The Textile Mercury:

TO GREY CLOTH AGENTS, YARN AGENTS, 
MACHINISTS, BLEACHERS, 
SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, 
MACHINISTS, BLEACHERS, 
COLOURISTS, AND MERCHANTS,

Saturdays, July 28th, 1890.

Current Topics.

The prospects of Calico Printers.

Calico printers are and have been for a long time in bad straits. Although the amount of printing done during the past few years has been great, and has necessitated a considerable amount of overtime being worked, yet the profits have been almost nil. This state of affairs can be traced to several causes. Of these the foremost has been the great amount of competition, and consequent cutting of prices, which, however much it may have benefited the buyer of the prints, has certainly had the reverse effect on the calico printer, who has been compelled to accept prices that could not possibly yield a profit, and were very likely to result in loss. This has been done not so much in order to get the work, as to keep rival printers from getting it, which is without question an exceedingly bad plan of doing business. Every commercial transaction should leave a profit, be it great or small, and to work at cost price, or less, solely to keep mills going, or to prevent some rival getting the order, is one of several short cuts to bankruptcy. Another cause, of low prices is that the acceptance of these has been generally left in the hands of salesmen, who have little or no knowledge of what it costs to print a piece of cloth, and who generally go by guess-work. Now it is a very difficult thing to calculate the cost of printing a piece of cloth, which varies so much according to the pattern, number of colours, and other little matters; and we question very much whether there is a calico printer who could give within 20 per cent. the cost of printing, say, 1,000 pieces; and when, as sometimes happens, there are two or three changes of colour in the 1,000 pieces, the calculation becomes yet more complicated. A dyer is much more favourably situated in this respect, as he can calculate within 2 per cent. the cost of dyeing a given quantity of yarn. The buyers of the calico printers' warps have not been slow to avail themselves of this state of affairs. They have frequently little scruple in blandly asserting, with or without foundation, that "A and Co. will do it for so much." They are always ready to find faults, and to clam for them. They compel the printers to find the rollers (a most expensive item) for even small sample orders; and then, when repeats come, have no hesitation in sending those elsewhere if they can get the work done cheaper; while the original printer is not allowed to use his roller for printing for other buyers, a case recently tried in the Lancashire Chancery Court illustrates. We do not mean to affirm by this that a printer ought to have the liberty to print from the patterns and designs supplied to him by a merchant when the latter goes faith with him; but in the event of the said merchant taking his repeat orders elsewhere, the printer should certainly be absolved from any further obligation to keep a contract which has already been broken on one side. It is only by such action that he can percolle himself for an outlay which has not been covered by the printing of the original sample. Now, what is the remedy for all this? Clearly the only possible remedy lies in a union of calico printers, which may take two forms—either a voluntary one, binding each member of the union not to work below certain prices; or be careful not to accept over the head of the original printer what are undoubtedly repeat orders; or resist unjust claims on the part of buyers, and so on. Such a union may take the form of a syndicate to buy up at fair prices all the work now in existence, which would then be in a position to quote terms to the buyers. Such a syndicate has, we believe, been proposed, but for the moment the idea has been dropped, in consequence of several firms asking too much for their work. This is bad policy, as no more should be asked or paid than a fair value. Such a syndicate would be all powerful; it would be able to effect a great saving in the provision of rollers, in the multiplication of unliable patterns, and in other ways, while there should be no insurmountable difficulties in the way of its formation. It lies with calico printers themselves to decide whether they shall have their profits for ever wrested from them, or shall treat a little more kindly to their customers in return for all their expenditure of capital and labour.

Retailers as Commercial Princes.

Vast business operations and corresponding wealth are no longer confined to the banker, shipper, or the wholesale merchant. Modern developments in the textile world have brought a new class of retailers into existence—a class of retailers or dealers, that is, on a large scale—the extent of whose annual turnover, measured in pounds sterling, would astonish those individuals who are classed under the general heading of "small magnates." But dealers, importers, merchants, warehousemen, or by whatever name they may desire themselves known, like members of other departments of trade do not gratify public curiosity by divulging the secrets of their business. One cannot therefore, except in general terms, form an idea as to the volume of the transactions carried on by these traders, so that the desire for information concerning such vast organizations as that of Debenham and Freebody, Marshall and Bradford, and greatest of all, William Whiteley, must perforce remain unsatisfied. In the north we have the Kendal Mills, the Andersons, and Wilsons; in the south the Jone's, and across the Irish Sea, the Fins, the Arnot, the Cannockes, and others claiming rank with the list of the dynastic world. We know that these names represent vast wealth, but that is all. Lewis and
The Textile Mercury.

July 30, 1892.

Allenby, the famous silk mercers of Regent-street, London, have also amongst the largest of the retail firms, and as their business has just been converted into a limited company, an idea may be formed of the character of a fairly representative retail trade by examining the figures given in the prospectus. The share capital contracted for by the vendors, consists of 7,000 preference shares and 3,230 ordinary shares, which have been allotted as follows: viz., 3,230 of the 7,000 preference shares and 2,720 of the 3,230 ordinary shares to the members of the firm and their nominees as fully paid; and 3,000 ordinary shares, credited with £6 paid and leaving an unsecured liability of £4 per share, to the seven partners of the late firm and chairman of the company. The share capital amounts to £200,000. The premises of the late firm acquired by the company are valued at £200,000. The fittings, fixtures, furniture, stock-in-trade, book and trade accounts, and sundry small assets, as valued and computed on January 31, 1890,after deduction of current trade liabilities, are estimated at £135,000.

MEARS. LEXISTS and Allenby have done much to encourage the use of British silks, and at Spitalfields they practically control the output of certain cloths.

The False Packing of East Indian Cotton.

This is an old trouble, as anybody interested in the trade who remembers the time of the American cotton famine, well knows. False and fraudulent packing was then carried to such an extent that the aid of the law had to be called in to regulate it, and that it did effectively, the statute to which the trade was particularly indebted for the result being the "Cotton Fruits Act." Latterly, too, when the cotton famine and other foibles, the evil has made itself manifest again, and is causing trouble. Already one Committee has had the matter in hand, but apparently without reaching satisfactory results. However, that may be another representatives committee is being formed by the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association to join in the following spinners have been invited: Messrs. Albert Simpson (Proston), J. F. Wyman (Oldham), and James Stott (Oldham). We trust that their efforts will lead to some improvement.

The Blackburn Holidays.

We are sure that the operatives of Blackburn will be much benefited by the change of occupation which the Blackwaters have made in their holiday arrangements when they contrast them with the old ones, notwithstanding that the present season’s experiences may not have been the most favourable in the matter of weather. We are pleased to know that on the part of the employers, the new arrangements were most locally observed, not an idea as far as we can learn, continuing to work, nor one employer asking his operatives to do so. On the other hand, we are equally pleased to record that the satisfaction which the operatives themselves have stood to their agreement, allowing, with the most trifling exceptions, the old holidays to pass over without any attempts to interfere from work. This is as it should be, and we have the strongest conviction that the new arrangement will, on both sides, be recognised as a decided advantage in the course of a few years further experience of it. The Corporation has done well to abolish the old agricultural or pastoral fairy tales, and Michaelmas, which are antiquated survivals of industrial pursuits in the districts are quite out of joint with those in existence at present. Two main boll-days in the year—Christmas and that of July just instituted—divide the year very equally, and afford an opportunity for the enjoyment of both seasons such as has been the lot of the Blackburn factory operatives in past times. To those who could only afford the Whit-week holiday under the old arrangements it will be a great gain in money to fall in with those who could not struggle through the long period from Whit-week to Christmas without taking another in July or August it will prove highly economical, because the room will, in nearly all cases, quite suffice for all requirements in respect of weather. Again we say, both parties are to be congratulated upon the change.

WHERE THE PEOPLE WENT TO.

The fondness of the Blackburn operatives for a "trip" is unsurpassed. And this is undoubtedly a very penurious trait in their character, as its influence cannot fail to be refining and elevating. The pure fresh air of the moors and the mountains will invigorate their bowels, refresh their lungs and enlighten their minds. They usually go far enough to get quite beyond the circle of factory chimneys and reach the reach of factory smoke, which enables them to see that the world is quite big and the world lies beyond. This has a healthy effect in reducing the dimensions of exaggerated sentiments of self-importance which are apt to stir up in the minds of those who stay too much at home. The railways companies serving the town have had a busy time, but knowing pretty well from their experience the task with which they had to cope they made preparations accordingly, and have discharged it in the most satisfactory manner and without accident. From the midnight of Friday week until far on into Saturday evening the Blackburn station was thronged with the people departing to near and far places: from the Lancashire watering-places to those of Devon, Cornwall, the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, and the Metropolis. The northern resorts fared equally well, the Lakes, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Clyde being perhaps probably as active before. And there is no doubt that wherever the Blackburn people went they would make the fast known, as there is no superabundance of modesty or reserve about them when on a pleasure bent, but an abounding joyousness and altitude of spirits. And withal, this is not manifested in a blamable manner, nor in such a way as will not make them very welcome visitors on their next appearance. They pay their way and spend their money freely, and there are qualities that everywhere command the respect of those who cater for the public pleasure, whether it be lodging-house keepers of railway companies. We trust they may all have a pleasant time in store like that of the past week.

HOW TO GET GOOD WOOL.

A French contemporary directs attention to the influence on the quality of the fleece of the food which the sheep eat, and dwells on the following four points:—(1) To obtain the right quantity of good wool the sheep must be well fed; (2) if the sheep receive too much food, or food which is not sufficiently nutritious, the wool lacks strength, is destitute of gloss, and becomes in consequence rough to the touch, dry and harsh; (3) regularity in the distribution of the food is a very important fault in this matter affect the quality of the wool; (4) there is a difference of opinion about the action of certain foods on wool. All, however, agree in ascribing marked influence to pasturage. The wool of sheep that enjoy such pasturage is abundant; the fibre is long and is characterised by its whiteness, lustre, texture, fineness, and strength, with a high authority on the subject, has proved that all foods which promote perpiration produce a fine wool.

EASTERN COTTON STATISTICS.

The difficulty of getting accurate cotton statistics is no new experience to spinners or manufacturers, but this has mostly been in connection with the American crop. Not much surprise, however, was felt in trade circles at the failure the recently published official estimate of the Egyptian crop called in question, which has been done by a correspondent of the Egyptian Gazette, who writes from Zeyzah, and protests strongly against the official estimate of the acreage. He says that the area, as stated by the State at 25,000,000 acres, is much greater than that given in the returns as published by the Government. Instead of about 3,000,000 acres, he thinks that 1,000,000,000 acres have been planted. The State, he says, gets its information from the village sheikhs, who are generally afraid and unwilling, for trivial reasons, to give the correct figures, while the official is in the large districts, and the respondent thinks that the area planted with white cotton is greatly over-estimated. It is not probable, however, that whichever way may be the fact as the result will be much different. The same influences have no doubt been operative in connection with former crops, and as the cotton is sure to come forward eventually the result has only led to the erroneous conclusion that the product per acre has been over-rated, and the same may be the case in this instance.

PRESUMPTIONS OF TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

We trust that the wicked practice of fraudulently imitating a neighbour’s trade mark, which in this country is now nearly stamped out under the ban of public opinion and the law, will not seek refuge in our colonies and dependencies. From a passage in a report of Mr. Hughes, our Consul at Shanghai, it would appear, however, that the same practice is not that this will be the case. Mr. Hughes says:—

The trade (in cotton goods) is chiefly in the hands of British merchants. The marking of shantungs are as a rule stamped in England with registered marks, which have become known in China as the trade mark of the importing firm. Lately, however, it has been discovered that some unmarked shantungs have been imported and stamped in China with imitations of favourite trade marks, so that no merchant who has taken years to establish the credit of his trade mark, and whose goods commanded higher prices, is at once deprived of the advantages gained by the high character of his goods, and the long established reputation. The fraud is said to be not uncommon, but only one instance has been come to my knowledge yet. The goods were stamped with the imitation trade mark at another port, and it is hoped that the fraud will be exposed and the perpetrators punished.

We sincerely trust that merchants who may find that their trade is falling in account on an accountable manner in those goods, will cause the strictest investigations to be made, and if they find it to be owing to this contemptible and degrading fraud, that they will bring the perpetrators as far as the law permits. In doing so they will receive the sympathy and approval at least of every honest man, and any that may from other sources be withheld will not be worth the having.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

"WHEN THE DOG IS ON THE OTHER Leg," Operatives in the cotton trade can be quite as hard as their employers, if not more so; even their leading officials can advise the spinners to resist when it comes from piecers to spinners. "Demos," who it is well known is a notable trade-union leader in Bolton, writing to a local journal, says:—

"...It is spreading, and has at length affected the little piecers in our spinning mills. Several strikers on a small scale have occurred. At this point we are quite happy to learn that the results have not turned out to be beneficial to the strike. It is the general belief of the piecers that the results have turned out to be beneficial to the strike. They have been employed since the adoption of the association for advice and instruction... and I would strongly recommend all spinners who may have departments under their control to let their piecers go on strike to adopt the same course. The piecers are not paid full rates in accordance with the average of the district, the Council has at once advised that an advance should be conceded, on the other hand, where average rates are paid, but yet objected to, the comity will not sanction any advance being given, and, if necessary, will support the men in their opposition. The spinners are the employers of the piecers, and any advances in wages would in the first place have to be made at the expense of the firm, but ultimately the employer would be called upon to make good the difference in the piecers' wages. In no case ought the spinners to pay more for piecing than the following, which I am assured of computing the average rates of the district.—

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<tr>
<th>Rate of Pay</th>
<th>No. of Spindles Per Week</th>
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<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>992</td>
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<td>600</td>
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Demands in excess of these rates should be resisted, as little difficulty will be experienced in supplying the mill with suitable piecers—if those who leave work. The rule hitherto has been for piecers to be advanced or reduced at the same time, and to keep in their hands as many as they use up themselves, by the arrangement have been saved the trouble and annoyance and danger of losing the wages question on their own account. I have no doubt the spinners will keep this arrangement intact, remedying, of course, any defects in it which may exist between the rates paid and those just given above. This is instructive, very! In a comment we can only say, Strange that such differences should be Twinn Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

THE INTELLIGENT AMERICAN AGAIN.
The American Civil War—merely one of the northern piecers—seems to be over-draft on the virtues of the great Republic of the West. But this is only in accordance with the usual course of history; otherwise any student of contemporary American affairs might, if he had been David said in his haste, and given up all hope for the nation dwelling under the Stars and Stripes. Our transatlantic cousins seem to have an incredible capacity for believing statements that their Puritan ancestors would have labelled with an unpleasant name, and of propounding such statements for their own gratification. Harmless exaggeration of the Mark Twain order can appreciate and laugh over, but the other description of truth perversion can only be regarded as untruth pure and simple, and that, too, with the most repugnance. Ignorant, vulgar, and avaricious States have for a long time been misled by unscrupulous Protectionist advocates, one whose principal political weapons has been the circulation of false statements concerning the object of exciting the fear and animosity of those citizens whose power of penetration may not be sufficiently keen to enable them to fathom the motives which actuate their employers at whose expense they bow down and worship. We are surprised to find such a respectable journal as the Manufacturers' Gazette (Boston) printing nonsense like the following:

"The Coblen Club was organized to benefit Eng and to ruin our industry. The head of this Club is the President of the State. Among its members are twelve England's industrial Ministers, which consist of three-fifths of the whole Cabinet, the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, the Minister of Finance, the Secretary of State, the first Secretary to the Foreign Office, the Postmaster-General, and also 200 members of Parliament. The whole power and wealth of the English government is being used to reduce the cost in the United States. Nearly all the manufacturers are influenced by the cost of the materials and the cost of labor. The American manufacturers who are paid to influence our industries, and distribute free trade literature, maintain the cost of their commodities to our colleges for students offering free trade. Some of our most valuable publications are subsidized for the same purpose.

The whole power of money and ignorance is held by the writer of the extract undoubtedly, and we would recommend the editor of our contemporary to follow the old home method of writing such statements as those emanating from this individual. And while on the subject we may add the remark that the Coblen Club seems to have a good deal more weight behind it than it is at home. The influence of the Club is not recognized by a large number of Englishman, and the sooner our American friends bury the&qquot;it was raised in connection with the question, the better it will be for the credit which they are entitled as men of common sense."

ANOTHER INSTANCE.
The above remarks have been in force for several weeks, and we had really intended to distribute the matter again without printing; having become rather weary of the attempt to "moralize" a continent. (We venture to coin the word for the occasion, America being a country that has contrived to become "civilized" without having undergone the process expressed by the new verb.) But on Tuesday the mail brought us the July issue of the Textile Record, of Philadelphia—Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, and the old home of the God fearing Quakers! And the Textile Record itself brought us the following choice misrepresentation of fact and perversion of comment:

"The celebration of the 4th of July by the American people has had about as much attention in Europe as in the United States. In every industrial centre in the Old World the celebration of the 4th of July has been held with great enthusiasm, and the adoption of the measure an anxious subject. Several times it has been the subject of inquiry in the British Parliament, and the British and Continental newspapers have given it some consideration. An American reader of these journals might have been led to believe that the celebration was made not by the people but by these newspapers. All of them hastily denounced the measure, and while some of them satisfied themselves by indulging in lamentations over the menace offered to European industry, others freely denounced that the various governments should engage in the work of retaliation. The Textile Mercury of Manchester, England, for example, urged the imposition in England of 'import duties upon American productions quoting as high as 50 per cent on every article produced in that country upon the manufactures of England, and it contains a long list of articles on the subject to which no more difficulty to accomplish than the spending of the vast sums of money in the United States for the spread of their industries amongst the American exporters.'"

After reading this, it will appear as almost beyond belief that the above extracts are taken from a note in the Textile Mercury, in which the McKinley Bill was never once mentioned or referred to! (vide T. M., June 21st, p. 490.) A reader to the note in question will observe that the comment is that the American House of Representatives, or, as a demand for reciprocal advantages for the United States in return for the free admission of sugar, we wrote that the United States Secretary of State—"loves reciprocity. Well, the hint is plain. Let us at once proceed to impose import duties upon American productions quite as high as those levied in that country upon the manufacturers of England—this is where the Textile Mercury goes."

"...and then we shall have the happy gentleman hastening over here to propose a treaty of reciprocity."

And the next sentence reproduced is: "The American Government has already misunderstood the omission of the tail-end clause, his scholarship failed to show him that the sentence as mutilated is redundant in definite articles. To such of his readers as we hope to suspicion the whole trick, and may, perhaps, be remembered thereby of having read in their cheap pirated editions of Tennyson's"

"A lie that is half a truth is over the blackest of lies."

But perhaps American publishers who steal the manufacturer's works ought: such unmixed satisfaction, a little observation from their reprints, after the same manner as the Textile Record does.

Articles.

THE FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

This annual document has just made its appearance for the year ending 31st October, 1899. One fact must be obvious from these figures, namely, that it's contents must to a great extent have grown stale and antiquated, and become useless for any purposes save historical ones, owing to the long time that has elapsed since the matters to which it refers were noted. But with the American editor's "candor" suggested the omission of the tale-end clause, his scholarship failed to show him that the sentence as mutilated is redundant in definite articles. To such of his readers as we hope to suspicion the whole trick, and may, perhaps, be remembered thereby of having read in their cheap pirated editions of Tennyson's:"

"A lie that is half a truth is over the blackest of lies."

...but perhaps American publishers who steal the manufacturer's works ought: such unmixed satisfaction, a little observation from their reprints, after the same manner as the Textile Record does.
any of the Government's offices are short-handed is the matter of clerks, and therefore we cannot assume that delay arises from this cause. Where then can it arise? There is only one more possible cause, and we do not think it is that, is, with Her Majesty's printers. Surely then, the public are justified in the expression of an opinion that these reports ought to have been printed very much sooner than was the case in this instance, because, as thus issued, they are, for all practical purposes, nearly valueless.

We turn next to a criticism of the superiors of the report to its contents, and immediately find that there is quite as much cause for complaint. The report, as a whole, is introduced by four lines, from Mr. Boldgrave, and the first of the collection is that of Mr. Superintending Inspector Coles, whose districts were Lancaster and the North of Ireland, and who retired from duty some months ago, after a service of 38 years. There is no date to Mr. Coles's report, and it consists mainly of a few remarks upon the Cotton Corner of last year, and a reprint of the spotters circular issued in September last, calling upon the trade to adopt short time in order to defeat the corner men. Surely, it is too early to make this appeal to the textile trade, when this season is practically batting with another attempt of a like kind, though happily not so severe in character. Mr. Coles offers no suggestions for obviating these troubles. Of course it would be too much to expect that he should do so as any part of his official duty. A brief notice of an Irish hand-spinner, and an equally brief reference to the Manchester Technical School, constitute the remainder of his contribution.

The report of Mr. Henderson, the active and experienced inspecting inspector of Scotland and the North of England, comes next, and is much more elaborate. As all who know him well will be glad to be, Mr. Henderson, briefly reviews the condition of all the leading industries that fall within his cognizance in the performance of his duties. Of these he is only interested directly with remarks upon the textile trades. So far as these paragraphs of the character of a market report, they are neither of interest nor value to manufacturers, however much they may be of the official minds in London. There are some remarks, however, upon the decay of the flax trade of Scotland and the expansion of that of Jute, which are interesting to us, and we may call attention to them as an early issue. A similar observation will apply to his statement regarding the social condition of the workpeople in the latter trade. We refer the reader to the ordinary issues of The Textile Mercury for Mr. Geoffre Faussett, who has the Eastern Counties under his charge, gives a few interesting particulars of the state of the cotton trades of Norwich and neighbouring, which is needless to observe are of much less importance now than they were a centary or two ago. We are not immediately conversant with the report of Mr. Johnson, whose reports of the Western trade of England, have a few complimentary observations upon the conduct and general bearing of the Bristol cotton operatives, and a full account of the great strike in the West during the last year. The next report calling for notice is that of Mr. Jones, who has the Manchester district under his charge. This contains a page of matter devoted to the unfortunate state of the fustian cutting industry, with which we were all familiar last year. From Mr. Hoare, whose district includes North Wales, we learn that the Welsh woolen trade was more active and healthy, but that the little woolen mills were gradually dying out, as was to be expected. He further tells us that the Welsh women are decorated with their industry of hand knitting, and are extensively adopting the knitting machine. In that we think they are wise, though, perhaps, the disciples of Mr. Ruikin will think otherwise. Then report of Mr. Cameron, the inspector for Belfast and district, deals with the condition of the linen and other Ulster industries in a manner exceedingly interesting, and the style of the report is stilted, and the sentences involved and decidedly lacking in clarity. We have neither time nor space in which to analyse his matter to get at his meaning. Mr. Woodgate, who reports for Dublin and the west and southwest of Ireland, is an improvement upon Mr. Cameron. He gives us some interesting paragraphs on the opening of the Cork flax mill last year, which we recorded in The Textile Mercury at the time, the number of workers employed, and the re-commencement of the cultivation of flax in the neighbourhood to supply its requirements. He also notes the introduction of a Dutch man into the printing room of the Cork printers, and several important facts upon the state of the trade; and it is also stated that the firm have procured a man from Holland to superintend the operations of this room. We are afraid this may give rise to a new grievance in the trade, the island channel, but it will not work. There are a number of other interesting items in Mr. Woodgate's report, which, upon the whole, is one of the most interesting of the entire collection, and we commend the whole to our readers and to the future impartiality with which we added this fact that they will be of service to the countries in which they have been so much to the detriment of the industry, and that the weavers themselves are no better when the opportunity offers, but make such hard bargains with the manufacturers both against whom they have been inveighing for weeks past for what they allege is his unjust and that of his employers. However, the employer is ready to charge his employer with being animated by a grasping avarice under the influence of which he has agreed, it is found, as seen in the Kirkham instance, that the weavers themselves are no better when the opportunity offers, but make such hard bargains with the manufacturers both against whom they have been inveighing for weeks past for what they allege is his unjust and that of his employers. However, the employer is ready to charge his employer with being animated by a grasping avarice under the influence of which he has agreed, it is found, as seen in the Kirkham instance, that the weavers themselves are no better when the opportunity offers, but make such hard bargains with the manufacturers both against whom they have been inveighing for weeks past for what they allege is his unjust and that of his employers. 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and such strong opponents of injustice as the greatest of baronets, and so to form a taste in gold and silver textiles. As to whether or not the textile art has been discovered before the invention of weaving, there is no particular evidence, but that gold and silver were beaten into extremely thin plates, cut into strips, and used as filling in weaving, is very early times, we have the evidence of the writer of the Book of Exodus to shew. In the 24th chapter we read: “They made the ephod of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cast it into wire to work it in the blue, and in the purple, and in the scarlet, and in the fine linen, the work of the skilful women.” These wires were inserted into the cloth along with the woollen and linen threads. There are numerous other statements in the Bible shewing the use of the various metals for purposes of this kind.

The ancient classic writers also offer abundant evidence of the very general use of gold and silver in the purposes stated. The authors of various histories mention the use of gold and silver in the manufacture of various objects, including golden vessels, and many others cloth variegated with gold.

Amongst the Greeks and Romans the practice of inter-weaving the precious metals with their fabrics was not extensively adopted until the later period of their history. In the time of the Roman Empire, many of the Emperors indulged in these luxuries to a very great extent, and in all probability the patricians followed their example as far as their means allowed. This, indeed, is made evident by numerous references that could be adduced from Roman writers, but it would extend this article to an undue length even to enumerate them all. We may, however, mention one instance, that in which the poet Claudian describes some robes prepared by Proba, a Roman matron, who were to be presented on the occasion of the wedding of the Emperor Honorius. These robes were to be ornamented with gold and silver, and the following lines describe them:

The golden trusses, and the diaphanous height
With Satin fibres shorn from woody trees;
Her well-tressed thumb protrudes the lengthening gold.

And makes the metal to the threads adhere.

Maria, the daughter of the Consul Stilicho, and wife of the Emperor Honorius, appears to have indulged lavishly in these rich garments. She died soon after her marriage, about A.D. 400. In February, 1443, the marble coffins containing her remains were discovered at Rome, and in it was preserved a garment and a pall which on being burned yielded 30 pounds of gold. These garments had been presented by the father of the deceased as a dowry on her marriage, and were probably woven by her mother, Serena. It may go without saying that this magnificent robe, had it been preserved, would have been a unique example of the luxury of the textile arts in those early days. Serena is also stated by Claudian to have woven robes of a similar description for the Emperor Honorius, and probably for use in the same solemn rites.

In more modern times gold and silver textiles of considerable beauty, and elegance have been manufactured amongst the various nations of Europe. They have been mainly for ecclesiastical purposes, and specially for service in the gorgeous ritual of the Roman Church. The leading cathedrals of the Continent in connexion with this art, are St. Peter's at Rome, that of Notre Dame at Paris, and others of less importance—have large treasuries of these kinds of fabrics, which are shewn to visitors to-day. In the countries over which the Reformation spread it is quite probable that all such cloths and garments would share the fate of that of the Empress Maria, referred to above, and would be burnt for the precious metal they contained. The Protestant churches dispense with their use altogether, or with only the slightest exceptions, which occur amongst the Ritualistic section of the English Church, which seems disposed to go back upon the old lines.

The use of cloth of gold and silver amongst the nobility and wealthy classes of the western nations reached its climax in the reign of our Henry VIII. in the meeting which has since become known to history as that of The Field of the Cloth of Gold, where a display was made perhaps never equalled except by some of the Baly, Ionian or Persian Shahs. This ostentatious display, which was followed soon after by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, when its treasures of costly fabrics along with those of other descriptions would be transformed into money, seemed to close the era of barbaric splendour and to form the introduction to one of more refined taste, in which the precious metals were much more sparingly and tastefully used. It is very rare now, except in the circles amongst the military and naval professions, that we ever find anything in the way of such costly textiles, and these are mostly in the form of brocades and laces.

From the rapid survey of the use of these metals in the textile industries, it will be obvious that the methods of manufacturing threads from silver and gold must have been known in the earliest times. So far as can be gathered they appear to have been beaten out into thin shreds by gold beaters, and these cut into very narrow strips, just like the gold plate in use amongst manufacturers in the cotton trade, though it is hardly likely that it could be done with the same uniform regularity as at present. Numerous examples of this type of gold thread have been recovered from sepultures and otherwise handed down from very ancient times. There are also examples showing the use of gold thread, in which the narrow strip of plate has been twisted, sometimes upon itself, while sometimes it has been used as a substitute for finer threads of cotton, or silk, or flax. In a few rare instances a rather finely-drawn solid wire has been used, but it may be inferred from the great variety of this style that this wire was used as an art, as it now exists, was unknown. Indeed, it is not until the year 1360 that wire drawing on the present plan by machinery was first heard of, and that was at Nuremberg. It took 300 years for this method to travel to England, it being introduced into this country in the year 1590.

(The To Be Continued.)

Reviews of Books.

All books reviewed in this column may be obtained post free at the published prices from Murdock and Co.

The Textile Mercury Office, 27, Strand Street, Manchester.


This is an English translation of a work originally written in French, which has passed through two editions and is well known in Germany. It is a volume of 480 large octavo pages, superbly illustrated both with engravings and photographs.

Part I. deals with finishing in general. The author lays stress upon the point that the finishing of a piece of cloth ought to be carried out to advantage the real quality of the goods, and not be a falsification or imitation of a quality superior to that of the goods. He has something to say of the practice of weighting, which he strongly condemns, and evidently thinks English finishers are acting wrongly in weighting their goods as much as they do, because such weighting, he says, is not demanded by the buyers of the goods. To this, however, we must demur, having in mind of cases where the buyers have ordered the weights to be taken off, and obviously their preferences must receive attention. Finishing is quite of modern origin, very little if any was done before 1850, and it is but briefly referred to in treatises published before 1850. In 1801, however, the practice of finishing and weighting seems to have gone into vogue in England and set the fashion for the rest of the world. Chapter II., which deals with substances used in finishing, might very advantageously have been considerably extended, while much of the weight that was written about has been omitted. A long list of plants in which starch extracts are not required, namely, and historical account of Queen Elizabeth's diet in the use of blued linens. These are interesting in their way, but they are of no technical value.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

THE SPINNING OF MEDIUM AND FINE YARNS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The Textile Mercury.

Sir,—Several friends, with whom I am acquainted, have read the letters of your correspondent, which appeared in your issue of June 26th, with a considerable degree of interest. It seems to me that this is the time, in this country at least, in which such yarns as these could be used with advantage to those produced in India. If, however, the statement of your correspondent should be true, it only serves to give us an idea of the progress of the art in India, and to show us that there is a great deal of room for improvement in this country.

EDWARD R.d.

A. P. (Boston), A. M. S. (Bradford), W. R. H. (HastingsHouse, etc.), H. (Chepur), A. L. (Stuttgart, etc.).—Communications received.

T. (Bochum).—Received with thanks. We congratulate you on the results and on your success. We will return to you as speedily as possible.

A. W. (Loch).—You may perhaps think of something you could do for us, and if we can accommodate yourself, you will be welcome.

J. H. (Newcastle).—We will try to obtain the information you require in the course of the next week. We are at present engaged in preparing a report for the government, of which you will be the first to know.

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NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

To the Editor of The Textile Mercury.

Sir,—We notice the correspondence in your issue of June 26th, relating to the future of New Zealand flax, and we have now perfected an improved process for the extraction of the fibre. We shall be glad to examine and report upon the flax of any specimen sent to us for the purpose.

Yours, etc.,

J. B. P., Secretary.


ANSEWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GEMINIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The German National Zeitung states that the Imperial Administration has now issued a scheme for the formation of a German Chamber of Commerce in foreign countries. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in the principal commercial centres, and particularly in Hamburg, Antwerp, Paris, London, Zurich, Milan, Buda-Pest, Odessa, Riga, and eventually at Stettin and Yankow.

THE NEW YORK FREIGHTER.—The New York Carding and Spinning Review says:—James Dunlop, of Philadelphia, has been experimenting on the printing of tapestry patterns on the pile threads after the carpet was woven. The pattern of a carpet is now produced by printing the warp threads on a drum before it is woven. The writer has observed that the new process employed by Mr. Dunlop has been carefully examined by a number of tapestry weavers, and that it is very likely that Mr. Dunlop has discovered a perfect process for producing patterns on the carpet during its manufacture, which will be a process attempted a number of years ago, but abandoned. The specimen shows the same effect in the figure and colour, and the pattern is quite distinct and the colours are the same which have been used as in the present case. The effect of the ground and patterned figures are placed in two positions, either reversed or square, and thus it may be said that half the
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The figuring capacity of the loom employed is wasted. That this is true in a greater or less degree all will readily admit, but it must be remembered that the object of placing figures as indicated is to distribute as evenly as possible the figure employed over the surface of the fabric and thus prevent an uneven structure or irregularity in the design, the presence of either rendering the fabric unpalatable. Bearing these facts in mind, there is still no reason why drop patterns or opposing figures should not differ to a small extent from each other, but the variation must be very limited, since the object should not be to give the idea of two distinct figures, but of variation of one effect.

Figure 27 is supplied as an illustration of reversed figures slightly modified, the dark portion being inserted to assist the analyst of the pattern. Here it will be noticed that the modification simply consists in a slightly different flower being used, all other parts being exactly reversed. Such variation, however, may safely be carried much farther than is shown in this example, and will very often give such a result as simply repays all extra work necessitated from the conditions mentioned being observed.

THE SATIN ARRANGEMENT OF FIGURES.

Since this system of arrangement has been very fully demonstrated by many writers, our duty will simply consist in briefly indicating the methods adopted and at the same time calling attention to any peculiar treatment which any special author may have adopted.

An effective way of dealing with this subject is that demonstrated in Design C, this system, we believe, being first adopted by Mr. George Washington, and fully demonstrated by him in a lecture on "The Satin Distribution of Figures," delivered before the Yorkshire College Textile Society.

The squares marked out in thin lines represent the units of space upon which the design is to be developed. In this case the 5-end sateen is being dealt with so that five squares by five squares will be the repeats. Now proceed to put down the 5-end sateen, but instead of counting the squares count the points where the perpendicular and horizontal lines intersect. Having decided the sateen positions, join them in the two directions as indicated by the thick lines; thus the space, five units by five, will be found to be divided into five equal parts.

On this being accomplished, it is evident that any given figure on being placed in each of these squares will be arranged in sateen order, and thus equal distribution will be secured, since it is very apparent that each figure is considerably overlapped by its neighbours. The advantage of this will be fully realised on consulting Figure 28, which is simply a diagonal figure arranged in a square. Here we notice that each distinctive portion of the figure comes into line with the same portion of its neighbouring figure, and therefore, unless the figure shows a very marked diagonal effect, it will consist of what may be termed an all-over effect, distinct and very objectionable lines across the space being developed. The remarks made respecting the variety producible by reversed figures are equally if not more applicable to the sateen arrangement of figures, since there are here at least five repeats of the figure in one repeat of the design.

In our next article on this subject our remarks on the sateen arrangement shall be included, and we will indicate as briefly as possible systems of producing and arranging figures which are occasionally useful to the textile designer.

WOOLEN MANTLE CLOTH.

Figure 29 properly developed, will make a very creditable mantle cloth. For a light summer fabric about 30—36 ek dark woolen should be used with, say, 50—66 threads per inch, 4, 5, or 6-end making being used for the ground. The figure will show best if developed by means of an extra weft, say 30's. The ground, shading being resorted to, to denote the various portions of the figure. If the expense of such a cloth is too great, the sett should be closer, the 4 or 5-end sateen (warp up) and the ground, and the mahair warp brought on the surface when required to form the figure. In the finishing of such cloths as those it must be remembered that uneven shrinkage is likely to take place, therefore means must be taken to overcome this by paying special attention to the selection of materials, tentering, cutting, etc.

Figure 30 will come out well in 2- and 4-end silk, or cotton warp, and silk or mahair weft.

WOOLEN OR WORSTED TROUSERS.

The following is a suggestion for applying colour in a stripe form for trousers:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12 threads black,</th>
<th>12 threads black,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 white, 4 grey,</td>
<td>4 black, 4 grey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 white, 4 grey,</td>
<td>4 white, 4 grey,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the white and grey, complementsaries to different intensities may be used, both black and the black ground, or, again, the ground may be complementar to the stripes, the stripes in this case being varied by their difference in luminosity.

DRESS FABRIC PEGGING PLAN.

DRESS FABRIC DRAFT PLAN.
Machinery and Appliances.

A CONTINENTAL SHUTTLE-GUARD

The shuttle-guard question has long received considerable attention of manufacturers in the Continent, and has resulted in several inventions. One of these is presented to our readers in the accompanying illustration. It consists of two guides attached to the slay-cap, in which a round bar of wood can move freely, so as to be able to assume two positions, as shown in the illustration. The lower one of these is, of course, the protecting one, and the upper one the one in which it is off guard. When the loom is at work, the red occupies the lower position; when it is stopped and the weaver wants it out of machinery, it is easily lifted into the upper position, as shown in the dotted circle, by means of a handle. When it is quite out of the way, anything he may wish to do in the shape of picking his warp threads, putting in the headings, or any of the numerous little requirements that necessitate his having a free hand. When the loom resumes the guard at once falls back into the lower position by the movement of the slide. The advantages claimed for this guard are: its simplicity and perfect working; that the protection it affords is quite independent of the workman; that the latter is not inconvenience in any way; that there is no wear for hinges and springs; that the bolts and screws are avoided. It can be easily applied to looms of every kind and breadth; it occasion no opposition from the workpeople, who quickly get accustomed to it, and in many cases are said to have requested it to be applied after seeing it on neighboring looms. The brackets which carry the red are attached to the slay-cap, near the shuttle boxes. A good working height is indicated in the illustration. If, however, there would be any risk of contact in this position with the temple, it can easily be raised, without impairing its efficiency. One way of attaining a proper adjustment might be by lowering the temple somewhat; should the other plan not afford all that is required, to assure a more convenient and more certain mounting, each guide is provided on one side with a slot intended to receive a small bolt with a hexagonal nut, and on the other side with a hole destined to receive a wooden screw. For wide looms it is advisable to add a third guide, this being attached in the middle of the slay-cap; this will prevent the vibration or deflection of the protector red in the middle. As an alternative arrangement is provided two rods. From this description our readers will be able to form their own opinion as to its value.

JOINING STRIPS OF LEATHER BEETING

A great drawback to the use of leather beeting is that owing to the stripe of leather being of limited length, a number of strips have to be jointed together in order to form one belt. The hides of animals yield only about 48 per cent of its weight in leather suitable for manufacture of belts. The suitable stripes that are cut out are jointed according to the ordinary method, by first cutting their extremities obliquely, and then uniling them— a plan which is far from promising for the bulk of the strength desirable. M. Levard-Druex, a French inventor, has devised a new system in which the junction offers a surface of cohesion equal to double that obtained by the method just mentioned. In this system one of the two stripes to be united is cut in the form of a double slope, and the other is notched on the same slope, but is laid in the opposite direction. The two surfaces joined instead of one, and the joint is, so to say, offers more resistance. Before they are put to use the strips are submitted on all their length to a very strong tension, which makes them incapable of further stretching.

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FINISHING OF COTTON CLOTHS

The following recipes are translated from foreign sources: they will give our readers an idea of the methods and materials used by Continental finishers in the production of various finishes:

- BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, etc.

The following are some bleachings, dyeings, and printings used in the finishing of cotton cloths:

**Bleaching:**

- **Boil**
  - 1 lb. starch
  - 1 lb. sodium
  - 10 gallons water

- **Black Bleach**
  - 1 lb. sodium
  - 10 gallons water

- **Red Bleach**
  - 1 lb. sodium
  - 10 gallons water

- **Green Bleach**
  - 1 lb. sodium
  - 10 gallons water

**Dyeing:**

- **Magenta**
  - 5 lb. magenta
  - 10 gallons water

- **Blue**
  - 5 lb. indigo
  - 10 gallons water

- **Yellow**
  - 5 lb. yellow
  - 10 gallons water

**Printing:**

- **Red Printing**
  - 5 lb. red
  - 10 gallons water

- **Blue Printing**
  - 5 lb. blue
  - 10 gallons water

- **Black Printing**
  - 5 lb. black
  - 10 gallons water
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AMYLNE BLACK.

Adolphe Lehne in the "Flieger Zeitschrift" gives the following process for using an amylne black on cotton, flax, or flax, using calcium chloride as being most suitable and not rubbing. The fabric or yarn is first soaked in the following bath—

- 40 parts starch
- 3,000 parts water
- 1,000 parts soda
- boiled for one hour with
- 80 parts chloride of soda
- previously dissolved in
- 800 parts water
- 1,000 parts copper sulphate, 80 per cent., pasted
- 100 parts plaster of Paris, and
- 100 parts salt dissolved in 2,000 parts water.

The goods are then treated through this mixture two or three times, being wrung out between each passage, and well worked to get the pigment as evenly as possible. They are then hung up in a warm place for two days, when they will have acquired an olive green colour. They are then treated for ten minutes at 100° to 150° Fahr., in a bath containing—

- 80 parts chloride of potash
- 100 parts sablereau acid
- 130,000 parts water
- then washed in cold water and soaked for fifteen minutes at 170° Fahr., in a soap liquid made with—
- 40 parts hard soap
- 50 parts glycerine
- 100,000 parts water
- washed, and dried.

RECIPE FOR DYERS.

The following is mostly translation from foreign sources. We do not guarantee the results from these recipes, but give them for the purpose of showing our readers what their foreign competitors are doing:

FROUSSON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton. Wash the cotton well, then dye in a bath of—

- 4 lb. alum
- 1 oz. marine blue S
- 1 oz. maganese
- 100 parts water
- Work at 100° to 105° Fahr.

TERRA-COTTA RED ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton, work the cotton for half an hour in a bath of—

- 2 lb. alum
- 2 lb. bichromate
- Lift, wash, and wash again in a bath containing—
- 1 lb. bichromate of potash
- 2 lb. oxalate acid
- Give another treatment, lift, wring, and dye out in a bath of 2° at 100° C.
- Lift, rinse, and dry.

FRANKEN RED ON WOOL.

Mordant by boiling for one hour in a bath of—

- 2 per cent. bichromate of soda
- 2 per cent. sulphuric acid
- Wiring and dyeing in a boiling bath of—
- 2 lb. alum
- 2 lb. bichromate
- 1 oz. calomel
- 10 oz. potash B
- Lift, wring out, and dry.

FARSEY RED ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton, mordant the cotton by working for one hour in a warm bath of—

- 1 lb. tartar emetic
- 1 lb. alum
- 1 oz. saltpetre
- 2 oz. sal ammoniac
- 2 oz. sodium
- then allow to steep overnight. Then fix in a warm bath of—

- 1 lb. tartar emetic
- 1 lb. alum
- Dye in a bath of—
- 1 oz. methyl blue B
- 1 oz. new blue L
- each dye good for 1,000 parts water in a bath of the New Blue B with the assistance of a little acetic acid.

SLATE GREY ON WOOL.

Mordant the wool by boiling for 1 hour in a bath made with—

- 2 per cent. bichromate of potash
- 2 per cent. tartrate
- Wash, and dye in a bath made with—
- 2 lb. salt
- 1 lb. bichromate
- 2 oz. alum
- Enter the wool at about 150° to 160° F., work half-an-hour, then gradually raise to boil, work to shade, lift, wash, and dry.

MULBERRY ON WOOL.

For 100 lb. wool, mordant by boiling for 1 hour in a bath containing—

- 2 lb. bichromate of potash
- 4 lb. sal ammoniac
- Dye, after rinsing in a bath containing a decoction of—
- 40 lb. logwood
- 1 lb. sanders wool
- Dye for two hours at 160° F., then add 8 lb. alum and boil again for half-an-hour. Lift, work for 10 minutes in a bath containing—
- 2 lb. oxalate acid
- Wash, and dry.

DIAMOND BLACK ON WOOL.

For 100 wool, mordant by boiling for one hour with—

- 3 lb. bichromate of potash
- 1 lb. oxalate acid
- Wash, and dry in a bath made with—
- 2 lb. diammonium
- 2 lb. oxalate acid
- Work at 150° F. for one hour, then heat to boil, and work until the dye is fully fixed. Lift, wash, and dry.

WALNUT BROWN ON SILK.

For 100 lb. silk, dye in an old soap bath, broken by addition of a little acid, with—

- 3 lb. turmeric
- 1 oz. orandine
- 1 oz. acrid magnoia
- 1 oz. bichromate
- for half-an-hour at boil; wash, brighten with 1-10 acetic acid, and dry.

MAIZE ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton, work the cotton in a warm bath containing—

- 1 lb. bichromate
- 3 lb. orandine extract
- 2 lb. bichromate of soda
- Then lift, wring, and fix in a bath containing—
- 2 lb. diammonium
- 2 lb. bichromate
- After working in the cold for about 20 minutes, raise to boil, lift, wring, re-dye into the dye bath at 150° F., and work again to shade. Lift, rinse, and dry.

RUSSIAN GREEN ON WOOL.

For 100 lb. wool, prepare a bath with—

- 2 lb. logwood
- 1 lb. bichromate
- 2 lb. sulphuric acid
- Enter the wool at 125° F., work for a few minutes, then gradually raise to boil, work to shade, lift, rinse, and dry.

WASTE OIL ACIDS FOR BLEACHING, ETC.

In the refining of shale and petroleum oils for lubricating purposes, large quantities of waste acid and alkaline liquors are produced, resulting from the treatment of the crude oils with sulphuric acid and caustic soda. These are mostly thrown away, as it is rather difficult to recover the acid and the alkali from them. Two Russian inventors are proposing to utilise these liquors in various ways in the textile industries,—for carbonising wool and other animal fibres, to remove vegetable fibres, for bleaching, etc. It is rather doubtful as to whether these waste products will give useful results. The large quantity of oily matter, etc., which they contain must materially interfere with their use, and to rid them of such effects they might be done by neutralising the acid and alkali they contain, which operation robs them of their valuable constitutional properties.

OLIVE-VERMILLION OIL.

There is a very great deal of confusion among technical writers, and many cases of abuse arise, as to the various oils produced containing the names olive, olive oil, and so forth. It is more than a solution of castor-oil soap made with soda, or better, with potash. Unlike soap oil, that is solid and contains all the valuable properties, the castor-oil soap forms with water a clear olive oil, which is a soluble oil pure and simple, and is largely in use for calico printers, dyers, and finishers. Oleins, allarone oil, etc., are made from castor oil, by first treating the oil with sulphuric acid, and then neutralising with soda or ammonia. Some people make a distinction according to which has been used, but practically there is no difference. This sulphated oil is sometimes, but erroneously, called soleneol—its proper name is olein. It is used primarily for drying and finishing with alizarine, but it is used along with other colours and also in finishing.

A NEW BLEACHING COMPOUND has been patented in Germany which contains turpentine as its principal constituent. The composition is known as "Ozonum," and consists of—

- Hard soap
- 125 parts
- Turpentine
- 300 parts
- Caustic potash
- 225 parts
- Water
- 40 parts
- Hydrazene peroxide
- 29 parts

The hard soap is dissolved in the turpentine, then the potash is dissolved in the water mixed with hydrogen peroxide, and then with the soap mixture. In the course of a day a stable mass is obtained. Some useful properties are claimed for this substance.

DIRECT DYING COTTON COLORS.—The use of benzopurpurin, chrysamine, etc., is now very well known, and little need be said about the process of application. At present only reds, yellows, blues, and browns are known. Whether other colours will be ultimately obtainable remains to be seen; but by mixing them together in various proportions, an enormous proportion of various colours can be obtained. Thus, Orange, by 10 parts of benzopurpurin 1B, and 2 parts of chrysamine 1B. Brown, 3 parts benzopurpurin 1B, 3 parts of bichromate of soda, and 1 part benzopurpurin 1B. Deep blue, with 2 parts benzopurpurin G, 6 parts chrysamine 1B, 2 parts benzopurpurin 1B, 6 parts bichromate of soda. Colourless F, with 2 parts chrysamine 1B, 7 parts benzopurpurin 1B, 5 parts benzopurpurin G. Chocolate, with 1 part each benzopurpurin 1B, benzopurpurin 18B, and chrysamine G. Many other shades of green, and grey, slate, can be obtained in a similar manner.

Foreign Correspondence.

New York, July 8th.

Mr. Gibson's Haberdashery, the liveliest of all our dry goods journals, reports Mr. Theo. W. Steenbarger as saying, that he looks to our Government as though Congress wished to drive every importer out of business, prohibit all imports, and put up a Chinese wall of exclusion, entirely shutting this country which should exclude the rest of the world. Exactly, Mr. Steenbarger. That's just what Mr. McKimsey said he would like to do if he were able—and judging from appearances, says the Haberdasher, he is still pretty firm on his pins. If the McKinley tariff bill passes the Senate with its present woollen clauses retained, many firms on your side will send no more flannels to America. They are not going out of business, for it is pretty confidently asserted that if duties are raised two leading Scotch manufacturers will instantly establish mills in this country. Rumour says that anyone who should name Anderson & McNaughton, as the manufacturers in question would not be far out of the way. That's what protection is for—to build mills and pay wages here rather than in Scotland, England, or Ireland.

The woolen industry is in a most unfruitful condition, and development is extremely slow; the increase in the number of wool mills in the country is less than a hundred a year, while the number of shut-downs since June is one of the largest known. The wool grower has done his best to help all alike by adding something to the duties on wool, but wool has already dropped abroad since January 1st, and the proposed increase of the tax is no better off than last year, while the manufacturer is injured by the increased advantage.
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July 18, 1866.

The death of Mr. P. L. Lewis, secretary of the Blackheath Traders' Council, has been announced in the Mercantile Press.

In response to the request of the secretaries of the Optical Spinners' Association, on account of ill-health.

The health of Messrs. T. P. and Co., is on account of ill-health.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Nottingham.

The Town Clerk has received from the Drapers’ Company, London, a cheque for £5,000, the proceeds of which will be applied to the cost of the new buildings for technical instruction to be erected by the University of the City of Tech and City Tech and Guild’s Institute, Nottingham.

Oldham.

The alteration which has been made in the steam engine plant of the Spinning Company has decided to put in four new boilers to replace the ones now in use.

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Thomas Hennock of the Moorfield Spinning Company has appointed solicitors to represent the mill.

North Moor Spinning Company is in course of making plans, which are to be carried out by the Holme Spinning Company and Messrs. Stevens, Blackstone, Accrington.

A number of Oldham spinning companies are replacing their old boilers with new ones, which are more powerful and cheaper to run.

The spinning company is expected to save £500 per annum by running the new boilers.

There is no disposition in connection with some of the Spinning Companies in this district to repay sums borrowed by the company.

The new secretary and manager of the English Spinning Company has completed his duties.

The death of Mr. W. H. Wynn has been announced.

The result of the election in Oldham shows that five candidates have been elected to the town council.

At a late hour on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., a shocking fatality occurred at the Guesthouse Club, High Street, to Mr. Daniel Clay, aged 25, a winder in the firm of Messrs. Clay and Co., of Oxford Street, Oldham.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Textile Makers’ Club, held at Oldham, it was decided to authorise the purchase of lands for the purpose of building a new hall for the club.

The الوارثين المزارعين who have been appointed as executors of the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Coates have taken possession of the estate.

The committee in charge of the fund for the erection of a statue of the late Mr. Thomas Coates have assumed the management of the fund.
And you still plead that this report is true in substance and in very word? The Judge, in summing up, said the jury must consider what his lordship had said and that the defendant had made out that this report was written with an indirect motive. He thought there was a good deal of hot blood on both sides.

The jury found for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at £250.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE TEXTILE MERCURY.)

Sir,—The public will assure that the defendant in this action was my travelling representative of the joint Ironworks, Manchester, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and that the defendant was acquitted in this action. We extract the following report from the Manchester Guardian.

This was an action brought by the manager, a pieniądz, in the employment of James Scott and Company, spinning masters, of Aitken’s Bridge, and 12. It was decided that the defendant was a travelling salesman, and that he must be indemnified for the damages he had sustained.

Mr. Justice Chitty now delivered a considered judgment in this action, and he said that it was decided that the defendant’s claim was a very meritorious one. The defendant, however, had no intention of injuring, and he held that they had not injured anyone.

The defendant is, therefore, dismissed the action; but as the validity of the plaintiff’s claim was no longer in question, the case was put in issue by the defendants, but nevertheless been maintained by the plaintiff, at the report of the plaintiff with a pursuivant, Mr. J. C. Graham, for the plaintiff.

The following are among the results already to hand of the researches of the Microscope Institute and the Guilds of London Institute for the promotion of technical education.

And the classes in Cotton weaving, held under the combined auspices of the Mechanics’ Institute and Cooperative Societies, have received the following satisfactory results:

One student takes 1st Class Honours and 2nd Silver Medal.

3 students take 1st Class Honours.

2 students take 2nd Class Honours.

1 " 1st Class Ordinary.

1 " 2nd Class Ordinary.

This equals 59 per cent. of those presented. The above is encouraging to the formation of a technical school which, it is hoped, will soon be proceeded with.

Tweedale & Ashworth Brothers.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Manchester, in the employment of James Scott and Company, for breach of contract, the claim being for £2,000,000 sterling. That action took 190 days, and the report was made for £10,000,000 out of pocket, although they were successful to the amount of £1,000,000,000 sterling.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, and the report was for £10,000,000 out of pocket, although they were successful to the amount of £1,000,000,000 sterling.

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The TEXTILE MERCURY.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

The North British Daily Mail has been making a
roving survey of the industrial centres of the West of
Scotland, from which we make the following ex-
tacts relating to textile centres, in continuation of
that on Fife, which appeared in last week's
Terrile Mercury.

ANNAN.

At one time the cotton manufacture employed
about 300 hands in Annan, and part of the old
cotton mill still stands at the west side of the town
on the banks of the River Dee. As a result of the
successfull introduction of the cotton carding ma-
in the 19th century, Annan became a centre for
the weaving of coarse woollen goods. The trade has
probably never recovered the losses it sustained,
but the weaving of coarse goods is still carried on
in the district.

The weaving of cotton goods is now almost com-
pletely confined to the manufacture of coarse
woollen goods, and the chief products are coarse
woollen blankets, coarse cotton blankets, and
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COTTON

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Lancashire is not often at this period of the year long out of cotton on account of the great demand on all fronts. The Manchester market is one of the heartlands of the cotton industry, and the Manchester Stock Exchange is a key institution.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

HOSERT AND LACE.

NOTTINGHAM.

Business is duller than usual, although at this period of the season quotations are firm. Stocks of fancy laces are large, and the trade is not as brisk as is usual. A majority of manufacturers are generally holding up their prices.

LONDON.

Mason & Shortt and Co., in their report dated 20th July, say—

"The third series of London sales of Colonial wool, which commenced on the 28th June, continues to-day, the catalogue having comprised—

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Wool Type</th>
<th>Value (£)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Broadfaced</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoothfaced</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrowfaced</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total quantity sold from the preceding series amounted to 57,000 bales, the new arrivals to 57,000 bales, of which 22,000 bales were forwarded direct, 35,000 bales to the interior, and 2,000 bales abroad. The total of first quality wool available was, therefore, 46,000 bales, of which 29,000 bales have been sold (25,000 bales for home consumption, and 10,000 bales for America), leaving 15,000 bales to be carried forward for the next series.

The sales open with a decline of about 10 per cent. for merino and 5 to 7 per cent. for crossbred, and for about 8 to 10 per cent. for medium and 12 per cent. for coarse. The general feeling among buyers being one of uncertainty as to the course of the market. Gradually, however, the conviction that the lowest point has been reached gained ground and supported by more cheerful reports from from the Continental market, the tone improved, the foreign trade especially the Continent, seems to be more active, and the market is now out of season and all the goods are selling freely, with the exception of the coal.

FLAX AND JUTE.

DUNDEE TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1860.

Yesterday was the last market day before the holidays. Next week almost all the Dundee works will be silent.

Notwithstanding the rise in the Exchange, the selling price for jute is not higher, and a fair business is passing at about last week’s prices.

Flax is without change. Tovia remains very cheap and difficult to sell.

Jute yarn was more enquired for last week, and is now selling at 20s. 6d. per lb., which is 2s. 6d. higher than the price last week.

Dundee fancy goods are quiet.

Flax yarns are very quiet, and rather easier prices are possible.

Dry goods are still as brisk as they were last week.

THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

Business in all branches of this trade continues quiet as in last month, and the district is not quite so busy as it was last month, although manufacturers do not complain that it is absolutely quiet. All classes of goods are still in demand, and the trade is in good condition.

Arbroath is busy in linen goods.

Dundee and Forfar looms are all running, but the trade is not as brisk as it was last month.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

July 25, 1862.

JOINT STOCK AND Financial News.

NEW COMPANIES.

REGISTERED ON THE 11TH INST., WITH A CAPITLAL OF £10,000, IN 500 SHARES, TO CARRY ON BUSINESS AS BLEACHERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF WASTE, GUN COTTON, AND OTHER PURPOSES, BLEACHING AND DRYING MATERIALS. THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE:

N. Buckley, Deed, cotton spinner
A. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner
F. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner
W. H. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner
W. H. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner

T. J. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner

H. Haig, Greenfield, engineer

The number of directors is not to be less than seven: qualification, five shares; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk, and Mr. J. Reid, remuneration, £20 per annum, directors, Solicitors, Messrs. Lead and Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne.

WOODWARD, GROVE, AND CO., LIMITED.

REGISTERED BY EMMET, BROS, AND STUBBS, 18, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., UNDER THE STYLE OF "WOODWARD, GROVE, AND CO., Sunar Vale Mill Company, of manufacturers and bleachers of cotton, worsted, and other materials, and bleachers of card, comb, and other top, and other materials, the first subscriber being

G. W. Grove, Groves, cornish-hunter, Skenebridge.
H. Mounfield, The Lanches, Thorpe-road, West-Drayton, Middlesex.
J. Mounfield, Belsize-avenue, Ketter-bridge.
J. Mounfield, Belsize, Ketter-bridge.
M. Walshe, 47, Lorne-street, Ketter-bridge.
J. Leggatt, 4, Ashford-road, Altrincham.
J. Leggatt, 4, Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester.
H. C. W. Mounfield, The Lanches, Thurlow park-road, West-Dulwich, S.E.

There shall be one ordinary director, but not more than three. The first shall be G. W. Grove, and Hon. Mounfield, with power to act, and one on which no shares. Remuneration, £1,000 each.

REGISTERED BY CO. DOBBIE, 14, Regents' street, Temple, London, E.C., WITH A CAPITAL OF £50,000 IN 50 SHARES, TO ACQUIRE THE BUSINESS OF BLEACHERS, DYEERS, PRINTERS, AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS, HERETOFORE OWNED BY J. SYDDALL, AT CHADKIRK, CHESTER, UNDER THE STYLE OF SYDDALL BROTHERS, THE FIRST SUBSCRIBER BEING

J. Syddall, Orange Tree House, Chadwick, Chester.
J. L. Syddall, Orange Tree House, Chadwick, Chester.
H. J. Syddall, Roseleigh House, Chadwick, Chester.
J. L. Syddall, Roseleigh House, Chadwick, Chester.
J. Whitaker, Brosby Vaneage, Stockport.
J. L. Syddall, Roseleigh House, Chadwick, Chester.
Mr. A. Driscoll, Manchester.
Stockport, Chester.

There shall not be less than three for the first, and no director. The first are J. Syddall, J. L. Syddall, and J. Whitaker, and the names of the last three are J. Syddall, J. L. Syddall, and J. Whitaker.

PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

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

Where Complete Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is suffixed.

NEW JULY TO 19TH JULY.

The TEXTILE MERCURY
