey, then blue-grey. Nitric acid rapidly dissolves the colour, forming a brown red.

Hydrochloric acid and tin crystals reduce the solution to yellow, which deposits a brown precipitate on diluting with water, the liquid remaining bright yellow. Zinc dust and acetic acid reduces the colour to a yellow, but on the addition of an oxidizing agent or by exposure to the air, the original colour is restored. Alkalis produce a slight dulling, and the base from solutions in the form of a black powder insoluble in water but soluble in acids. Solutions of alkalis salts, such as baryum chloride and sodium chloride, also precipitate nigrosine.

Nigrosine will find employment to a large extent in calico printing because of its purity of shade, its solidity, and the variety of shades that can be produced by combination with other basic colouring matters. It gives grey tints, from pale to dark, of great purity.

The following colour mixture can be used for printing on:

Pale

Dark

Green

Nigrosine 10 parts

10 parts

30 parts

Acetic acid, 11° T. 200 300 300

Water 200 300 300

Tragacanth liquid 200 200 200

Tannic acid 10 15 15

It is necessary to use ground pumice to avoid mottling. The mixture should be boiled in boiling dye bath until the dye has become dry and then left in the bath for 2 hours, after which it is to be added to the bath.

Azo-Turkey Red.

This is a more expensive to Continental dyers, not in a prepared form as the same magenta, but the materials for its production on the dyeing-juice are sent out with full instructions for use. These materials consist of a solution of hydrochloric acid, and beta-naphthol. The clothes are dyed in a solution of beta-naphthol, and then rinsed and washed until the water is perfectly clean. These materials are very easily removed by boiling and washing.
soluble as water containing carbonate acid, which is
stronger than the bi-carbonate of lime (or magnesia)
being formed. All natural waters contain calcium
carbonate acid, and the same is true of the sea.
Naturally the more highly charged with carbonates
the soil is, the more is the case with the land.
Water which contains the soluble carbonate of lime
(or magnesia) in solution is boiled, it loses its
carbonic acid, and becomes turbid: the water
is precipitated out in an insoluble form, a
product of effervescence is made by the
resulting formation of carbonic acids. The
sulphate of lime (or magnesia) is present in all
water, but is not so strongly charged as to
make the water impure. Natural and artificial
washes are deposited on the trees in a loose
condition, but of very little value, for it
is not isolated by the water. Ashed soil is
the duty of soil for the purpose. The
sulphate of lime which forms the base of
the washes is easily soluble in the water
and is not affected by dilution. A small
excess of animal
matter, as it occurs
in the soil, acts as
a preservative
against the
infection of the
water. The quantity
of ashed soil to be
added depends
upon the quantity of carbonates of lime in the
water and the amount of water in the
water which is to be used for every
1,000 quarts of water used will be found
sufficient.

In the preparation of soluble oil, the sul-
phating of the oil by the mixture of
poisonous and soluble sulfates is
(under
the
effect
of
water),
and
the
oil
is
sub-
sulphated to a degree not very slight.
It is then treated with two or more
sulphuric acid, and the excess of
sulphuric acid is removed by
boiling.
For wood it consists of solid
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60 parts
of
sulphuric
acid
and
5 parts
of
sulphuric
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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

July 12, 1866.

The imports of foreign dry goods into this port for the week ending June 29th, and since January 1st for the last three years were as follows:

- For the week ending June 29th, 1866, the imports were:
  - Entered at Customs... 2,014,160 pounds
  - Entered free of duty... 2,039,293 pounds
  - Total imports... 4,053,453 pounds

- Since January 1st, 1866, the imports were:
  - Entered at Customs... 1,605,900 pounds
  - Entered free of duty... 1,632,872 pounds
  - Total imports... 3,238,772 pounds

The imports of foreign dry goods since January 1st:

- For the week ending June 29th, 1866, the imports were:
  - Entered at Customs... 61,431 pounds
  - Entered free of duty... 6,080 pounds
  - Total imports... 67,511 pounds

The figures quoted above are given by comparison with the imports during the last week with those of the corresponding weeks in the two preceding years.

The following circular has been issued to the stockholders of the H. B. Claffin Company:

"We have the pleasure of calling your attention to the following certificate:-

NEW YORK, June 30th, 1866.

I am, etc.,

(Signed)

G. S. SMITH.

The H. B. Claffin Company.

The Stockholders,

The textile schedules of the McKinley Bill still receive the vigorous support of the Republicans, and the cause of the promoters has been materially assisted by the report that if the measure becomes law, several Irish linen firms will establish mills in this country. Several German manufacturers, it is reported, also contemplate this step, and preparations are being quietly made by American manufacturers to increase their growth and to run on the lines of textile goods receiving increased production under the McKinley Bill, and a larger increase in our textile production may be looked for if the McKinley Bill is adopted.

Several millions of dollars have been set aside, according to the passage of the McKinley Bill, to be put in the hands of the klipper, and the Irish linen mills are prospective to work, a company in Paterson, N.J., which will do likewise.

The following is a local circular from the Board of Directors of the H. B. Claffin Company:

"The Board of Directors of the H. B. Claffin Company has again been asked by the Rambouillet Liberal Association to oppose Lord Huntington, and it is expected that it will accept the invitation.

Miss Ada Thompson, daughter of the late Alderman James Thompson, was married at St. Phillips' Church, Westminster, on Wednesday last, to Mr. W. H. Watson, solicitor, Southport. Alderman Thompson was a cotton spinner and manufacturer, who died a few years ago. He is said to have visited the firm of Blackett in Manchester.

Mr. Blackett, cotton manufacturer, has taken a lease of the building at 18, Lower Thames Street, London, for the purpose of opening a new factory. The building is situated on the river Thames, and is intended for the manufacture of cotton goods for exportation.

Blackburn.

Mr. Alderman Henry Harrison, J.P., Stanley, has handed a cheque for £100 to the secretary of the Board of the Blackpool and Lytham Tramway Company, in aid of the Blackpool and Lytham Tramway Company, in aid of the Blackburn and Lytham Tramway Company.

It is stated by a Washington correspondent that Mr. H. H. Houghton, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has again been asked by the Rambouillet Liberal Association to oppose Lord Huntington, and it is expected that he will accept the invitation.

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Blackburn.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

July 23, 1896.

(670 looms), near Colne, held on Tuesday, a small committee of creditors was appointed to investigate the estate and report on its condition.

The liabilities are stated to be about £24,000.

Dewsbury.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1896, at the instance of the mayor of the town, to discuss the question of the establishment of a technical school for the town.

The meeting was held in the usual manner, and the chairman, Mr. W. R. Temple, welcomed the members to the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The statement of the financial position of the town was then considered.

It was stated that the town was in a healthy financial condition, with a surplus of £2,000 in the treasury.

The chairman then moved that the town should be placed under the care of a committee of five, consisting of Mr. W. R. Temple, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. W. J. H. Watson, Mr. W. H. Garside, and Mr. W. J. W. Jones.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dewsbury.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, May 12th, 1896, to discuss the question of the establishment of a technical school for the town.

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The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

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The motion was carried unanimously.

Farworth.

Mr. Wm. Crompton has assigned his plans to a sub-manager of Messrs. S. F. Armitage and Co., and in order to accept the plans of Mr. W. Crompton, the sub-manager, he was instructed by the chairman to take up the mill at an early date.

Mr. Wm. Crompton has been very busy with the design of a new mill for the town of Farworth, and in order to accept the plans of Mr. W. Crompton, the sub-manager, he was instructed by the chairman to take up the mill at an early date.

Messrs. Tomkinson and Adam have generously given £100 towards the expenses of the firm trip to Wester-gate-Mare.

At a meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. W. F. Fordyce and Co., Limited, held on Monday last, the liquidation of the estate was decided upon.

It was stated that the manufacturing business has been sold to a well-known firm, and that the sale of the estate has been materially and favourably affected, and that after 10th, in the £, it has paid to the creditors, a surplus will remain.

The whole of the stock, including 500 pieces of Dralon, will be sold by auction on an early date.

On Saturday the funeral took place of Mr. James Holmes, one of the oldest of the manufacturers of the Kidderminster carpet trade. The deceased gentleman was 50 years of age, and was one of the most respected manufacturers of the town in the 30s, and long before the power-loom was even thought of.

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The whole of the stock, including 500 pieces of Dralon, will be sold by auction on an early date.

Great Lever.

The tide was good, and likely to remain so for some time, one mill working night and day.

The Derbyshire engineering firms of Leeds, have supplied Messrs. J. R. & J. C. Forster, Hurstwood, with some of their continuous cloth.
The textile Mercury.

Nottingham.

It is rumoured in London that the success of the Silk Exhibition is likely to result in a much more increased and more permanent demand for English lace, which has been famous too long to need endorsements. But the fickle fashion has for many months been a factor in the success of the Nottingham machine-made imitations, as perfect in finish and so artistic in design as to be well worthy of the name of English lace. It rests with Mr. Booth, of Nottingham manufacturers to translate into fact the rumours in London.

Oldham.

The new offices of the Oldham Card and Blowing Mills Operatives’ Association have cost nearly £2,900. It is reported that a plot of land at Glossopworth has been taken with the object of building a spinning mill for which purpose it is expected a company will shortly be formed.

The Cotton Buying Company has a profit on its transactions, of which it is expected a portion may be devoted to the benefit of its members.

Messrs. Buckely and Taylor, Oldham, have obtained the order for the steam engines for the Elm Mills Company; Messrs. W. Whitaker and Sons, Oldham, the mill gauges; and Messers. Toulson Bros., the needles.

The mills of the Werneth Spinning Company were closed from Friday night until yesterday morning to repair and make improvements in the steam engines. As a consequence of the stoppage, the mill worked at only one third of its power yesterday morning.

Messrs. Platt (old works), and the Elm, Trust, and Ridgefield Spinning Companies, and Messrs. Lool, Spinning Mills, and Co., have all cleaned off their machines and are now working.

Messrs. Green, of Wakefield, for their cotton carding machines.

Mr. F. A. Griffiths has been appointed to the secretariat of the Oak Spinning Company, Chorley, to succeed Mr. James Histique, resigned. Mr. Griffiths has for some time acted as assistant secretary and is fully acquainted with the duties appertaining to the office.

The directors of the West End Mills Company have purchased the old silk mill, 1195 acres of land having been bought at a cost of £1,250. This step has been taken with a view of making certain improvements in the company’s property.

Moss Green, of Manchester, and Mr. John Burgess, of Mossley, are supplying the framework required for the erection of the new silk mill, while Messrs. Squire Ashton and Sons, Oldham, are supplying the machinery for the mill. Messrs. Buckely and Taylor are the steam engineers. From what we learn the directors consider that the mill will be erected at a very cheap rate, and at no time that is not likely to be affected by the labour strike.

The right hand and cotton mills at the present time. If the silk mill is erected at a less sum, then the directors and shareholders will have no cause for complaint.

Some weeks ago three directors of the North Manchester Mills Company attended a meeting of the company to resign, and to make it clear to the shareholders that they had resigned to avoid the appearance of any connection with the company.

A return has just been issued showing the value of Dunfermline’s exports of goods during the year ending June 30th, and the corresponding quarter of last year. The following are the figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1898</th>
<th>1899</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>£2,923 15 10</td>
<td>£2,765 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linens</td>
<td>£2,765 7 0</td>
<td>£2,923 15 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in clothing is attributed to the demand for the silk products of the United States, and is doubtless a great addition to the successful adoption of the "hedge" in force.

Dundee.

Dr. Alexander Campbell has been appointed to the chair of Botany at the University of St. Andrews, held by the late Dr. Gregg.

On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in the Stirling department of Messrs. D. W. Baxter and Co.’s mill, Haymarket. The fire brigade had to be summoned, and before the arrival of the firemen a large quantity of yarn was destroyed and great damage done to the machinery. The loss is covered by insurance.

Forfar.

The blunder on strike at Forfar Bleachers was called to the attention of the Forfar Board, by Mr. N. Maitland, on Monday last.

A public meeting was held here on Tuesday night, when the strike was discussed. The meeting was well attended.

The woolen mills at the corner of Bury Court, formerly occupied by Messrs. Byers and Son, have been transformed into a hall for the use of public meetings, entertainments, &c.

The Woolpack at the centre of Bury Court, formerly occupied by Messrs. Byers and Son, has been transformed into a hall for the use of public meetings, entertainments, &c.

The new factory of the Anchor Mills and the mill of the Anchor Mills have been closed.

Miscellaneous.

FLAX CULTURE IN BELGIUM.

(Continued from page 490, June 17th.)

In Flanders, and throughout Belgium as well, the need is of secondary importance, and therefore to obtain the flax by means of a flaxfffief the best possible the flax is pulled before it is fully ripe, or when it is just beginning to turn yellow, coarse flax being earlier than fine. The work is done (or begins usually) the last week of June, sometimes a little earlier, for, as the old proverb runs, "C'est juste peut finir tôt." ("June makes the flax").

In pulling it is the custom to reserve the best in alternate layers, before the flax is laid down. As the matured beets is laid lengthwise near the edge of the pile, so that the raw beets are laid lengthwise near the edge of the pile to be covered. The flax is left in this position for several weeks, and then either retied very soon or put into impregnated starch, or sometimes kept for a considerable time to remain till spring. I found a great diversity of flax treatments exist in different sections of Belgium, the following being to handling the flax after pulling and before the retting. The practice decided above pertains to Flanders.
more especially, while in the Bantam and elsewhere there is a very different practice prevail.

The most necessary at the present time is, to give the cattle a liberal and liberal quantity of salt, mixed with their feed, in order to increase their milk production. Of this kind, the Iodine is a very excellent remedy, both for human and animal diseases.

The THERAPEUTICS requisite for the treatment of many diseases are as follows:

1. Iodine, in a concentration of 1:1000, to be given in a dose of 1 dram, by mouth or by injection into the nostrils.
2. Iodine tincture, in a concentration of 1:100, to be given in a dose of 1 dram, by mouth or by injection into the nostrils.
3. Iodine solution, in a concentration of 1:100, to be given in a dose of 1 dram, by mouth or by injection into the nostrils.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY

IMPORI OF COTTON YAMS INTO AUSTRALIA-HUNGARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Second, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Third, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>1,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>1,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>1,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>1,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of considerable interest are the strikes which have taken place during the last few months. These strikes are believed to be due to the internal strife in the textile industry. The wages in the textile industry are very low, and the workers are demanding better conditions.

GARMENT YAMS—At the Canterbury Court of Law, sitting at Christchurch, on Monday, February 23rd, 1901, Mr. Justice T. C. W. B. Hardie, was heard on an action to restrain the defendants from infringing the patent of a man for a device for measuring the weight of yarn. The application made was for judgment in default of defence. Council for the plaintiff said he had an affidavit by the plaintiff's solicitor proving that the statement of claim had been delivered and served upon the defendants, who had through their solicitors asked for a month's further time to deliver their defence. That time was given, and expired on January 23rd, 1901. It was also proved by affidavit that the notice of motion had been served on June 20th, 1900, the defendants, with a copy of the minutes of the order of the asked for by the plaintiff. Several branches of the patent were stated in the particulars, and it was alleged that the defendants had infringed the letters patent by making garments for sale for the purpose of defeating the plaintiff's patent. The plaintiff complained particularly of sales of yarns specified in the particulars. The minutes were taken in evidence to show a continued trade in the premises, and the defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs and damages. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs and damages.

COTTON—Manchester, Friday.

As yet the Council of the Operative Weavers' Association was unable to accept the new list to which we have previously made several references. It is still under discussion, and there is little doubt that it will ultimately be agreed to. So far as it was possible to preserve a strictly equitable rate of reduction has been done, and the suggestion that has fallen more from disappointment of the end to which expectations in the new arrangements were not realized, there is a score of distinct advance. Many districts will do so, but there are some few in which the opposers will have to make some concession. East Lancashire, as is well known, is the great weaving centre, and of this centre Blackburn may be said to be the central point. Trade-declines has been very strong in these districts, owing to the fact that the most able leaders and organizers of the operatives have always dealt there. In other parts of Lancashire it has not been the same facilities nor the presence of the same number of working parties, and the degree of energy of the workmen in wages disputes has been much less, with the consequence that wages in these districts are lower. The new list is expected to rectify all these inequalities.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

BRADFORD.

The impression seems to prevail that the worsted trade has taken a turn for the better, although at the moment signs that this was the case have taken place are not numerous, and, indeed, difficult to distinguish by any one except observant business men. The worsted trade is now in a better position than it was a few months ago, but the prices are not as high as they were a year ago. The demand for worsted goods is still strong, but prices are not as high as they were a year ago. The demand for worsted goods is still strong, but prices are not as high as they were a year ago. The demand for worsted goods is still strong, but prices are not as high as they were a year ago.
LEEDS.

Contrasts for winter and spring are being entered into largely and a better feeling prevails, prices being generally lower and stocks in less extent, and this may be in part accounted for by the increased attention given to goods which have been neglected by manufacturers and importers in the past. Several lines of goods are being offered at lower prices, although there is a general feeling of cautiousness on the part of buyers.

LONDON.

Messrs. Schwartz and Co., in their report dated July 9th, say—

The figures given in the table below are unusual for a time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>With Shrewsbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for 1901 are still lower, and it is probable that the market will continue to decline.

MANCHESTER.

There is no visible change in the condition of the trade, orders being still difficult to secure. Quick deliveries again prevail in the warehouses, and much prospect of an immediate alleviation for the better classes, although it is not, however, all good news.

Manchester dundie jute goods are in fair request, and many orders are being booked, especially in the lower classes of heavy goods.

COTTON COMPANIES REPORTS.

HEALY BROTHERS LTD. (Bolton).—Profit three months, £220, 416 pounds, and no payment of dividends.

SANDY GATE COMPANY (Bolton).—Dividend, 6 per cent., payable 1st November for the preceding six months, 20 pounds 10s. 0d. per share.

HILL & COMPANY (Bolton).—Dividend, 4 per cent. per annum, 22,350 pounds 5s. 6d. per share.

HOLLAND BROS. (Huddersfield).—Profit, £4,700, 1s. 0d. per share.

LAWRENCE & Co. (Bradley).—Profit, 6 per cent. per annum, 25,500 pounds 10s. per share.

HILL & CO. (Bradley).—Dividend, 4 per cent. per annum, 25,500 pounds 10s. per share.

SMITH & CO. (Bradley).—Dividend, 3 per cent. per annum, 15,500 pounds 10s. per share.

MOORE (Bradley).—Profit, £1,019, and a dividend of 14s. 0d. per share.

COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Bradley).—Profit, £209, 6s. 8d. per share.

ANDERSON & CO. (Bradley).—Profit, £200, 6s. 8d. per share.

HILL & CO. (Bradley).—Dividend, 4 per cent. per annum, 25,500 pounds 10s. per share.

FULLER & CO. (Bradley).—Dividend, 4 per cent. per annum, 25,500 pounds 10s. per share.

SMITH & CO. (Bradley).—Dividend, 3 per cent. per annum, 15,500 pounds 10s. per share.

HILL & CO. (Bradley).—Dividend, 4 per cent. per annum, 25,500 pounds 10s. per share.

NEW COMPANIES.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Established in 1899, the company intends to manufacture and deal in cotton goods, and to undertake the manufacture of cotton goods in the Lancashire district.

The company is registered under the name of "The Lancashire Company, Limited," and is capitalized at £100,000, divided into 100 shares of £1 each.

The directors are Messrs. J. W. Anderson, J. W. Black, J. W. Brown, and J. W. Smith. The company is expected to commence operations early in the new year.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Shaw, R. E. Hopkins, and W. E. Wilson. Qualities of 10th-class cotton and their determination to be something new.

W. E. SKEETLE and company, Limited.

Registered on the 1st inst., with a capital of $100,000 in 2,000 shares, to acquire the business of bleachers and spinners, carried on at 68, Furness street, Manchester. Directors, Messrs. W. E. Skeettle, and J. J. Wooller, Manchester.

The subscribers are:

W. E. Skeettle, 68, Furness-street, Manchester.
J. Wooller, 68, Furness-street, Manchester.
J. E. Sykes, 68, Furness-street, Manchester.
J. J. Wooller, 68, Furness-street, Manchester.

Patent.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

The names in italics within parentheses are those of the inventors.

Where complete specification accompanies application an asterisk is suffixed.

JULY 4TH.


10.141. J. Brown, 70, Front-street, Manchester. Apparatus for affixing figured weaving. (Specification.)

JULY 6TH.

10.142. G. H. Hodgson, Central Chambers, Halifax. Operating the picking stiches, and sliding the picking wires of weaving machines.


10.251. W. G. Hansa, 21, Wellington-place, Belfast. Holding cloth in machines with endless chains, for forming, stretching, or finishing.

10.252. J. Bruce, and E. Bruce, 4, York-street, Beachill, Ringbend.


10.260. W. H. Hutchinson, 6, Bank-street, Manchester. Hydratic process for pressig, bonding, or boiling cloth or other fabrics. (R. F. Ashby, U.S.)


JULY 8TH.

10.262. S. E. Conolly, 14, Dallin-street, Manchester. Shutter boxes of looms.


10.264. A. Ascroft, 6, Quality-square, London. Lashing on motion of looms. (J. A. Rice, U.S.)


10.276. A. Ascroft, 6, Quality-square, London. Lashing on motion of looms. (S. R. Stoddart, U.S.)


10.278. A. Ascroft, 6, Quality-square, London. Lashing on motion of looms. (S. R. Stoddart, U.S.)


JULY 9TH.


