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

Vol. III.—No. 73.

TO GREAT CLOTH AGENTS, YARN AGENTS, ETC. A Leading House and Company can offer Special Textile Positions having good connections and opportunities of influencing business in the Textile Trades. Apply to J. B. Cotton, off the Market Office.


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Current Topics.

Responsibilities Under Cloth Contracts: A Warning.

It is to be regretted that the relations between cloth manufacturers and their dealers can be so easily marred by misunderstandings and misrepresentations. The break-down of the trade is all too frequently due to misunderstanding and misrepresentations, both of which are extremely common.

The causes of such misunderstandings are well known. There is a general tendency to attribute the blame to the other party, and this is often done with great effect. The manufacturer may say that the cloth is not as good as the sample, while the dealer may say that the sample is not as good as the cloth. In both cases, the blame is attributed to the other party, and the result is that the trade is broken down.

It is very necessary that manufacturers and dealers should have a clear understanding of their respective responsibilities under cloth contracts. The manufacturer is responsible for the quality of the cloth, and the dealer is responsible for its sale. If the cloth is not as good as the sample, the manufacturer is at fault. If the cloth does not sell, the dealer is at fault.

It is important that manufacturers and dealers should have a clear understanding of their respective responsibilities under cloth contracts. The manufacturer is responsible for the quality of the cloth, and the dealer is responsible for its sale. If the cloth is not as good as the sample, the manufacturer is at fault. If the cloth does not sell, the dealer is at fault.

In the event of the cloth not being delivered to time, it becomes necessary for the manufacturer to take up his obligations to the banker, or get them deferred. In the latter event, if the movement of the exchange be adverse to the manufacturer some amount of loss occurs, and it is this which is being attempted to be put upon the manufacturer. This is not just to the manufacturer, as he may have complied with the spirit of the contract, and on this ground he ought to resist the imposition. In that there is no legal obligation, and no such claim can be sustained in a court of law. A party to a contract can only be held responsible for the direct consequences of his breach, and not the indirect ones. This is a maxima of English law, and not just and wise one. Were the law otherwise the cumulative responsibility would be so enormous that the fate of a kingdom might be devolved upon an individual.

In the case of being the case, manufacturers who have received such claims should immediately repudiate them, both in their present and future interest, and in that of the trade in which they are engaged. To accept and honour them would be to institute a precedent that would quickly grow into a custom and soon attain the force of common law, binding them to such obligations for ever.

The cotton trade has natural responsibilities of its own sufficiently burdensome without accepting those of manufacturers, which are endeavoured to be foisted upon them by some over-sharp individual who is “tried it on.” If a claim of this kind be persisted in, let the matter immediately be before the Executive of the Manufacturers’ Association, which, if the interests of the trade are to be involved therein, will quickly decide upon the grounds it should take up in defence thereof.

Abuses of the Shipping Trade.

One of the greatest hindrances to a healthy expansion of our foreign trade is to be found in the conduct of the small but united band of individuals who act as intermediaries between the manufacturer here and the distributor abroad.

An instance of this came under our notice some time ago. A Midland firm despatched a traveller to the Continent for the purpose of showing samples to the leading retailers, with the object, of course, of increasing the sales of the house in that district. Amongst the many people who came upon a Bloomsbury trader, who, after inspecting the goods, promised to send an order through his London agent. The Midland firm waited some time, but no communication was received from the Metropolis, and a letter was accordingly forwarded to South Africa asking for an explanation. The mail brought back a reply to the effect that an indent had been made at London, but that the shipper had refused to execute it as he disapproved of orders being
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INCONSISTENCY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The aggressive attitude assumed by Trade-Unionism during the last few years, and the prevailing intolerance of the community, is likely to bring into prominence some important questions relating to the administration of justice. The laws, properly interpreted, are strictly equitable, but there is an alarm, or assumed by our judges, stipendiaries, and unpaid magistracy, such a wide latitude of discretion that we are constantly being confronted by the most inconsistent awards of punishment for almost identically the same character of offences. Of course there are offences and offences. Say in personal assaults: there is the blow struck on the impulse of the moment under some fancied or actual provocation; there is the deliberate and revengeful assault for injuries done, or supposed to have been done; then there is the malicious and unprovoked attack made to disable the attacked person, whilst the assailant can despise him of his property; next there is the attack on a person made to prevent him from following his occupation under such conditions as he may choose to accept: that is to deprive him of his liberty; but there is the attack on property, and last, as two teachers in consequence. There is a point in Mr. Levitenstein's latter which we are pleased to see, that is that the Council of the Manchester Technical School offers facilities for the discussion of the smaller questions of dyeing, bleaching, etc. This indicates a new departure on the part of the Council, which at one time set itself against this sort of thing and lost two of its teachers in consequence, at the same time preventing suitable means for applying for the vacancies thereby created.

ENGLISH & GERMAN COAL-TAR COLOURS.

Whenever a paper on coal-tar colours is read before a scientific society there is generally a lament to this industry being more highly cultivated in Germany than in England, the colour works in the former far out-numbering the latter, and sending out a far larger proportion of new colours. This, however, is not because of any superiority of German chemists over English chemists; indeed we are inclined to think that English chemists are slightly the superior. At the meeting of the British Association at Leeds, Dr. Perkin, who discovered the first coal-tar colour, gave an address on the newest of these fascinating and brilliant compounds, and also had to confess that many of his results to the products of German chemists. In the discussion that ensued—taken part in by several well-known scientists—the fact of Germany's superiority in the matter was of course referred to, the general opinion being that it was owing to the fact of greater encouragement having been given to original research on the part of chemists by German colour manufactur- ers than by their English confreres, and we fear there is much truth in what was said. (Dr. Perkin's son, we may observe, is well known as a chemist of so mean ability, yet we find him neglecting among his numerous researches any that have a bearing on this particular industry, although it would have been a most useful and profitable one.) However, returning to the original subject, Mr. Ivan Levitenstein, in a long letter to the Manchester Guardian, condenses the views expressed at Leeds, and lays the blame at the door of our Patent Office, which permits German chemists to take out ambiguous-worded patents claiming a thousand and one things that they have never discovered, and are not even heard of. Patents are possible from the operation of the universal laws that underlie the propriety of the organised work used in the manufacture of coal-tar colours. But, we may be permitted to ask Mr. Levitenstein, would not the Patent Office have granted a similar patent to an English chemist, who could then have shut out the German chemist if only the former had made the original discovery on which the patent was based? Our patent laws, however much they favour foreigners more than other foreign patent laws favour English inventors, are not wholly to blame for this state of things. The blame lies mostly at the door of English manufacturing chemists, who have had in times past an idea that they did not want research chemists. Research they had, and used to, and then they would not encourage our chemical professors and lecturers to put their students at work on the subject, whereas the Germans did so, and the consequence has been that for one now colour put on the market by English firms there have been 20 by German firms. We are therefore, pleased to know, not only from Mr. Levitenstein, but also from personal knowledge, that this feeling is passing away, and we have no doubt that in time we shall see England a great producer of coal-tar colours, and a rival of Germany in the quantity and quality of its products. There is one point in Mr. Levitenstein's latter which we are pleased to see, that is that the Council of the Manchester Technical School offers facilities for the discussion of the smaller questions of dyeing, bleaching, etc. This indicates a new departure on the part of the Council, which at one time set itself against this sort of thing and lost two teachers in consequence, at the same time preventing suitable means for applying for the vacancies thereby created.

THE "OWN JONES" PRIZES.

Amongst the prizes obtainable by students of textile designing are those named in the title of this note, which have just been awarded for this year. This competition was instituted in 1876 by the Council of the Society of Arts, as a means of stimulating the design in various branches of the textile industry. The prizes have been awarded annually, and for the present year, each prize consisting of a bound copy of Owen Jones's "Principles of Design," and a License for Mercer's Patent. Following is a list of the successful candidates:

William B. Holt, School of Art, Burnley—Design for printed cottons, hangings.
Archibald Walker, School of Art, Glasgow—Design for carpets.
Lindsay Sutterfield, School of Art, South Kensington—Design for printed textiles.
Mary Mobson, School of Art, Canterbury—Design for damask; Design for tiles.
William H. Cassill, School of Art, Chatham-street, Manchester—Design for the decoration of a staircase and proscenium of Manchester School of Art.
Emma Hodkinson, School of Art, Cavendish-street, Manchester—Design for carpets.

The next award of prizes was in 1861, when six prizes were offered for competition. The excellence that results from careful study and labour, we are well aware, usually brings its chief reward in the course of time, and the prize-lists, yet prizes are very desirable testimonials of excellence, and give an additional stimulus to, and sweeten the labour of, attaining it. We trust that these will grow wider and wider.
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take place it will be sustained, in order to teach the class of offenders that such attacks upon public liberty are not according to the law and cannot be allowed. A case has, however, also occurred in Manchester in which a working man was attacked by a union strike, and the latter having been summoned and convicted of the assault, was fined only 50c. and costs. In this case we say that the enormity of the offense was not appreciated by the full, and not punished adequately. It is in the present circumstances of the industrial world absolutely necessary that those entrusted with the administration of our laws should take careful cognizance of these matters, and not by mistaken lenity encourage their repetition. If they entertain any doubt about their duty in the courts, and in their relations with their hands by remitting such cases to the Sessions or Assizes, where it can then be dealt with, by higher and more skilled judges, who can see the whole, weigh the dangers, and guard against consequences of the principles involved.

Silk Culture and Manufacturing in China.

According to a recent German writer, the raw silk exported from Canton is mainly in the neighbourhood of that city, in a tract of country hardly larger than one of the Saxon duchies in the middle of the country between Canton and Macao. The city of Shun-fu, in particular, is the centre of a very important silkworm-breeding district. Here the small farmers and peasants feed their silkworms in thousands of open sheds, and the weavers and lace-makiers are occupied in the manufacture of silk goods, especially silk-stuffs, sewing silks, silk fishing-lines (for the American market), return cloth, damasks, and twills, etc. There are many lama in Canton itself and places for the production of slub silk, which is used for embroideries, for women and girls. A large portion of the stuff woven in Canton, which is used by the shoemakers, whose trade is very flourishing in that city, and who deal largely in these costly materials, as leather shoes are not appreciated by the Chinese.

The Board of Trade Returns for August.

The returns of the country's trade for August, which were published on Monday, compare with the same month of last year, when it should be remembered the great strike of dock labourers caused so much interruption to the shipping trade.

The total imports are valued at $1,352,597, a decrease of $21,014,101, or 4 per cent.; the British exports at $28,171,000, an increase of $2,416,102, or 6 per cent. The decrease in the imports is chiefly in raw materials and articles for food. It must be borne in mind that the effect of the strike does not appear in the account of imports, since the goods were on board, and the documents from which the account is made up were duly tendered. But as regards the exports the goods were not shipped, and therefore documents could not be passed. Hence the total imports are chiefly in raw materials and articles for food. The exports are not so favourable. The receipts of wool and woolen yarn, and nearly half the total de-/creased value of that staple. Raw cotton was in advance of last year by nearly 100,000 cwt, and the receipts of cotton yarn were so liberal that the fall in price is accounted for. As regards the British exports, enhanced prices have much to do with increasing the increased total value. The chief articles are coal, iron, copper, cotton yarn and piece goods, iron, and salt. The shipments of cotton piece goods to the British Empire are much in excess, being $23,500,000, compared with $170,000,000. The woollen industry does not appear to be shipping so freely as last year. In the following abstract we give particulars of the imports and exports of textiles, etc., for the month:

1. Import of Foreign and Colonial Manufactures.

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Illigal Strikes.

There are two ways of doing everything—even of "striking." These are the right and the wrong ways of doing things. We have had in the past the experience that on many of the occasions when decision and action are required, the wrong is chosen. This is very frequently the case amongst operatives, and in the dissatisfaction with their employment. Under the influence of excited feelings they are apt to leave work in a body, without even making the slightest representation of their grievances to their employers. In our mills this step is occasionally taken in a most risky and dangerous manner, by suddenly stopping the machinery when all is at full work, with a full head of steam upon the engines. Suddenly relieved of their burden, these "run away," as it is phrased, to the great danger of everybody within reach of the fiercely accelerated driving gear and motors, which by the great development of centrifugal force occasionally fly to pieces. To their credit it be spoken, we do not think this reprehensible course is as common to-day as it was twenty or thirty years ago. Still to abruptly leave employment without a statement of grievances and legal notice is not right. The result of such a course is the closing of business contracts, with serious loss to the employer from non-delivery of the goods within the specified time. Such a course is distinctly wrong. Some are the real reason why there is not more work in the employment contract requiring notice to
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be given, and those adopting it are liable to be

used for the damages that may result, either

from loss of the profit caused by the escape

of the machinery or through cancellation of

contracts. In view of the combative attitude

assumed by trades-union leaders towards em-

ployers, it is only the pound of flesh due to the contract but a

great deal beyond, we would put to em-

ployers whether it is not time that their

own workmen—should be taught that they have duties to observe

as well as rights to exact, and that when these

illegal strikes take place they should not be held

responsible for the loss which occurs from their actions. A case has just occurred

near Barnsley, in the coal trade, which will serve

as an illustration. During August some dispute

appears to have been going on at the Silkstone

Colliery Company's mines at Hoyland, near that

town, during which the men appear to have been

breaking through the rules and regulations

under which they had previously been working,

by leaving work on various Saturdays earlier

than usual, and absconding themselves altogether

on a certain Thursday. They were apparently

determined to form their own way instead of

their duty or any consideration for the rights

of their employers. That a body of colliers

belonging to the most highly-organized industry in

the world, should think fit to act thus makes

no matter of surprise, but it is only another

evidence of the mischief done by the bestial

upon strikers of indiscriminating public sym-

pathy, a yielding to which the end has not

yet come. The Company, however, to defend

its interests, summoned 236 of the miners before

the magistrates at Barnsley for absconding

themselves from their work, and also sued 170 of

them for 6s. 9d. each, loss sustained by their

action. On Friday of last week application

was made to the magistrates to withdraw

these summons, the cases having been settled by

the men agreeing to pay the costs. This case,

both in its beginning, course, and conclusion,

is typical of hundreds, and of a great number in

the textile trades. Now in cases like these why

should such kindness be bestowed upon those

who neither appreciate nor return it, but who,

under the guidance of their leaders, come and

form up an attitude of manifest hostility towards those who find them

employment? It is simply inviting further losses upon their rights and

interests, and ought no longer to be indulged in.

AN INFLAMMABLE TEXTILE.

A report has been presented to the Board of

Health for the department of the Seine in France,

concerning a material called pilons, which is

so inflammable that it seems to be attended with
great danger. Two persons who were articles of dress

made of this material nearly lost their lives, the

two when approaching a candle and the other

when lighting an oven. According to M.

Schittenberger, who furnished the report, pilons

consists of nothing but cotton. The warp is in

fine twisted threads. The weft consists of large

threads composed of cotton, only slightly twisted

or twisted, which give the tissue its necessary

firmness, and fit it to receive a plash-like surface. Under certain conditions of contact with the

flame of a candle or of a jet of gas it takes fire and is consumed at a rapidity. This property is

not to the nature of the fibre or to the products

used in dyeing, but solely to the physical condi-

tion of the thread employed for the weft. Pilons

takes fire in much the same manner as the

other cottons, and is, therefore, pronounced to

be unsafe for use in the manufac-
ture of articles of dress, parts of which hang

loosely. According to M. Jungreis, the

students of the Polytechnic School some years

ago wore working pantaloons made of a material

similar to pilons, a sort of cotton waste which

acted like tinder, and was in fact so inflammable

that a syndicate of buyers by raw silk would set it

on fire. The Board decided to publish the report

of M. Schittenberger in order to acquaint the

general with the dangerous nature of this

fabric.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Until the amending of Factory Acts there

seems to end, either at home or abroad. Last

year the Factory Inspection Law of New York

State was amended, and now no male under

the age of 16 or female under the age of 21

can be employed at any factory for more

than 90 hours a week; unless when repairing

machinery, and not more than 10 hours can be

permitted to be performed by any such male

minor or female under 21 on any day unless for

the purpose of a making a shorter work-day on

the last day of the week; and no labour can

be done by them between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. No

child under 16 can be employed in any factory,

and when children under 16 are employed, there must be placed on file

an affidavit made by the parent or guardian

of the child, stating the child's name, age,

said child, and said child's parent or guardian;

the affidavit is to be made by the

child, the affidavit being open for the

inspection of the inspector or his deputies. No

child under 16 can be employed who cannot

read and write simple sentences in the English

language, except during the vacation of public

schools in the town where the child lives. The

Inspector under the amended Act is also empowered to demand a certificate of physical fitness

from some regular physique, in the case of

children who may seem unable to perform the

labor at which they may be employed, and can

prohibit the employment of any minor unable to

obtain such certificate. The amended Act also

provides for suitable fire-exit. The factory

inspector in his annual report to the Legislature

points out the insufficient force to properly perform

the work delegated to the office. In the State there are only 2 inspectors, while Massachusetts has

22 inspectors for 18,000 factories, and New Jersey 6 inspectors for less than 6,000 factories. These details, sup-

plied by the Inspector, show that they have

yet not attained perfection in the legislative control of their industrial establishments

across the Atlantic any more than we have in this country, while the number of inspectors on the

ship they are not as well off as the operatives of the United Kingdom.

TEXTILE CONDITIONING HOUSES.

It is like whipping a dead horse to revert to this

subject, as—for some unexplained reasons, or, rather, for none at all—England still takes no steps towards establishing conditioning houses for testing the absolute weight and quality of the various raw materials used in the textile manufacture. Several European countries have long since done. The principal conditioning houses in Europe are in connection with the silk industry, France having 11 such houses, while Italy and Germany can boast of having established the first of sorts, houses, which was erected at Turin in 1750. The

principal operations carried on are the testing of the wool natural weight of silks, and also ascertaining the strength, elasticity, and even-

ness of the thread. These are considered of the utmost importance by manufacturers on the Continent, and the custom is to weigh the silk according to the fixed condition house, instead of the actual weight of the bale. It is needless to say that this system is much preferred, and is by far the safest plan to purchase by raw silk will always be 10 to 15 per cent. of its own weight in moisture, while the regular recognised weight of moisture is only 11 per cent. over its absolute dryness. It thus becomes an easy matter for unprincipled mer-

chants to defraud the manufacturer when the silk is sold unconditioned. The same may be

said, to a certain extent, of cotton, but more especially of wool. As regards adulteration

with water, the safest and most satisfactory plan for all manufacturers must certainly be to purchase raw material only by "condition" weight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS' RULES, AND

COTTON SPINNERS' INTERESTS.

Cotton rings are not the only disadvantageous

institutions that flourish in Liverpool in con-

nection with the cotton trade. There are few

spinners that have not at one time or another

experienced the hardships inflicted by the Liver-

pool Brokers' Association's rules, which have

been constructed with a heavy bias in their

favor. It is rare indeed that he has the slightest chance of redress when he finds himself in a lot of cotton a few bales below the

sweepings of the gin house, or whose weight is

brought up to an average by chunks of wood or

stone. When these or other impurities in cotton

are discovered to such an extent as to deacons

it necessary to make a claim, rather than pocket

the loss, the merchant against whom the claim

is made very often prefers to remit it as the

easiest way of dispensing thereof. Having thus

decided, he only needs to say he refuses it, and

if the spinner press his demand, by the rules of

the Association, the parties are then compelled
to transfer it to arbitrators, and in the event of

these disagreeing, to the arbitrament of an

umpire. It is a matter of common notoriety that a spinner has only the smallest chance of winning his case in these re-

ferences, and that in point of fact not more than one case in ten is thus won. The

rules and regulations made for governing these

transactions, and the principles on which they are worked, are in flagrant violation of the

common law of the country. It is one of the oldest

principles of this section of our laws, that when a

person buys against his own knowledge, that he

knows what he buys, and, if not, and not some substitute of other, such as

is too often found in cotton bales. Bricks, stones, pecks of gin dust, water, wood, iron, dead

monkeys, etc., we don't know that actually

or not actually a dead miger discovered—all

these, and more things than we can enumerate,

have been found in unupholstered cotton bales. In

cases of this kind it is highly desirable that

demands should be made and insisted upon for

allowances, and as long as the rules of the

Association carry their existing bias, redress

when refused, should be sought by an appeal to

the law. With proper bookkeeping there ought to

be no difficulty in the merchant charging such

claims back to his origin, and so securing jus-

tice even in the case of the spinner. But whether difficulty exist or not it ought to be done, for certainly he can charge the loss back upon the

person or firm from whom he purchased it and the last person on whom they sold them. A process of this kind the offender will be

found. If any person in the series finds himself

unable to pass the claim onward, let him bear

the loss himself as a punishment for his business in such a loose manner. But all
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the matters used as adulterants referred to above are harmless compared to that in a case which has just been brought under our notice. A well-known spinner informs us that in a lot of cotton that he has received, he has found four very highly charged with paraffin oil. This is a clear oil, leaves no stain, but the cotton smells so strongly that it led to a close examination, which revealed the fact we have stated. It is interesting to speculate, in the spinner’s point of view, whether the cotton was purposely or accidentally charged with this material, whether it was put into the hands of others or split upon them in the ship’s hold during transit; he did not mix the cotton with paraffin, and therefore is entitled to return it. We should hold it to be the extremest of folly to attempt to work such cotton, as it cannot, in the case of such a volatile material, be freed from great risk of starting a fire. The spinner referred to represented these facts to the merchant, and was met with the usual refusal to receive the cotton back or make the necessary allowance, on the ground that it was not saturated to such a degree as to entitle him to ask for any. We really wonder what thinks the merchant who bought the cotton under the circumstances—the merchants—will say next. It is quite probable that something more will be heard of the matter in a short time.

THE WEAVING OF BRADFORD GOODS IN LANCASHIRE.

The name of Bradford (Yorkshire) has come to be identified with a particular kind of textile manufacture, and an origin of it is easily traced to early times. Formerly it was almost solely devoted to the worsted trade, but at about the time referred to cotton wovens were introduced, the filling being made in worsted. The article made was a union of wool (in the form of worsted) and cotton. This junction produced a very strong and cheap fabric which “took the market,” and it is mainly on this class of goods that the prosperity and growth of Bradford has been founded. The border-lands between the counties of York and Lancashire are the border-lands between the cotton and worsted industries, and especially so is this the case in the North-East Lancashire districts of the Colne Valley, Colne, Nelson, and Raworth, and these have always as it were two strings to their bow, its own worsted business and cotton business. However much one of the two industries may grow, it is always found that the disadvantages of maintaining an expensive stuff of travelling for the purpose of keeping together a business, the turnover of which is out of all proportion to the outlay involved. There are manufacturers in this district who have gone direct before now, and firms too whose capital exceeds that of any in Kidderminster. But the results have proved so dismaying that they have hastened to curtail the expenditure and disinvestment which follows in dealing with a host of small drapers all over the country, and they have been glad to sell again to the wholesale dealer, reducing to the lowest degree, discounts in the Gazette, and take all risks of the bad debts which are constantly made by those having contact with the shopkeeper.

Articles.

SOME DOINGS AT THE TRADES-UNION CONGRESS.

The flood of comment and discussion that has taken place during the week upon the doings of the Trades-Union Congress makes the necessity of any lengthened observations from us. The great features of the meeting were the appearance of the Socialist contingent, mainly from London, and the manner in which it tramped upon the best traditions of the Congress, setting aside precedents, rules, and regulations, and clamouring down the most experienced members. Unfortunately the selection of the president was not a good one, it being clearly seen during the reading of the Parliamentary Committee’s report that he was not strong enough for the position. The sentiments enunciated in his inaugural and adjourned address showed him as sympathising with the advanced section, which seemed thereupon to have concluded that it was secure of his favour for the proceedings of the week. This was followed upon a subsequent occasion when the vice-president ventured to make a suggestion to the bewildered president Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., that the President should read an Address to the Labour Parliamentary Committee. This document is always an important one, as it summarizes the doings of what is practically the Executive or Administration of the Labour Parliament. The report touched upon the subject of Employers’ Liability, the action of the Government, and the opposition of the committees of the Employers’ and the Workers’ Committees on account of dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Bill introduced by the former. The interest was shown in the notice taken of the new law dealing with overloading, which it was asserted the Commit-tee had materially assisted to place upon the Statute Book. The Factory Act Amendment Bill was then referred to, and also the con-fferences between their representatives and those of the employers, which from their point of view had been fruitless, and, they were afraid, left them no course open but to introduce a Bill limited to their own terms. We have discussed this Bill seriatim already, and therefore need not further refer to it beyond stating that their proposals on the subject little add to the principles of equity and justice, the principles of the socialisers of the Labour Congress. The report of the Employers’ Committee would have been more useful, for it stated the views of the employers, and thus enabled them to judge of the amendments proposed by their employers.

The Engine-mens’ Certificate Bill and the Merchandise Marks Acts Amendment Bill were next briefly referred to, and the report proposed to deal with the proposal for an Eight Hours Bill for miners, which the preceding Congress had instructed the Committee to deal with, but which had been shelved. It was for this offence the Committee was bitterly attacked when the report came to be discussed the following day. The remainder of the subjects were of the usual type, most of them being standing dishes of the Congress. The reference to the Berlin Labour Conference is an exception to this rule. From the statement made it appears that a delegation has been selected to represent English labour, Mears, Birt, Burnett, and Ewart, were suggested to the Government by Mr. Broadhurst. While regretting the attachment of too much importance to this meeting, the report expressed the belief that results fruitful of good would flow from it. The death of Mr. Crawford, M.P., was then referred to, and the question of the measures being touched upon, aversion being made that if conducted peaceably it was perfectly legal, seems laid down in the judgment of Mr. Justice Cave at the last Bristol Spring Assizes. This question ignores the difficulty in the way, in which we have sufficiently pointed out when discussing the subject in recent issues of this journal. The report then concluded with some general remarks upon the progress of the principles of trade-unionism.

Next day the proceedings opened with the special address of the President’s address, which we may pass over with the statement that it was of the “advanced” order, and contained all the typical weaknesses and faults of the Socialist programme. This concluded, the real proceedings commenced with a debate upon the Committee’s report which soon became exceedingly stormy—a forecast indeed of the whole week’s proceedings. The first ground of attack was the Committee’s action in shuffling the instruction of the Congress to prepare an Eight Hours Bill for the mining interests. Great excitement was
soon developed. The aggressive movement was not skillfully conducted; wild and reckless statements were made in abundance, and the lie direct was given repeatedly. Mr. Broadhurst had not a difficult task in crushing the attack in reply. The amendment to the report was defeated by 253 votes to 92. Relating to employees' liability, a resolution was passed that "no measure of legislation will be satisfactory to the industrial classes which does not abolish the law of common employment, restrains employers from contracting out of their liability, and removes all limitation to the amount of compensation to workmen," and the Committee were by the resolution instructed to prepare a Bill embodying these views. This was followed by a resolution urging that workmen should be summoned as jurors and be paid for the loss of wages involved by their attendance. We praise it perfectly right and proper in the view of those delegates that all other persons than the so-called working men should give their time as jurors for nothing. The next resolution was intended to compel the sweeping away of every obstacle to the march of working men to the House of Commons, boards of guardians, and other governing bodies, and to pay such excellent servants for their devotion to the public interest. The Socialist section, in the persons of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. John Burns, of London, moved an amendment which declared that no candidates for Parliament should receive the support of the working classes unless they declared favourably on the nationalisation of land, shipping, railways, and all other means of production. In seconding this precious rigmarole, Mr. Burns made a savage attack upon the labour representatives in Parliament, which Mr. Wilson M.P. characterised as an outrage and an insult, declaring the statements it contained to be "foul lies." Much more irrelevant matter was introduced and strong language used, when the clause was applied, and the addition to the resolution defeated by 253 votes to 92.

It is quite useless to follow the proceedings further, as no deliberation could be said to be given to any submitted proposal. The public press, though giving copious space to its proceedings, charitably drew a veil over most of the scenes that occurred, not even giving an indication of half of them. It ought to be a lesson to the organisations connected with our skilled labour systems and highest industries that their interests will be greatly endangered by association with the utterly unskilled, the workers' associations, of which dockers, gas-stokers, firewood cutters, and others of the like are types. It is really amusing to see the airs of importance such classes of workers have assumed, it being often expressed and almost everywhere implied in their actions that they form the apex and crown of our industrial system, and that their representatives are "men of light and leading" whose equals are not to be found. We are pleased to think that the representatives of the cotton industry have come to our conclusion, and that they have given emphatic expression to their opinion by and through the action of Mr. Birtwistle in seceding from the Parliamentary Committee. It only remains for them to clear themselves of the taint of the same false views that has been visible of late in many of their proceedings, which has no doubt arisen from the excitement of the past year or two that has attended all labour movement.

The importance of care in the rearing of the silkworm is shown by the following anecdote. In a village in Syria, a quantity of French eggs was divided between two persons and some eggs, which are engaged in silk-spinning. The eggs entrapped the woman, which were not double needle, all failed, those received by the man yielded splendid results. Yet the eggs were all of the same sort; they were all treated in the same climate, and not on the same kind of leaf. The moral is plain, that it is not enough to improve the means of the silkworm; that it is equally necessary to improve methods of rearing, making the workers understand that silkworms are delicate creatures, which need constant care.

INDIAN DHOOTIE.

We give another design of an Indian dhootie bought in the bazaar at Allahabad; we cannot give the place where woven with any degree of accuracy. Suffice it to say that this pattern is a most pleasing variety; it appeals to the sense of beauty, is attractive and gratifying to the eye, and is humiliating that in attaining those very results we are not compelled to recur to the works of the modern designers. The length of this dhootie is 3 yds. 27 in.; width 1 yd. 11 in; weight 1 lb. 9 oz. The figures given at the bottom of the design indicate the colours. No. 1 is a rich deep tone of purple; No. 2, all the light; type green, the dark type red. No. 3, light type fawn, dark type chocolate; No. 4, light type mid blue, dark type gold. The centre of the cloth is bleached and of very light texture. Probably not more than 20 by 20 per inch of 60's warp and weft. It might easily be termed an ornamental muslin stuff, and one of exceptional beauty in colour arrangement.

NEW DESIGNS.

Figure 24, is an example of the ' госуд' arrangement of figures, will make a very useful pattern developed in various ways. Design 27 is a very pretty design developed for utilisation as a dress fabric. It will be noticed at once that simply the 8 and 9

INDDIAN DHOOTIE DESIGN.
WOOLEN CLOTH.

The figuring of woolen cloths of various descriptions with weave, forms a very important branch of textile designing. All types of yarns are used in union with such designs, both solid colours and mixtures, and of course the results obtained vary.

Design 576 is an example of this class of patterns, consisting of a weft figure twilling both to the right and left upon a warp twill ground. The effect produced is a kind of indefinite zigzag which may be increased in size with nearly the same number of shafts (33) by drafting and an extended pegging plan. The following is a suitable set for a woollen suiting:

Warp:
- All 33 in woolen. All 29 sh. woolen.
- 10's red yarn. 80 picks per inch.

Weft:
- All 33 sh. woolen. All 29 sh. woolen.

A type of pattern similar to this is at present being largely adopted for figured damask fabrics. Design 576 might be utilized for this, in which case cross-bred yarns should be used, and the warp should be set fairly open to allow the weft to give a lustreous effect when coming to the surface to form the pattern.

GINGHAM CLOTH.

Plain on 4 shafts, 90 ends per inch, or a 1,500 Scotch and Carlisle count, 80 picks per inch, being equal both in warp and weft, the counts of each 30'. Pattern: 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 3 white, 12 dark blue, 2 dark blue, 2 of small irregular black and white print, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 4 rose pink, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 print, 4 white, 2 dark blue.

Design 176. This is in every way a good substantial cloth, which would wear well, and if made in fast colours might be washed, so that a neat, clean, fresh appearance could be easily obtained at a very small expense. The common widths of these cloths is 30 inches out of the loom. The dark blue may give place to dove slate, drab-like, brown, or any fancy shades.

ZEPHYR OR GINGHAM CHECK.

On four shafts, straight over-drift, two up, two down, or the cashmere twill. Equal warp and weft in a 90 reed, two in a dent, 80's warp, 60 picks, 33's weft. Pattern of warp: 30 white, 8 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 small black of white and light blue print, 1 brown, 2 white and black print, 1 brown, 2 white and light blue print, 16 brown, 2 white, 8 brown; total, 136 ends for complete pattern. Checking the same as the warp. The cloth may be made plain; either way it is a beautiful check. The colour is a rich crimson; the large square of white may be opal blue, slate, cream, primrose, very light pink or salmon, in fact, any of the delicate and fashionable tints. A change might easily be made by substituting for brown, dark blue, terra-cotta, myrtle, dark dullish, dark heliotrope, dark olive, drab, and dark slate. All the designs and patterns which we have or may give can be varied at will, and still be effective—a feature that ought especially to command the attention of manufacturers whose looms machinery is limited.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Machinery and Appliances.

TAPESTRY CARPET PRINTING MACHINE.

In a preliminary announcement which appeared in our columns last week, details were promised concerning a new machine which in all probability will revolutionize certain sections of the trade. The invention, which is described below, is due to the ingenuity of an American, Mr. James Dunlap, of Philadelphia, who has thus added another to the long series of successes achieved by his countrymen in connection with the creation of new and improved appliances for the rapid and economical performances of the complicated processes involved in the manufacture of carpets as carried on at the present day. The invention refers to the printing of tapestries, which has exercised the minds of those engaged in the industry for over half a century. Mr. Dunlap's latest arrangement marks the present limit in the advances made since William Whytlock, the Scotchman, patented his immense drum, under which, as it revolved, little transfer rollers passed, to and fro, the yarns being immersed in different dyes as required. This process does to this day forms the basis of the methods employed in the dyers and tapestry carpet yarns, and Messrs. Crossley Bros., of Halifax, bought Whytlock's rights immediately the inventor communicated to them the result of his labours. From this point onwards, printing of this class of goods was an advance which those interested in the business have long yearned to accomplish, and the mind of the ingenious American early commenced to study the problem involved in the discovery of such a method. Mr. John Crossley, of New York, it not the first, was at any rate one of the very earliest to make an attempt at printing tapestry carpets, and after infinite labour and the expenditure of large sums of money he succeeded in producing a fabric which, although not so attractive as that turned out by Mr. Dunlap's machine, was still a great triumph in its way. It was only in June last that the patent of the Crossley's, of New York, expired, so that not much time has been wasted in improving upon it. Before going into details, it may be said that the advantages which the new machine possesses over those of the Crossley's are not merely in the colouring of the fabric, but in the manner in which the latter is produced. It consists of a set of machinery in three sections, the first of which gradually breaks the wooden periphery of the yarns, separating them from the fibrous material, whilst the second and third gradually remove the back and at the same time divide and separate the material itself. The then produced is now subjected to the 'stocking' or combing process without further treatment. Specimens of the fabric produced by the machine have been sent over to us, and they afford a very interesting proof of the desirability of the process. Numerous scientists and manufacturing experts have inspected the new process, and their opinion goes to show that a useful field has been opened up in the industry and the use of similar fabrics by means of the Crossley machine—Yorkshire Post.

DYEING WOOL IN SLIVER OR HANK.

A correspondent of a German newspaper (Hoff) writes on this subject as follows:— "Every kind of dyeing has its advantages, as well as its disadvantages. The dyeing of wool has doubtless many of those advantages which the dyeing of viscous wool may possibly possess. Silver cannot be considered as equal to one wool for dyeing, for having already passed through several processes which are regarded as a kind of half-manufactured article. It is asserted by some that the colour of the dye silver bleeds more easily than that dyed in the hank; but such has not been my experience. At any rate if this is the case of the colouring of the hank should not be attributed to the fact that it was dyed in the silver, but to the process of spinning, from which the quality of dyestuff used was inferior. Long experience has taught me that dyed silver has a spinning capacity inferior to undyed silver, provided the silver be from the same grade of wool. The difference, even forromedich colours, amounts to about two numbers, and in any number of combinations thereof will represent the average work that can be produced comfortably. Five men only are required to attend to the machines, as they are constructed so that they can be put in dyed condition it cannot be made to exceed 8%. This is an experience familiar to woolen manufacturers in spinning white wool of light quality. Another conclusion to be drawn from this is that wool from dyed silver becomes finer for the same number than one spun for undyed, and is also inferior both in quality and smoothness, always assuming that the same grade of wool is used. In order, therefore, to obtain a yarn of the same fineness and quality of dyed silver, it is indeed possible to make a better quality of wool must be employed than when simply spinning undyed wool. Undyed wool silver makes a better material for warp, and dyed silver is better suited for weft."
HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA AS A BLEACHING AGENT.

N. Guston Dommergues, a French chemist, has succeeded in discovering a process by which the sulphurous acid employed in the manufacture of sulphur dyes can be converted into a bleaching agent. This invention is of great value in dyeing, as it presents several advantages over the ordinary methods of bleaching. The process is simple, and the materials employed are cheap and readily available.

The process consists in the treatment of the dyes obtained from the sulphuric acid with soda ash, and then the solution being passed through a suitable apparatus for the removal of the dyes. The resultant solution contains a substance which is known as the hydrosulphite of soda, and is a powerful bleaching agent. This substance is used in the textile industry for the bleaching of cotton, wool, and silk, and is also employed in the paper and leather industries.

The hydrosulphite of soda is a valuable bleaching agent because it possesses the following properties:

1. It is a powerful oxidizing agent.
2. It is easily obtained from the waste products of the sulphuric acid process.
3. It can be used in small quantities without causing injury to the materials to be bleached.
4. It is not harmful to the health of the workers.

The process of bleaching with hydrosulphite of soda is as follows:

1. The dyes obtained from the sulphuric acid are treated with soda ash.
2. The solution is then passed through a suitable apparatus for the removal of the dyes.
3. The resultant solution contains the hydrosulphite of soda, which is used as a bleaching agent.

This process is a valuable addition to the existing methods of bleaching, and it is expected to find wide application in the textile industry. It is also expected to find application in other industries where bleaching is required, such as the paper and leather industries.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

By J. L. F. Meunier.

The textile industry is a large and highly developed industry, and it is constantly seeking new processes and methods to improve the quality of its products. One of the most important processes in this industry is the dyeing of textiles. The dyeing process involves the application of color to the fibers of the textile material, and it is a complex process that requires careful control of the various factors involved.

One of the most important factors in the dyeing process is the choice of the dye. There are many different types of dyes available, and the choice of the dye depends on the type of textile material to be dyed, the desired color, and the other factors involved in the dyeing process. The dye is applied to the textile material by a process that involves the soaking of the material in a solution of the dye, followed by the application of heat and pressure to aid the penetration of the dye into the fibers of the material.

There are many different processes that can be used to dye textiles, and each process has its own advantages and disadvantages. One of the most important processes is the use of metal salts, such as iron salts, to aid the penetration of the dye into the fibers of the material. This process is known as the metal salt process, and it is widely used in the textile industry.

Another important process is the use of acid dyes, which are applied to the textile material by a process that involves the soaking of the material in a solution of the dye, followed by the application of heat and pressure to aid the penetration of the dye into the fibers of the material. This process is known as the acid dye process, and it is widely used in the textile industry.

The textile industry is constantly seeking new processes and methods to improve the quality of its products, and it is expected to continue to develop new processes in the future.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

September 15, 1893.

Foreign Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, August 30th.


The long-drawn chatter that has been proceeding in Congress for weeks will shortly cease, for by this time the latest is in print, the vote on the McKinley Bill will have been taken. The threat was made the other day by certain Southern Republicans that if the Senate refused to deal with the Force Bill they will wreck the Tariff Bill. It is possible, however, that the disappointed ones will not show their resentment in this way. There is not sufficient unanimity amongst the Southern Republican Congressmen to enable the malcontents to carry their threat. Senator Sherman, chairman of the democratic caucus, says that no agreement has been reached respecting the date when a vote will be taken on the Tariff Bill. The debate, he says, will continue in pursuance of the policy adopted at the open Democratic caucus held in New York by the members of the Tariff Committee. The debate will go on until the senators will agree, in accordance with the custom of the Senate, to take a vote upon it. The question has been pressed repeatedly on both sides of the Chamber, and numerous speeches have been given, suggesting, but no conclusion has been reached. The main proposition for a change of course, he says, is from the Republicans. Noise has yet to be made, and when it comes, it may or may not prove satisfactory to all parties.

The platform adopted by the Democrats is the following significant planks:

"We denounce the McKinley Tariff Bill as the most flagrant of taxation ever offered to the American Congress. It will increase taxes upon the necessities of life and reduce taxes upon luxury goods. The people of the South will not object to the tax, but if it is passed, it is plain that the life harder for every farmer and wage-earner in the South than the profits of monopolists and trusts may be swallowed."

"We are opposed to the establishment of an awakening in the farmers of the country to the necessity of organized effort to better their own condition, and protect themselves against unjust legislation, and disfranchisement."

The autumn trade has been a notable one owing to the large demand for dress goods, plaias, stripes, and figures being the favorites. Consumption is large and the goods being sold. In dress prints soft-finished goods have been especially favored. Print goods in fact blacks have moved freely, and Clewsman is sending large quantities of the goods to the West, as the demand in the border states being postponed until something more definite is known concerning the Tariff Bill. The talk about starting lines factories has been revived, but unless some one with the best of European credentials takes the matter up, those who risk their money in such schemes will probably have reason to regret the action.

Reports from the South confirm the previous expressed views that the cotton crop is the largest ever produced. The steady increase that has taken place over the past five years has been accompanied by a rise in prices, and it is estimated that during that period the South will receive for its staple growth $400,000,000. The prospects for the cotton crop are spoken of as being the best since the war. The tendency to hoard the cotton in the South and all during the war is, however, so marked that the Charleston News and Courier has thought it necessary to rebuke the northern editors for the false reports regarding the future. It points out that the manufacture of the finer grades of cotton goods is an expensive and difficult undertaking requiring skilled labor acquired during generations for its perfect accomplishment. There is not a single mill in the South that can produce cotton fabrics suitable for a lady's summer gown or man's fine shirt, or a man's dress. If such a mill exists the South has not it yet; and unless such a mill is projected the fact has not been published. Skilled labor, schools of art, technical institutes—all these are required before the South can compete with either Old or New England in those branches of the cotton trade that call for the highest display of brain power and mechanical skill.

The new Ker thread mill at Full River will be in operation in the machinery ready by the 10th November. The chief market for the product of the factory will be the South, in the Southern States. The Ker's thread mill serves the well-known Palsley manufacturers of that name.

Messrs. Howard and Bullough, of Accrington, have supplied the shavers for a new cotton and woolen mill, which will be opened shortly.

A Times telegram, dated Philadelphia, Tuesday, says:—"The Tariff Bill has passed the Senate, but has not been sent to the House to-day, because it was gazetted by an early adjournment. The House being without a quorum through absence. The textile interests throughout the country have been preventing business by breaking the quorum. They threaten to prevent the further progress of the Tariff Bill. Speaker Pomeroy will, however, adjourn the House until this evening when the Tariff Bill is considered. It is to be sent to the House to-morrow, and the House will resume the consideration of the Tariff Bill, with the knowledge of the Senate's vote for its endorsement, demurral condemned in Wall street to-day, through reference to the House as an insuperable demand for money to meet the duties on imported goods now amounting to a million a month from bond in anticipation of higher duties."

Reviews of Books.

All books reviewed in this column may be obtained post free at the published prices from Messrs. and Co., "The Textile Mercury" office, 23, Street, Manchester.


In view of the utilisation of the waters of the River Irwell for shipbuilding purposes a study of the River Irwell and its tributaries is of importance. This book is a monograph of the river system by G. E. and A. H. Davis, analytical and consulting chemists, of Manchester. The book is a detailed study of the river system and its tributaries, including the chemistry of the water, the nature of the bed, and the geology of the region. The book is a valuable resource for those interested in the study of river systems and their environmental impacts.

From the Dandies and District Association for the Promotion of Technical and Commercial Education, we have received a report on the subject of "Technical and Commercial Instruction (1890)," being a syllabus of the instruction given in the various departments of technical and commercial instruction in the schools, colleges, and technical institutions of the United Kingdom. The report contains a detailed list of the courses of study offered, the subjects taught, and the qualifications required for admission. It also includes a study of the progress of technical and commercial education in the United Kingdom, and the difficulties encountered in the development of such education. The report is a valuable resource for those interested in the history and development of technical and commercial education in the United Kingdom.
Letters from Readers

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

THE MODEL FIBRE FACTORY.

(To the Editor of The Textile Mercury.)

Sir,—We have purchased a copy of your excellent periodical, and find it interesting and instructive. We have therefore decided to continue to subscribe to your publication, and to use it as a means of keeping ourselves informed of the latest developments in the textile industry.

We are particularly interested in the articles on the latest methods of manufacturing textile fibers, and we look forward to receiving many more such articles in the future.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

News in Brief

The coal and blowing-room hands employed by Messrs. Haslam, Wherry, and Co., Salem Mills, were on strike on Monday. For some time dissatisfaction was prevalent at the rates of wages and the introduction of additional machines. About 400 operatives were idle.

Aston

Mr. William Grundy has been appointed manager at Messrs. R. H. Arrowsmith and Co.'s, Astley Mill, over the weaving department.

Boscawen

Mr. Pearson, the new imposter, has lately been a very active agent in selling a new scheme of investments. On Tuesday of last week he had 88 subscriptions against one firm at Newmarket Court, and this will be shortly followed by another batch of subscriptions at the Boscawen Police Court.

Blackburn

Mr. Tallett, formerly a representative of Messrs. Dugdale and Sons, has been away in Japan for several years, but is now returning to this country.

Bolton

The friends in Bolton of Mr. T. Horrocks, manager of the Star of India Mills, who has been ill for about six weeks, and recently his illness took a more acute form, the space being filled by that of his wife, who is now suffering from the same disease. The news has caused much concern among those who knew the gentleman, and his friends have been doing everything possible to assist him in his present difficulty.

Bristol

Just now there seems a depression in the silk trade in this district, and several of the firms are in a moderate way for work. Especially is this the case amongst the smaller firms, which are finding it harder to obtain orders.

Broadbottom

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out at the Broadbottom Mills. The company's engine and pumps were not at once got to work, and a telegram was sent for the Hyde Fire Brigade. The engine was at last got to work, but the damage was about £200.

Braintree

The employees of Messrs. Henry Sos and Sons, Gillingham, were on strike on Thursday, and the former was sent to work the last day for a day's excision. The workpeople were accidentally employed.

Brentford

The employees of Messrs. A. and S. Whitemore were on strike on Monday, and a telegram was sent for the Bridport Police. The party was accompanied by the Dairy Hill Brass Band.

Bury

The workers employed by Messrs. A. and S. Whitehead on Tuesday evening came out on strike in consequence of a difference regarding the hiring of pieces, and for not being supplied with useful boards.

Calverley

A movement is on foot for establishing classes in technical and art subjects on a more advantageous basis at the Mechanics' Institute. It has been suggested that classes for the teaching of wool-dyeing and other subjects should be established. The movement is now in progress, and it is hoped that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

Canvey

There is no good technical household on the East End of London which you inquire.
stated that they were glad to see that a movement was being made in this direction, and assured them of the willingness of the Board to assist the movement wherever possible. The Chairman was afterwards authorized to affix the seal of the Board, if necessary, to a letter in nomination to be drawn up for the purpose.

Chorley

Mr. J. N. Boothman has placed an order for furnishing his new shed at Whittle with 400 to 1,200 looms of Messrs. Mrs. and Melrose. Blackburn.

The Albion Mill Company, Church, has awarded an order for 800 looms to Messrs. Mitchell and Milne. This firm is also just coming in deliveries of 600 looms to Messrs. John Burry and Company, Church.

At the Church Police Court, on Thursday, Messrs. James Booth and George Thomas Collings, Three Acres, were sentenced to three months for running six minutes overtime. Mr. T. J. Birt, weaver, factory inspector, said that on the 10th August, he entered the defendants' mill at 5.00 in the afternoon, minutes past stopping time. He found the engines at work and a number of women and children working. He took the names of 10 women and there were about 10 children at work in the mill. Mr. W. J. Burry, manager, at the mill, solemnly sworn, stated that the defendants had no intention of violating the Factory Act. The engineer was busy with his fires at 5.30, and did not notice that there was three minutes overtime. He was just going to the engines to stop them when the inspector entered, but he had put his watch right by the station clock the previous day. He did not consider he had the right time that he accompanied the inspector to the station, where the watch was found to be two minutes over time. Mr. Burry said the engineer was going into the engine-house when he made his inspection, but his fires were fixed. He added that the mills were in two cases, and in the other five cases to pay costs. The Commercial Mill Company, Clayton-le-Moors, have been ordered to set aside for a similar offence, Mr. T. J. Birt, chief inspector for the district, stated that on August 22nd, at 12.30 p.m., he visited the mill and found 10 girls working in the card-room. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed in each case.

Manchester

Mr. William Law, solicitor of Todmorden, who some time ago purchased from the Kraken Mill, Littleborough, has now got some looms in motion, at a height being set up to get the piece in full working order as soon as possible.

The old mill in Crewe is now being fitted up with cotton spinning machinery, and will be in full swing very shortly. There are so many of these buildings lying idle at the present time that it is to be hoped the same spirit of enterprise which has prompted the new textile concerns of Crewe will be manifested by other similar firms. The companies are now paying wages for successful commercial speculation.

Haslingden

On Saturday last the operations employed in getting the cotton factory into commission, etc., ready for the work of Messrs. L. Whinfleet, Son and Co. Ltd., were cut down to a minimum, and the machinery to be erected in the next district. The employees have taken a new weaving shed at Haslingden, and are at present weaving up, in order to remove their machinery thither.

Lithgow

On Tuesday evening a meeting of weavers employed by Messrs. Wilson and Holland, Pendle-street, Nelson, was held to consider the position of affairs with regard to a dispute concerning the piece rates paid by the firm for weaving. It was decided to withdraw the seven days' notice (which would have expired next day) to cease employment.

On Wednesday a deputation of officials of the Northern Counties' Weavers' Association had an interview with the firms of Moore, Eyre and Sons, Lancebourn, and Lancebourn, respecting the firm's refusal to embargo wages and prices for weaving cotton goods to the prices paid by other manufacturers of similar goods in Nelson. The result of the interview was that the latter firm refused to embargo prices at £1. 10s. 6d. per piece which it was proposed to bring into operation on one hand and £2. 1s. 6d. per piece, being a reduction of 9d. instead of 7d. The Northern Weavers' Association on the same day requested the committee of the Colne Weavers' Associations to co-operate with them in the effort to establish a standard list of piece rates paid by cotton manufacturers in the Colne and Nelson districts and the officials of the Nelson association on the same day agreed to arrange the preliminaries of such a list in the preparation of which Messrs. Eyre and Sons have been put in the joint action of employers and employed in the arrangement of the standard list of piece rates of the manufacturers of Bradford goods in Colne and Nelson will shortly be approached on the subject.

Oldham

Mr. Henry Schofield has resigned his position as manager of the Middleton and Tonge Spinning Company.

The proprietor of the Pearl Mill Company has been informed that the mill has been sold to Mr. J. H. B. Wool, and will be erected at Gledwood is to hold about 116,000 spindles.

We are informed that Mr. Oliver Dreadnought is considering his position as manager of the Twist Spinning Company.

Messrs. B. and Son, now in occupation of the mill, are preparing plans for a new spinning mill at Newbury, proposed to be erected at Oldham and Lynden.

Every effort is being put forth to get the mill being erected by the Stamford Mill Company covered in before winter, so that work may come on, so that the inside work can proceed with speed.

Several large mills in the town are past getting to work, while a few new mills have commenced operations in the course of the next month or two.

The other week we referred in an article of the machinery in this district to power the mill which will have been placed with Messrs. Winsor and Co., where a large number of Oldham spinners have taken advantage of the lower cost of power to substitute electric power for the cost of water or gas. A few firms have converted their manufactories to electric power and the results have been found unsatisfactory. The power is not constant, and the mill has been unable to use the power for the production of the goods. For the past two years this system has proved most successful, and it has now been adopted by most of these problems and the directors have been put in two pairs of tories, the order for which has been placed with Messrs. Winsor and Co.

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Padiham

The company who own and run Ribblehead Hill have later to-day formed alliance with Messrs. Seville and Co., cotton spinners, with the object of forming the company to be known as the "Seville and Co. Ltd.," the company of Messrs. Barlow and Co., and the company of Messrs. Seville and Co., the latter company having been supplied by Messrs. Butcher and Dickinson, of Burnley. The company is about 458 inches of space measurement.

Preston

Mr. William Calvert, solicitor of Oldham, Ashton Park, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Calvert and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Preston and Wigan, died at the residence of his father on Sunday.

The Longholme weaving shed has been let to a local gentleman and is to start work at an early date.

Roseendale

The mill known as "White Mills," Whitworth, is to be filled with new machinery of the most modern make, the works having been bought by Mr. J. R. Schofield, J.P.

Smallbridge

Mr. S. E. O'Reilly, screw manufacturer, Grove Mill, Smallbridge, has had his mill stopped for a week in order to make the necessary alterations for the adoption of trolley driving.

Stalybridge

On Tuesday, a fire broke out in the winding-room of Messrs. Harrison's cotton mill, Stalybridge, and the number of winding frames were destroyed, the damage amounting to a considerable pound.

Torrington

Plans have been completed for the enlargement of the premises of Messrs. J. Smith and Co., of Grays Mill, Burnley.
WIMBLEDON.

The Quilling Manufacturing Company, of 11, Montague Street, Manchester, trading under the name of John Hall, Unlimted, whose works are at Mount Pleasant, Montreal, has extended its business by taking a step to Moss Items, and provided a free breakfast at the Coffee Tavern Assembly Rooms, King Street, Lancaster.

SCOTLAND.

DUNSFOLDING.

The Scotch constitution, under seal of the Council of Glasgow, of the general assembly and decedent of Dumbarton (said 14th of September, 1890), with seven scribes, of Mr. Robert Donald, manufacturer, proprietors of Dumbarton, who died on February 27 last, granted to Peter Donald, David Donald, and William Leslie, the executors nominated, whose residuary interest, was released in London on August 25, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £10,000.

Kirkcaldy.

The extensive addition to Messrs. Nairn and Co.'s works in Kirkcaldy. The works of the firm are understood to be the largest connected with the linen trade in this or any other country.

Glasgow.

Messrs. Ralfe, Thompson, and Co., Glasgow, and Rothesay, have secured the contract for the introduction of an improved system of ventilation in the new wool warehouse of Messrs. L. & C. Co.'s new premises. The Chamber of Commerce is to remember Messrs. J. and W. Mearns, and Co. The premises have a frontage of about 300 feet, and consist of an upper floor building—building the upper flat being occupied mainly by machinery, and the lower portion used as stores. The premises are valued at about £20,000.

GREENOAK.

The death of an old and at one time prominent citizen, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Decayed, was for many years leading partner in the old-established firm of Messrs. C. C. Hunter, and Co., rope manufacturers and sailmakers.

IRELAND.

BALLYNAHINCH.

A meeting has been held here for the purpose of nominating the re-opening of the flour market. After the passing of various resolutions and a conversation followed, in which general expression was given in condemnation of the present system of buying flour at middles, which those present considered was a matter of serious loss to growers, and tended to lessen the area under flax. Mr. Boag, a flax-buyer of many years' experience, stated how flax, which has been brought about. He had known flax to be bought five and six times, and of buyers who would not have paid any thing until they had received delivery of their supposed purchase. Messrs. Boag and others have been followed, and, by bidding 1d. or 1d. pure stone more had secured the flax. The consequence was that the flax disappeared, and had ceased to attend mills in the neighbourhood, leaving the trade dead, the price of one or two per cent. If the market were re-established this would be remedied, and flax-buyers would know the extent of the supply and manufacturers will be asked on behalf of the growers.

Derrymore.

The value of the 141st, 1897, is 2,355,477 (including 2,155,477), and the value of the personal estate of the late Mr. John Grubb Richardson, of Meynell, county Down, who was one of the founders of the village of Derrymore, which, with 4,000 inhabitants, has all public buildings, police, and poor rate. Mr. Richardson bequeathed 1,650 to the Lisburn school, 4,000 to the Lisburn school, and 15,000 to the Lisburn and Ballymena Times. On the meeting, he bought for the Friends in Derrymore. He devoted the Chartist estate, which he bought of Lord Chalmers, the Derrmore lands, held on lease by the Bearmoor Spinning Company, and the Turf, or Bearmoor estate, under the name of the meeting-house he built for the Friends in Derrymore. He devoted the Chartist estate, which he bought of Lord Chalmers, the Derrmore lands, held on lease by the Bearmoor Spinning Company, and the Turf, or Bearmoor estate, under the name of the meeting-house he built for the Friends in Derrymore. He devoted the Chartist estate, which he bought of Lord Chalmers, the Derrmore lands, held on lease by the Bearmoor Spinning Company, and the Turf, or Bearmoor estate, under the name of the meeting-house he built for the Friends in Derrymore.

DUBLIN.

Three hundred female weavers at Parnell's call they factory struck work on Tuesday for an increase of wages.

The leading manufacturers and manufacturers of Dublin met on Monday in the Chamber of Commerce to consider the necessity of frustrating further strikes in Ireland, when it was resolved to summon a public meeting for the purpose of furthering this object.

The new Museum of Science and Art has been given a magnificent and partly gratuitous deposit, thus, while there are on the one hand scenes and galleries devoted to textiles, wood-carving, glass, china, furniture, and other works of art, the other being devoted to the arts and industries of Greece and Rome, Egypt and Assyria, India and Persia, and to those of the univeral races of the world.

Miscellaneous.

The British Association.

The meetings of the British Association, held during the week at Leeds, have been very well attended and successful. One or two of the papers before different sections of industrial and textile manufacturers, dyers, &c., and we include the following.

1. **FAST AND FUGITIVE DYES.**

A paper on fast and fugitive coal-tar colours was read by Professor A. H. of the Chemical Society, on the course in which he is said:

- Some dyeing factories are using coal tar dyes, and there is a considerable demand for them.

- The problem: producing fast coal tar dyes is in some cases not easy, but it is possible to produce these dyes.

- The dyeing materials can be produced in a natural state and are essentially all similar in the sense that they are all annually produced.

- On the other hand, the dyeing materials are still largely used as a substitute for the dyeing materials which are naturally produced.

- Members of the colour group are for the most part extremely fugitive. Those of the indigo group are comparatively fast. In the azo group some are fast and others fugitive.

- One of the most important points is that they should be able to withstand the action of acids on the cloth. He found that if the substance contained a certain amount of copper, the greyish or bronze, and if the copper was placed over the dyeing materials, it became colored in such a way that it was not capable of standing against the action of acids on the cloth. The brown of indigo-rubber was one of the characteristics of its decomposition. He had noticed that when a piece of material was placed over the dyeing materials, it became colored in such a way that it was not capable of standing against the action of acids on the cloth. Therefore, it does not occur, that this method produced the hardening of certain volatile substances were produced. Instead, it could be kept under water and placed in the sun, and then, the addition to the dyeing materials which is produced, is the color that is produced by the action of acids on the cloth.

In answer to questions, Mr. Thompson said that he had made experiments in the natural state of the material, and the action of acids on the cloth. He found that the substance contained a certain amount of copper, which, if enhanced, and the copper was placed over the dyeing materials, it became colored in such a way that it was not capable of standing against the action of acids on the cloth. Therefore, it does not occur, that this method produced the hardening of certain volatile substances were produced. Instead, it could be kept under water, and then, the addition to the dyeing materials which is produced, is the color that is produced by the action of acids on the cloth.

- Dyes, except coal tar, had a much detrimental effect on indigo-rubber.
RABBIT FUR AS A TEXTILE FIBRE

Jute is a vegetable textile fibre that is obtained from the jute plant, which is commonly used for making bags, ropes, and carpets. The spinning and manufacturing of jute has been prominent in Germany during the last few years, due to its strong demand. Jute is a fiber that is particularly advantageous for producing ropes and twines, which are widely used in various industries.

The spinning and manufacturing of jute in Germany has been influenced by the development of new technologies and methods. The spinning and weaving of jute fibers allows for the creation of durable and flexible materials that are suitable for a wide range of applications. The production of jute products in Germany has been supported by the availability of raw materials and the skilled labor force.

The jute trade in Germany has faced some challenges, particularly in terms of competition with other textile fibers. However, the demand for jute products remains strong, and the industry continues to innovate and adapt to changing market needs. The spinning and manufacturing processes have been optimized to improve efficiency and reduce costs, which has contributed to the growth of the jute industry in Germany.
the text}

缓和的反弹。尽管零售商在这一周内持续进货，但对布料的采购仍然非常谨慎。整体的销售情况与本周稍早相比没有太大变化。价格没有出现明显变动，但消费者对未来的预期仍然较为谨慎。零售店的库存水平仍然较高，使得价格保持在较低水平。本周的交易规模与上周相比没有显著变化。

LEEDS

春季和夏季的纱线销售仍然保持良好。虽然近期的天气变化对销售产生了一定影响，但总的销售情况依然乐观。最近的天气变化使得人们更多地购买了夏季的服装，因此对纱线的需求有所增加。预计未来一周的销售将保持稳定，但价格可能会出现一些波动。零售商们对后期的销售持乐观态度，预计随着天气的转暖，销售将有所回升。

MANCHESTER

今年的天气变化对棉花的价格产生了影响。由于春季天气较冷，棉花的生长受到影响，导致产量下降。预计未来几周的销售将保持稳定，但价格可能会出现一些波动。零售商们对后期的销售持乐观态度，预计随着天气的转暖，销售将有所回升。
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

September 26, 1906.

In fur request. A steady business is being done in silk Brussels and Cambray goods. Silk Chantilly and Spanish laces are selling to some extent. There is a steady demand for bobbin and mercerized trade and prices are firm. The century branch is still trading and will be further renewed when the bygones from the United States arrive. The house trade is not buoyant, although some quantities have been well employed. Fancy cashiers and morse goods are in request, and the bleached and half white goods are popular. Muslins and gowns meet with a moderate sale.

SILK.

LONDON.

Tuesday.—London Auction Closing House quotations of St Teleske: September 12. 5s., October 12. 6s., November 13. 5s., December 14. 5s., January 15. 6s., February 22. 6s., March 23. 7s., per lb. Sales registered, as usual.

DYE GOODS. MANCHESTER.

VELVET SPOT A PERSERED—NEW DESIGNS IN FANCY PLAINTAIN.

Reports this week are again conflicting. Some of the buyers are still firm in the French trade, but a considerable feature on the arrangements for the arrangements of the home-trade house warehouses there is a rush, and orders cannot be expedited as promised as was the case before the carriage companies issued their recent circular. In the French trade, however, this is probably due to the distributors being able to cope with the difficulties that beset them.

Most of the velvet spots referred to previousy has been tried and found wanting. The material looks very pretty, but the spots (which are fixed to the groundwork by some adhesive material) are liable to be exposed to the water or to any unusual amount of moisture. If manufacturers could devise some process by which the spots could be cemented on to the fabric by the machinery employed in producing the lace, this difficulty would be avoided, and larger sales in all probability would follow. Plain silk Brussels and Orleans spot silk is being imported, but the French manufacturers are giving most of the trade, Nottingham only having a small share in the production. Some of the new styles in certain made-up costume spots are being brought forward and others are promoted. Vermillion patterns will, it is thought, have a good run, stripes having had their day. Some most extraordinary effects have been intiroduced. The shipping trade is quiet. Common tones have been sold freely for South America.

The new textured fabrics that have been brought forward contain a wide selection of stripes and other novel shadings similar to the needle point designs seen in the woven varieties of these goods.

THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

For two or three days the latter part of last week, at the Marston sales in Monmouth, H. J. Willis and Co. stock of Brussels and Wilton carpeting, the Kidderminster district was literally overrun with buyers. The visit, need hardly be said, was no uninvited one, and the result is pronounced by the manufacturers as eminently satisfactory from a business point of view, and in some instances very substantial orders remain in evidence of their presence. Apart from the business continues much in the same condition as a week ago, and until the autumn campaign enters no sensible increase in productions can take place.

Messrs. H. J. Willis and Co.'s sale of manufacturers' goods has now become an annual event, and which always creates a certain amount of interest in carpet circles, took place in Monmouth on Thursday. The fact that the quantity of goods brought under the hammer exceeded anything offered in this way by the makers. Willis brought the largest and highest numbers of buyers ever present in former years. The quantity of goods being sold in these sales is included in all the house of goods, nearly 1,000 pieces. These consisted principally of Brussels body, claric, and border carpeting. As was expected with the array of buyers on the spot, bid prices were brisk throughout, and the numerous lots were eagerly knocked down. On all goods of the best quality, the prices were quite high; indeed, in some instances, the prices of the regular prices were reached, and Messrs. Willis and Co. express themselves as being exceeded. Some of the most popular was Moresq., Doss, and Co., London, Crip and Co., London, Army and Navy, London, New Florence, London, London; R. E. Dean, Birmingham; Frizby, Dye, and Co., Liver- pool; and T. J. Edwards, Brewers, Brick, and Co., Newmarket; Ray and Mill, Liverpool, Parkinson, Baldock, and Co., Wymondham, Throsby Bros., Bradford, and Davenport, London. It is particularly noticeable that not a single Manchester carpet house was represented at the sales. It is rumoured that another firm contemplates closing their cowboy stock shortly by auction, but whether this is really a merger or not remains for the future to decide.

The new place in the construction of a number of concerns in the carpet trade during the year. A thorough and a thoroughgoing organisation of the tailoring staff connected with one or two firms has been found necessary, Messrs. Woodhouse, Gomersall, and Co., Manchester, have made several changes in this respect recently. In addition to these already mentioned, Mr. F. A. Cawthorpe has this week been appointed to represent the firm's interests on the Welsh and the Northern market. Mr. P. A. Cawthorpe, who, by the way, is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Cawthorpe, will be remembered by many, as a young man, and a capable, gentlemanly, and friendly man. Mr. Albert Cawthorpe, a director of the Carpet Manufac- turing Co., Ltd., Manchester, has resigned with Messrs. Woodhouse, Gomersall, and Co., and many, and has acquired a considerable amount of knowledge of the manufacturers of a carpet, which is becoming more and more essential on the road.


COTTON COMPANIES REPORTS.

Thoskern (Bristol) The profit is $1,677.73 and a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. will be paid, making $1,250 to the reserve fund. The share capital is $9,000, the annual income of $2,125. The fixed stock is valued at $7,005, and there are 16,566 shares of 100 each.

Thoskern (Bristol) The profit is $9,007, and a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is $9,007, and there are 16,566 shares of 100 each.

NEW COMPANIES.

WOOL STAPLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by Kerr and Loanham, 8, Oldchurch- stearns, Chancy-lane, W.C., with a capital of $2,500 in 200 shares. Object, to promote wool-stapling and other business in connection therewith. Most of the engagements of the company are for the supply of wool, and insurance and for the writing of insurance policies.

NEW 'COMPANIES.'

NEW COMPANIES.

Wool-stapling company, limited.

Registered by B. Jordan, 120, Chancy-lane, W.C., with a capital of $2,500 in 200 shares. Object, to promote wool-stapling and other business in connection therewith. Most of the engagements of the company are for the supply of wool, and insurance and for the writing of insurance policies.

NEW COMPANIES.

Registered by J. W. Brown, 120, Chancy-lane, W.C., with a capital of $2,500 in 200 shares. Object, to promote wool-stapling and other business in connection therewith. Most of the engagements of the company are for the supply of wool, and insurance and for the writing of insurance policies.

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The textile mercury. 189.

12384. E. D. AYANS, S. Qualifying court, Chancery

12385. London. Robson employed in thread spinning

12386. and doubling frames.

12387. 4, Jackson's, 166, Fleet-street, London.

12388. Finishing or securing the wheels of spindles em-

12389. ployed in thread spinning and doubling frames.

12390. 9, Vauxhall, S. Qualifying court, London.

12391. Finishing or securing the wheels of spindles em-

12392. ployed in thread spinning and doubling frames.

12393. 129, Vauxhall, S. Qualifying court, London.

12394. Finishing or securing the wheels of spindles em-

12395. ployed in thread spinning and doubling frames.

12396. 18, Granville, Manchester. Dyeing wool, cotton,

12397. silk, or worsted, or other fibres, or a mixture of wool and cotton.

12398. 19, K. T. SWERTHEMANN and C. EBBE, 39,

12399. Peri-achieved, Chelsea-arm, Manchester. Breeders for spinning and the like.

12400. 19, J. F. MILLSON, 3rd, Acton Arcade, Manchester.

12401. Special apparatus for determining the number of

12402. bobbins and cards required for various designs.

12403. 23, W. W. WALLACE and W. W. W. 18, St.

12404. Anstruther, Manchester. Dyeing wool, cotton,

12405. silk, or worsted, or other fibres, or a mixture of wool and cotton.

12406. 24, J. P. PAYNE, 26, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

12407. Rolling andunravel of woven fabrics or goods

12408. and pieces thereof.

12409. 130, A. H. RUM, 25, Southamptons Buildings,

12410. Manchester. Spinning spindles.

12411. 22, Dury, 24, Southamptons Buildings,

12412. Manchester. Dyeing and printing cotton and other vegetable

12413. fibres. (E. V. Vaughan, Preece, and E. N. Garivallo, Co.,

12414. Germany.)

12415. 14, 000, G. T. GOODWIN, 3, Tokenhouse


12417. 14, 018, W. HAND, 10, Bowling Green-street,


12419. 14, 018, T. H. STONE, 3, Commercial-street, Hall.

12420. fay. Zoom shuttles.

12421. 14, 018, W. T. HANSEN and W. E. SUGHANE, Sal-

12422. 9a, Machinery for vertical spinning with mask cards

12423. of cotton for carding and plied cords or flat bobbin

12424. cards.

12425. 14, 018, H. W. MEADON, 55, Chancery-lane,

12426. London. Jacob's design-reading and card-punching

12427. machinery.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

12428. 1890.

12429. 12, 794, ISRAEL (Le Société Anonyme des Matières

12430. Colorées du Commerce), Brussels. Colouring

12431. mordants.

12432. 13, 121, MACHINERY, Embroidery machines. 46,

12433. 13, 121, LAKE (J. Leckett and Co.), Colouring

12434. mordants.

12435. 13, 131, BRIDGE, Dyeing textile yarns, 46.

12436. 13, 230, DEMP, Wool washing machines. 64.

12437. 13, 250, HUMPHREYS and WYNES, Lace machines.

12438. 13, 250, HEPTIN, Carding engines. 54.

12439. 13, 250, LIND, and NOOK. Spun dyeing knitted fabric.

12440. 13, 250, JAMES, Circular knitting machines. 46.

12441. 13, 250, BEEKMAN, and EYFORD, LonTon.

12442. 13, 266, HOLLAND, Priming and azo colours on cotton, etc. 64.

12443. 13, 266, HOLLAND, Yarn. 64.

12444. 13, 266, HOLLAND, Breaking slub, 46.

12445. 13, 260, HOLLAND, Bonn, 64.

12446. 13, 260, PERRY, Embroidery machines. 113.

12447. 13, 289, TESSE, Wool weavers. 64.

12448. 13, 289, SARR, and STACE, Wool combing machines.

12449. 13, 290, JARDINE, Lace machines. 86.

12450. 13, 608, SCHOLLE and WALLAARD, LonTon.

12451. 13, 602, RONNEKE, Silk bias. 46.

12452. 13, 602, BRAWN, Chain-stitching machines. 51.

12453. 13, 015, BRAWN, Bleaching. 63.

12454. 13, 015, BRAWN, Bleaching. 63.

12455. ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

12456. 12, 045, 2, 309, A. J. WASSER, 8, Broad street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

12457. Spindle colliers.-The loom tender frames his foot on the driving hand and ascends upon others adjustable along a bar

12458. by which the looms and frames are controlled. The

12459. loom tender moves along the floor and can be raised or lowered by the driving hand. The power is transmitted from one loom to another through a belt and a pulley, or by a system of levers and weights.

12460. 8, 054, 1, 359, A. J. WASSER, 8, Broad street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

12461. Spinning colliers.-The loom tender frames his foot on the driving hand and ascends upon others adjustable along a bar

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