Current Topics.

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Indian mail advices from Bombay to the close of November report an improving and advancing state of the market. Cotton press and mill shares. The Times of India says that—

Cotton Land and Mill shares have been in strong request and have improved from £6 10s. to £6 18s. First Class shares have advanced to £9 3s., at which they have firm. Press shares have been steady, and have improved about 20 per cent. in some cases. A few transactions were reported in New Haven at Rs. 73, in New York at Rs. 77, and in Colomb, Peru at Rs. 96. In Prince of Wales Press at Rs. 85, and in Medefao at Rs. 93 and Rs. 95.

Albert Press (Kuschelee) have improved to Rs. 90. Mill shares have been in strong request and have advanced about Rs. 2.50 in most cases. Eminem reported in Alliance at Rs. 65, and in Angola Indian at Rs. 79 and Rs. 80, in Coorals at Rs. 45, in Frankfort State at Rs. 460, and in Hulchinthorn at Rs. 600, in Swaziland at Rs. 220, and in East India at Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,160.

Manager of the Manchester and Liverpool Mills have advanced to Rs. 550. James Greaves, Connaughts and Leopold have been in demand at Rs. 550, Rs. 580, and Rs. 750, respectively. The Howard and Bingley Mill shares are steady at Rs. 500.

The Imperial's seen from Rs. 350. The Queen Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 750. The City of London and the Bingley Mills are steady at Rs. 650 and Rs. 1,200, respectively. The David Mill shares have improved to Rs. 450. The Lohukundu Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 500. The Standard Mill shares have improved to Rs. 350.

At the close the feeling for most of the mill shares was very strong and the tendency upwards. "It is highly satisfactory" observes our correspondent, "for to see that our mills are at present making splendid profits, and that the industry is once more in a flourishing condition. Cotton, para, cash, and other chop money, but especially the first, have all been in its favour. This is becoming gradually known and attracting the interest of investors. Large purchases are being daily made and it is generally believed that the shares will before long be rising considerably in value in view of the coming handsome dividends. This, of course, relates to our well-conducted mills." The news from Calcutta is to the same purport.

In cotton mill share there is nothing fresh to report, no shares having changed hands during the week. The prospect before our local industry is a good one as yet not show any real sign of improvement, our local market is firmer, and rather better prices can be obtained, which give fair results for the cheaper cotton now obtainable. Jute mill stocks continue in practically the same position as before, there is no change in prices. The Central Jute Mill reports to be doing very well. During the week, the following deals were signed:—

The committee again stated...
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

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that they could not work without the sanction of the lads, and after further interviews with officials of the society and the manager an arrangement was come to. A note was after- more that the manager of Mr. Brittton, stating that there were some pressing orders for completion this year, and that it was decided to run the Brussels looms over-time till 8 p.m., resulted in this demand. Without a season he would find a heavy adverse balance on coming to make up his books. And he may further assure himself that as long as he is willing to pay, he may expect his cotton without protest for it will be delivered for him. Once let cotton planters in America, Peru, Brazil, Egypt, or India, become convinced that the English spinner will accept water with his cotton and pay for it at the same rate, then he may depend upon being abundantly supplied therewith. It is the highest time a contracting house was estab- lished, as on the Continent, to deal with these matters. Why did cotton brokers, spinners, and manufacturers combine to establish and provide with every facility for making tests on either a small or extensive scale as may be re- quired? This would splendidly lead to more and more dealing in this direction, as its importance could, and now it was for the society to say what should be done. The unanimous feeling of the meeting was that the request of the manager of Mr. Brittton, declining to work over- time, should be strictly adhered to. Ultimately, as will be seen in our "News in Brief" columns, Messrs. Brittton gave way. The employers, the workers, and the cotton manufacturers, united in preventing the establishment of a state of things which would not be tolerated in other textile districts where the operatives' unions are much more powerful than that of the chief carpet centre.

DAMP COTTON.

The frequent complaints made this season of the extent of damp in cotton are beginning to induce the belief that other causes than natural ones have been at work to bring this about. First it was Uppland, and so heavily has this class of cotton been dampened that it has gone quite out of favour with the trade, which has, however, continued to purchase Essex cotton. This has been done to such an extent that Texas varieties stand at a premium of 1d. per lb. because they are balder to be dried. It seems as if this was about to prove a delusion, for a spinner writes us that on Saturday last "the dried some cotton out of a hull of Texas which lost over 10 per cent." Natural moisture, plus that which may be derived from any rainfall that is ever likely to occur during harvest operations, rarely if ever exceeds 5 per cent.; if the amount passed this figure there is good reason to suspect that the cotton has been stored for improper purposes in a position exposed to the weather; or, what is more likely, had had moisture added to it by fraudulent means. The same complaints have been made regarding some of the South American cottons, and the widely-spread sources of the complaint almost preclude the belief that the mischief can have a natural origin. In these circumstances it is in- cumbent upon spinners to carefully examine and test the cotton, even in the warehouse, and to press home charges and claims for damp wherever and whenever such can be justified. It is sometimes stated in relation to matters theatrical that "Shakespeare spells rain in the theatrical manager." We do not pretend to

know whether this is or is not true, not being versed in such things. We are, however, prepared to affirm that "damp cotton" spells ruin to a spinner, and if he should carelessly use such cotton with a season he would find a heavy adverse balance on coming to make up his books. He may further assure himself that as long as he is willing to pay, he may expect his cotton without protest for it will be delivered for him. Once let cotton planters in America, Peru, Brazil, Egypt, or India, become convinced that the English spinner will accept water with his cotton and pay for it at the same rate, then he may depend upon being abundantly supplied therewith. It is the highest time a contracting house was established, as on the Continent, to deal with these matters. Why did cotton brokers, spinners, and manufacturers combine to establish and provide with every facility for making tests on either a small or extensive scale as may be required? This would splendidly lead to more and more dealing in this direction, as its importance could, and now it was for the society to say what should be done. The unanimous feeling of the meeting was that the request of the manager of Mr. Brittton, declining to work overtime, should be strictly adhered to. Ultimately, as will be seen in our "News in Brief" columns, Messrs. Brittton gave way. The employers, the workers, and the cotton manufacturers, united in preventing the establishment of a state of things which would not be tolerated in other textile districts where the operatives' unions are much more powerful than that of the chief carpet centre.

THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE AT OLDHAM.

Our Oldham correspondent writes: "Agitation at the year's trade of the town shows that every branch has been at full stretch. Full time has been worked, and overtime at the machine shops has been necessary to cope with the deliveries. Indeed the year has been a most prosperous one, and the spinners will show a better balance sheet than last year. Out of 100 spinning companies eighty only have adverse balances standing against them. It is anticipated that in another six months, unless some unforeseen changes should occur, the whole of the cotton trade in Oldham or district will have a sound balance sheet. It will undoubtedly be a grand time when the word 'rail' is obliterated, and the rate percentage submitted to will be seen within measurable distance."

SWEATING IN INDIAN MILLS.

The conditions under which the Lancashire and Indian cotton trades have to work in the future are resolving themselves into a question of pressing urgency. The report of the Committee, which has just been issued and is about to be used in this country, and on a few particulars of which to be heard by the government, and which we hope may be heard in this town, will not take the public interest felt in the matter, especially in these districts. It is high time, if the vast amount of wealth invested in the cotton trade in this country—which, be it borne in mind, cannot possibly be withdrawn—is to be preserved, that those owning it should take the fact that it is in serious danger of destruction. As holding the interests of India and the welfare of its people in our hands, we are bound to see that they are governed with the same regard for their welfare as we claim for ourselves at home. It is generally agreed that we are justified in demanding the application of the textile Factory Laws of this country to the mills of India. But we are further bound by the interests of all to see that the trade in that country shall not be conducted under privileges denied to it in this, and which would in a short time most certainly be destructive to the existence of the parent industry. In connection with this matter, we would direct the attention of our readers to the communication in another column from Mr. Holt S. Hallett, a gentleman thoroughly well versed in the subject. It is a lucid exposition of the facts, and if they do not arouse the English trade to action in self-defence we fail to imagine how otherwise it can be done.

THE EFFECT OF THE MCKINLEY TARIFF ON THE EARNINGS OF ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

This country is now beginning to suffer from the effects of the drastic piece of tariff legislation recently enacted in the United States. Most of us of course expected as much, but it has not hitherto been possible to gauge the extent to which any particular industry will be affected. Thanks, however, to the courtesy of several gentlemen connected with the Bradford trade, we are able to form a fair idea as to the manner in which the great Yorkshire industry has been affected by the McKinley Tariff. The situation is undoubtedly serious, and it is to be feared that the approaching Christmas holiday will bring little comfort to manufacturers, who, by a jokeless time to thousands whose sufferings may be traced directly to the influence mentioned. Bradford, from the character of its staple trade, must of necessity be amongst the first to suffer from such causes. It has endured many hardships in the past, but has eventually contrived to weather the storm, thanks to the ability of its manufacturers. Such difficulty, as it has arisen, has been surmounted by the action of those affected, who have driven successfully after the attainment of a higher degree of excellence. Such men as Sir Tims Salt, S. C. Lister, Briggs, Frederick, Arthur Hind, and others have been necessary to carry the trade, and command the attention of foreign buyers, and shipping houses like the Hㄡery and the Dinslops have been able to keep up the exports of the trade. The returns for December will show a greater decline in American ships, and the previous one. At the beginning of the year's trade in this market there will probably amount to £500,000 or £700,000, which means 250,000 less being paid in wages. Of 3,000 to 4,000 men dependent upon wool combing for their livelihood, it is estimated that not half are now employed. Their wages for full employment range from 17s. to 25s. a week, but not one out of ten or twenty reaches the top figure just now, and those who do earn this maximum have to work about six or eight hours a week for it. Four or five of the largest firms have entirely ceased night labour, besides shortening the day hours. Everything is at present against the workmen. In illustration of the difficulties with which the combers and washers have to contend, it may be stated that at Mears. Isaac Holden and Son's and Allen's Works a system has been introduced by which a man is to mind three combs instead of two, as has formerly been the case; Messrs. Holden, Burley, and Co., have only twelve combers out of ninety-six on their premises; and a Thornbury firm recently reduced the wages of its men to three shillings and sixpence at one extreme, and still had to work about twelve hours on the average each week. These are not special cases, but merely instances of what is going on through that department of the trade. One thousand members of the 2,000 included in the Bradford Wool Sorters' Society are un-
employed. With the exception of a few of the hands engaged at one firm there are no alpana or muffler sorters working full time, and in the dyeing trade there is a serious depression. It will be admitted after these facts have been considered that the anticipations formed in these columns some time ago as to the industrial outlook were unfounded. We regret that the activity of the past few years has received a check, and that during 1891 the manufacturers of Yorkshire will have an uphill struggle. Periods of calm are of course to be expected in all trades, and it is admitted that they are frequently due to causes quite beyond human control. It may sometimes happen, however, that these results are directly due to the tariff legislation of foreign nations. Such being the case, it seems almost criminal on the part of our public men and others interested to allow such a measure as that now under the consideration of the Fuzest Government to be passed without the most vigorous protests. Looking at the steady drain of operatives from Bradford, who will say that this country could not be justified in bringing forward measures to hinder the adoption of measures which have already been suggested to them in these columns?

A VERY ANCIENT INDIANY.

One brief allusion in the New Testament has made Byzantium known all over the civilized world as a centre of the dying industry in ancient times. This evidence has been confirmed by inscriptions, several of which mention Byzantium. It seems that the city was the centre of all the millenial decay and change which have been at work in that region during many centuries, the form of industry has managed to survive in the city of Lydium even up to the present day. The recently published memoir of Dr. Somerville, the remarkable Scottish missionary, was noted for the effect that traces of dying were still to be seen in the streets of Lydium. Should trade and commerce ever break up again in that now neglected district, perhaps its ancient glories will be revived, and “Lydian purple” be once more one of the highly-priced products of the East.

THE SITUATION AT THE MANNINGHAM MILLS.

Efforts made with the object of effecting a continuance of the employment, the latter, however, being unsuccessful, the employers of this vast undertaking have decided to strike. Another border will therefore be imposed upon Bradford, and this is already observed by the new mills. The Standing Committee representing the weavers waited upon the directors on Tuesday, then present being Mr. J. Sibbald, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. R. T. Gibbons, and Mr. H. G. Todley. Mr. J. Lee, the secretary to the company, was also present. The workpeople's committee numbered about thirty persons, and represented all the classes of workers concerned weavers, pickers, and spinners. Mr. Rebrauch produced figures showing the average earnings of the operation, but his statistics were questioned by the weavers, who stated that in many cases they represented wages paid during exceptional periods. Finally Mr. Rebrauch said that the directors were willing to strike an average for any twelve months extending from January to December, or even for two years if necessary. Inquiries had been made of all the best firms in Bradford, and the directors were assured that the ordinary wages paid by any firm within the district, the wages for a full week would be 14s. 6d. or 15s. The directors had taken an average of the wages earned during the twelve months which he had indicated, in the fancy weaving department of Manningham Mills, and they found that the average was 65 per cent. higher than the fancy weavers were getting elsewhere. The figures had been carefully extracted from the books, and it should be found afterwards that any mistake had been made the directors would be willing to open the matter. Under the proposed reductions he calculated that for a full week's work the weavers of “split-up” would be able to earn from 20s. to 23s. per week. The “single mangle” weavers would be able to earn 16s. to 17s. per week, and those who worked the 25th plough would earn about 21s. per week. These figures referred to the women. The “seal” weavers—who are men—would earn about 25s. per week. The fancy weaving wages would be 21s. to 23s. per week. No satisfactory arrangement was come to at the meeting, and at about 4 o'clock the committee made their report to a meeting of the workers of the weaving department, which took place during the dinner hour. At night the Strikers Committee issued the following manifest:

AN APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

Fellow-workers,--We, the employers engaged in the fancy, silk, and velvet departments of Manningham Mills, stand face to face with the proposed reduction, which is at a moment's notice. Our employer, who for years has, by a process of reductions brought our wages considerably lower than they were five years since, now contrives us with a proposal to again bring them from 20s. to 30 per cent. on the weavers, from 20s. to 30 per cent. on the warp drawers, and 16 per cent. on the spinners and winders. It will be noted, as they are carefully inspected, that the wages are not only more than half an hour's earnings are in the same industry have averaged 13s. 6d.

In the face of these low wages we are of opinion that we should be doing nothing only an injustice to ourselves but to the whole textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire by accepting the proposition. We earnestly appeal to you for help. Help us to fight against this enormous reduction. Our battle may be your battle in the immediate future. We trust, therefore, that in our present state of need and desperation you will liberally support us. We remain, your most respectful.

THE COMMITTEE.

It is unfortunate that the matter in dispute should be left in such a state of arbritrity. Many of the workers affected are only a week or want, and it is doubtful whether, in the present condition of Bradford trade, the result of such an act will be enough to about 1,100 operatives to exist without less earnings. For the shareholders of Industrial & Co., Limited, the quarterly dividends of dividends in the immediate future are also, we should imagine, rather dismal.

CASHEMERE AND ITS SHAWLS.

Perhaps the most delightful pleasure on the face of the earth, we may give courteous to travelers and poets, is the far-famed vale of Cashmeren in Northern India. It is one of the most productive and constabular. Indians. Not long ago somewhat considerable was heard about its and its beauties, but these have now subsided. The valley of Cashmeren is the out of the manufactory of the finest Sashels of that name which for a hundred years or more were perhaps the most prized of all textiles. They were, indeed, so highly valued that they have occasionally been the subject of tribute, and have for a long time been esteemed amongst the most suitable articles which the native princes confined as presents to the Emperors and rulers of India. For many years past, however, the manufacture of these shawls has been a dying industry, owing probably to the extinction of many of the native Courts, and the decline therewith of the barbaric splendor attributed to them. As a hurry from Allahabad, under date November 24th, that though there has been a sudden development of trade between British India and Cashmeren, it has been accomplished by an equally rapid shrinkage in the exports of shawls, as during the last four years the decline has been to the extent of 64 lakhs of rupees. This is a great fall ing off for an industry that at the best was never, comparatively speaking, a large one. All lovers of the beautiful in textile art would see its extinction with regret. We hope that day is far distant.

THE GERMAN-ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LANGUAGE OF BERLIN.

It may not be generally known that, with the object of pushing German trade with our colonies, certain publications printed in English—of a kind—are issued from Berlin for the supposed benefit of our kinross abroad. These books are intended to direct the attention of Canadians, Australians, and others, to the benefits which their countries have from Germany—how these are informed it would be very easy by the purchases of the Fussland. We have no doubt that such publications will find many admirers among those who have not learned the language, but we are advised by the same authors, who are informed with German linguistic ability, that the interest of continental Germany in these publications is to be made free to the guileless strangers, for other reasons. It is the literary style adopted by these pursuing people of Berlin that constitutes their principal charm. We present a few cases of specimens of Continental ingenuity that are sold so freely to the gullible strangers, but for other reasons. It is the literary style adopted by these patching people of Berlin that constitutes their principal charm. We present a few cases of specimens of Continental ingenuity that are sold so freely to the unsuspecting public.
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"the English intercourse claims the principal interest." It is added that "so far, from England particularly embarks black jackets of coalings, coxcocks, Cheviots, and a yarn diagonal, cassettes, principally the roll style with non de esse guat on the reverse."

"Very much one-coloured Cheviots" are also favourites, and—

In material for dyes, there have been taken up in the Manchester market, Impregnated woad, impregnated yarn, and material as impregnated beiges, squared colour in woad, material with five, six, seven, and eight one-coloured woollen material with large bombe—dioxide—and, and so on.

There is a wealth of language, and not always a poverty of meaning in other reports that appear in the same issue, but from these we have not space to give further extracts. Whatever may be the general opinion as to the value of such publications there can be no mistake, the fact that our Teutonic kinfolk are adept at abuse when they choose to do so, if we may judge from certain remarks which are made by the gentleman who speaks of himself as "being in full spring season."

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE FACTORY ACT.

"A Trades Union" contributed to the columns of our daily contemporary, the "Manchester Examiner," on Thursday, an article on the Bill which the United Textile Factory Workers' Association is promoting. From it we gather that the association has particularly thrown overboard all the fruits of the labour of the joint conference between its representatives and those of the employers. We cannot, however, be sure of the details until the Bill is printed, which has not yet done. The "Trades Union" has had the advantage of communicating with a draft of the Bill before it, and has therefore just as much, and no more, as well as a little of its terms as suited his purpose—that of so severely reasonable that his fellow associates are in the demands they make upon their employers. The original suggestion for a conference between the promoters and opponents of the Bill came from the M.P.'s assembled to meet the operatives' representatives at the Westminster Palace Hotel early in the spring of the present year. These gentlemen were naturally anxious to evade the responsibility of either supporting or opposing the proposal laid before them in the House of Commons, and deemed it best to let the two parties light out their differences in a private room of the hotel, whilst they assisted as spectators. The impracticable and unjust character of the Bill was sufficiently shown in our columns at the time, and when its clauses came to be discussed in the conference they collapsed at once across the searching criticism directed upon them. The injustice and folly of the proposals could not be defended, and the delegates who were sent to interview the members sat and heard their discussion almost as silently as a row of lay figures in a sculptor's studio. In fact the Bill was so passed that when it came out of the walls its parents could not recognize their baselines and

when taken back all its connections disowned it. The Bill, as is well known, was abandoned. Before proceeding further with the remarks to offer upon the conduct of the Lancashire members in suggesting a conference upon the matter between the operatives and employers. As we have observed, it was an attempt to evade certain contingencies that were, no doubt, present to their minds. But it was in vain to hope for such a result. A few further conferences took place with the view of putting the terms in more intelligible form than the round sum of 2s. could represent, as the wages of some of the operatives in question ranged from 12s. or 13s. up to 24s. or 26s. per week. It was agreed that the advance should be a penny or a shilling received in wages, which represents 6d. per cent., and on the first day in April they would receive the remaining 1s. per cent., thus making the 10 per cent. ad.

It will be seen that by the compromise thus effected there has been a little giving on both sides, and thus the possibility of a cry of victory has been avoided. We, however, would have much preferred to see a frank and full concession of the request for an advance in circumstances warranted it rather than the haggling over straws when the golden grain had been given away. The moral effects would have been decided better, and would much more have justified an appeal for similar considerate treatment in return when circumstances require it.

The conference between the parties, as observed above, resulted in most of the mischief being eliminated from the Bill, but there were one or two points on which no agreement could be come to, and these were referred to two official representatives of the opposing parties. The "Trades Union" is discreetly silent upon the details of the Bill, but that for assistance against the factory laws, by the operatives, the latter should be responsible instead of, as under the present law, the employer. To this, however, the strongest objection was expressed by the representatives of the workpeople, who would far rather when they have done a wrong that somebody else should suffer the punishment. This sentiment finds an exemplification of the notion of morality that prevail in our spinning mills and weaving sheds. The most casual glance at this point, as well as the closest investigation, would justify the demands of the employers, and feeling this they insisted upon it. But no! Such a valuable means of earning money employers must not be surrendered. In order to combat the demand and compel its withdrawal, Mr. Birtwistle, on behalf of the operatives' leaders, advanced point number two—the proposal of a clause specifying that every person employed in the textile trades and paid by the piece should have delivered to him or her along with such work such particulars thereof as would enable them to claim at what rate they were being paid. This proposal reappears in the Bill just introduced by Sir Henry James, if we may trust "Trades Union's" article. It appears to be a perfectly fair one on the face of it as now put forward, and that is why it has been advanced in that form. As stated by the workpeople, viz. as the warp tickets accompanying each warp, which are given to weavers, and have been, all along the line, during a century past—supply all the particulars required with the exception of one or two which are special to the weaver, and are imparted to him by the overlooker, such as the counts of weft as shall put
into the warp, the picks, heading, etc., and these are all the concerns the weaver to know, and all that is necessary for him to secure proper pay.

The most important factor is the nature of the yarn. The growth and quality of the raw material, which enters into the composition of the yarn, is of primary importance. The yarn must be of the right type, fine enough for the material to be woven, and it must be free from defects such as neps or slubs.

The weaver must also consider the design of the pattern he is weaving. Different patterns require different types of yarns, and the weaver must choose the appropriate yarns to ensure a good finish on the final product.

The final step in the weaving process is the finishing of the fabric. This involves the application of various treatments to the fabric to improve its appearance, durability, and performance. Common finishing treatments include washing, bleaching, and printing.

Overall, the weaving process is a complex and skilled operation that requires a thorough understanding of the materials and techniques involved. The weaver must work closely with the dyer and finisher to ensure that the final product meets the desired specifications.
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1888. The exports of waste silk do not show such a decided falling off, having thus far been 7,839 bales, against 7,710 bales in 1883.

The Iron Found Co. of Fall River, Mass., are erecting a Howard and Buffington machinery for the manufacture of a new kind of thread, which is said to be superior to any other in its class. The machinery is said to be superior to any other in its class.

The Weatherhead Co. of Boston, Mass., have completed a new building for the manufacture of cotton goods. The building is said to be one of the largest in the city, and is equipped with the latest improvements in machinery.

The Boston Manufacturing Co. of Newburyport, Mass., are erecting a new factory for the manufacture of cotton goods. The building is said to be one of the largest in the city, and is equipped with the latest improvements in machinery.

The socks of the H. J. Co. of Fall River, Mass., are being manufactured from the latest improvements in machinery. The socks are said to be superior to any other in their class, and are being sold at a higher price.

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Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

NOVELTIES IN WOOLEN AND WORSTED DRESS FABRICS.

Though the novelties produced in woollen dress cloths have of late been many and varied, there seems yet no indication that the ground is anything like exhausted. This week a new type of design, or so-called "chimney top"—a type which is likely to come much into vogue in the coming year, and which we should recommend our readers to experiment with in all possible ways.

The structure of the cloth may be best described as plain, or two-and-two twill, with an extra stubbing weft introduced to form the figure. The more ordinary makes of these cloths will probably have a reversible pattern of some simple type developed, but users of these or four-hundred machines may well contemplate the production of more elaborate styles, since open sets are effective in this case, giving a large repeat of pattern. The following is a suitable set for the production of the structure indicated in Designs 211 and 215.2

Warp WART.

All 40 cy. worsted, 2 pick 40 cy. woolen.

11's red we. 1 pick 20 cy. slubbing.

(woolen).

50-60 picks per inch.

The slubbing must be of good quality, and have sufficient twist to ensure its weaving effect. Figure 20 is an elaboration, designed for this type of material. The development for a 384 machine is shown in Design 211, and sixteen picks of this design are fully developed in Design 215. In the introduction of the slubbing pick between every two ground picks being clearly indicated. In section a the slubbing is shown on the surface, in section b at the back, but tied to the face cloth, and in section c the slubbing would simply float at the back, which is not at all a desirable condition, since if it be bound, it adds to the firmness of the texture. Probably the best way to treat the binding of the slubbing is to regard it as an extra warp, which may be taken through to the back of the cloth as required, but, of course, when it comes to the back care should always be taken to bind it so that it does not show on the face.

Figure 20, if developed in the above set, will give a pattern about 82 inches on a 384 machine for 44.44 = 96 inches.

ORIG\NL DESIGN FOR UNION CLOTHES, LINEN, AND COTTON.

We give an original design for union clothes, linen and cotton, which are at present engaged about in heavy, medium, and light makes. The weave is on nice shafts, with two separate drafts, Nos. 1, 2, and Nos. 1, 2, working plans. The draft No. 2 makes the number of ends in each loom equal, and either of the working plans may be used with it; in fact, a practical and ingenious machine, by drafting and various ties, can easily produce an enormous quantity of changes and variety of effect. We would suggest as a basis to work upon a 20 reed, 2 in a dec, or more plainly, 60 ends on one inch, and 40 picks per inch for stripes composed of 12's cotton, 18's linen, for a heavy type of cloth, or 16's cotton, 20's linen, and 12's linen. It would be better in the stripe arrangement to have separate hems for the linen and cotton wares. The colours: blue cotton and white linen, brown cotton, white linen, dark green cotton, white linen, pink cotton, white linen; 12's cap weft; the patterns 3, 4, and 6, 9, 8, 18, and 16, good trouser patterns for the export trade. Checks need not have the warps on separate beam, because the linen weft will equalize the strain on the linen warp. The following detailed will be found useful for dresses, aprons, blouses, and many other purposes—Cotton warp and weft, 16's and 25's linen for warp and weft; 36 reed, two in a dec, or 72 ends per inch, 72 picks per inch, weft. A very superior and most durable article would be the product of these details. Patterns of warp:

60 blue cotton, 36 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 brown cotton, 36 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 dark drab, 36 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 pale rose, 18 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 dark myrtle, 18 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 tan, 2 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 coral, 2 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 coffee, 2 white linen, weft the same pattern.

60 coffee, 2 cream colour linen, weft the same pattern.

It will be seen that an almost unlimited range of patterns may be obtained all the available shades and tints. The design is also well adapted for all-cotton fabrics, or mixed goods of silk and cotton. As a rule, the designs which we give are of almost universal adoption, as we consider it worse than useless to give figures, designs, and patterns that are restricted to one class of fabric only. It is highly important that manufacturers should have at their disposal weaves from which the greatest possible variety may be obtained at the least expense, and where the accidents in the pattern sections of a range may turn out capital samples of the manufacture. By these simple though effective means we consider we are doing our best to make this journal fulfill the role of a public and practical educator.
Machinery and Appliances.

IMPROVED TREAD STRETCHER.

MERRITT, J. AND E. ARMSFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, NEW MILLS, NEAR STOCKPORT.

We have recently had occasion to remark upon the desirability of eliminating 'kinks' or 'snarl' from yarns in the bank when doffed from the rest, or in the various processes of treatment undergone in bleaching, dyeing, and printing. Persons dealing with yarns in these processes know well how the difficulties arise, and the trouble there is in overcoming them.

The old hand process of shaking them out was unsatisfactory, not only from the time it occupied, but also from many imperfections. It has, therefore, in these mechanical days naturally enough been very generally superseded by machines.

We have pleasure in bringing before the notice of our readers a machine for this purpose constructed by Messrs. J. and E. Armsfield, engineers, of New Mills, near Stockport. Our illustration distinctly exhibits its general appearance. It consists of a pair of strong, well-proportioned uprights, at the top of which is fixed the driving gear. About the middle of the height of these uprights a pair of specially-shaped heads are attached, from which the banks of yarn are suspended. Working in slides below these heads is a pair of octagonal rollers keyed on one shaft, and so connected to the driving gear that although the rollers readily slide up and down the shafts are always properly in gear. About the middle of the shaft at the top of the upright is a small wheel to which is connected a suitable brake-chain, at the lower end of which is a connecting rod pivoted to the shaft upon which the octagonal rollers are keyed. Upon the shaft carrying the aerojet wheel is a pair of fast and loose pulleys, driven from the shaft below, and a brake pulley.

The yarn stretching process is as follows:—When commencing operation, the free end of the bank is placed in the feet of the machine and the brake pulley is let out of gear, thus causing the sprocket wheel to revolve and draw up the octagonal rollers to their highest or any other suitable position, which can be varied to suit the requirement of the yarn being treated. The instant the rollers have attained the height of their upward traverse a neat automatic arrangement removes the belt to the loose pulley, and at the same time puts the brake upon the gear, thus holding up the rollers while the attendant puts the bank of yarn over the heaters. When the banks are in position the strap fork and brake lever, which are connected, are gently shifted, thus permitting the weight of the box on the box below to draw down the rollers and stretch the yarn as required.

The machine is exceedingly simple, not liable to get out of order, and has received the highest approbation that can be accorded by practical men—that of extensive adoption. One of the machines, with only a girl or a boy to attend to it, will stretch from 1,500 to 1,500 lbs. of yarn per day. A steam pipe, 1 in. in diameter, is quite sufficient for serving the heaters. In some cases the latter and rollers are covered with copper, by previous arrangement.

Messrs. Armsfield, who are extensive makers of bleachers' finishers' machinery, may be relied upon for comprising the requirements in a mechanical line of any of these industries, and for supplying them in the most satisfactory manner. They will be glad to afford any further information that may be desired on communication with them as above.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.

THE COAL-PAR COLOURING MATTERS.

(Continued from page 532.)

THE FLUORESCIN COLOURS.

When resorcin and phthalic acids are heated together combination takes place, water is eliminated, and a new body known as fluorescein is formed. This reaction is represented as follows:

\[ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \]

Fluorescein is a yellowish red, somewhat crystalline, powder, only slightly soluble in water to a yellow solution, and more freely soluble in alkalies. The alkaline solutions have a bright green fluorescence, hence the name fluorescein. This characteristic feature is so strong that one part of fluorescein dissolved in a million parts of water imparts a strong fluorescence. It was used in producing the fairy fount in the Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester in 1887.

Fluorescein is capable of dying wool and silk yellow, but the colour being fugitive, it is not much used for this purpose.

When fluorescein is treated with nitric acid under proper conditions, brown or black solutions are obtained, which form a series of brilliant colours much used for dying silk and wool, and which are known as the eosins.

Eosin A is the tetrahydrofluorescein, \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2 \); it also goes under a variety of other names, Erythraemin, trihydrodiufluorescein, \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2 \). Eosin B is from nitro fluorescein; Rose Bengal is tetrahydrodiueurofluorescein. Phosphor is the trihydrodiufluorescein, \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OH)}_2 \).

Eosin A is used to dye silk, wool, cotton, and silk; it is one of the chief dyes in the textile industry. In the dyeing of cotton goods, it is used to dye cotton with shades of red, pink, and rose. Eosin B is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose. Rose Bengal is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose. Phosphor is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose.

Eosins can be used to dye silk, wool, and cotton, giving a great variety of shades, from a yellowish to a crimson, which are very brilliant. Eosin A is used to dye silk, wool, and cotton. Rose Bengal is used to dye silk, wool, and cotton. Phosphor is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose. Eosin B is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose. Rose Bengal is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose. Phosphor is used to dye wool and silk with shades of red, pink, and rose.

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C₆H₅NO₂, but some so-called alizarine colours do not come from that substance, and are only called alizarine colours to get a little prestige for fastness, etc., alizarine being one of the fastest-known dyes.

Alizarine is the colouring principle of the madder plant (Rubia tinctorum), in which it exists in small quantities, and to which the power of producing those fast reds for which the madder plant was known.

The madder plant was the subject of much research on the part of English and Continental chemists, and its chemical constitution is pretty well known. Endeavours were made to obtain the colouring principle, alizarine, from artificial sources. W. H. Perkin, in England, and Grothe and Lieberman, in Germany, both succeeded in discovering methods of obtaining it from anarthrene, an oxazine, which exists in great abundance in cool tar. To-day artificial alizarine is almost exclusively used in the arts of dyeing and calico printing, and not only in alizarine obtained from alizarin, but the remainder of dyes in general is valued on account of their fastness.

Alizarine is prepared from anarthrene by the following series of reactions. First, the arthrene is heated with a mixture of potassium and sulphuric acid, whereby it is converted into a body called anthraquinone. This is then heated with formic acid and is thus converted into anthracene. On fusing this with some simple soda ash, it is obtained. Care has been exercised in the process, because of the possibility of forming bodies known as anthracene derivatives, and these derivatives and purpurine, which have similar dyeing properties to alizarine, but give different shades; the manufacturer can obtain either of these products just as he requires it. The following formula shows the relationship of all these bodies. Anthracene has the formula:

\[ \text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 \]

On oxidation the two middle hydrogen atoms are replaced by oxygen, forming anthraquinone:

\[ \text{C}_9\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 \]

The sulphuric acids of this body have the formula:

\[ \text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_4 \]

On fusion with soda ash, these sulphuric groups are eliminated, and alizarine or the purpurine are formed.

Porpurine, alizarine, and anthracene have the same composition.

Alizarine is called dioxyanthraquinone, the purpurine is trioxyanthraquinone, and the tetrarhodamine is tetraoxyanthraquinone have recently been introduced for dyeing purposes.

The alizarine are two types of which it is not called the adjective colour, i.e., they require a much more fastness to be obtained, and they give different shades with different mordants. They have slight acid properties; the compounds they form with the alkalies are soluble, and give highly-coloured solutions with water; with nearly all other metallic bases they give insoluble coloured lakes; and these are very bright and permanent. The presence of dye with the alkaline colours essentially in forming these colour lakes is the main feature of the process. The fibre is first mordanted with the required mordant—alizarine for blue and brown, for dark purple, a mixture of the two for chermol, and chrome for dull red. This last mordant is mostly used in the arts of dyeing and calico printing, and closely resembles alizarine on cotton.

The alkali colours are sent out in the form of pastes containing 30 per cent of the dry colour. It has been found that when these colours are dried they do not mix readily with water, and the full dyeing power is not developed, and there is more interest to the production of stains and uneven dyeing.

By treatment with sulphuric acid alizarine is converted into a sulphate; it is soluble in water and comes into commerce as Alizarine S, and finds extensive use in wool dyeing.

Besides alizarine and the purpurines other colouring matters are obtained from anthracene. Anthraquinone, brown, anthraquinone, is in colour close to the purpurine, and is therefore a tri-oxylanthraquinone. It is obtained by boiling gallic acid with phthalic acid; the product is a dark brown spirit, and dye wood mordanted with chrome dark brown, which are fast to light, acids, and washing. Alizarine orange is prepared by treating anthraquinone with nitric acid; it is nitro-anthraquinone, C₆H₄(OH)₄(NO₂). Anthraquinone dyes orange or brown. Alizarine-mordanted fibres on iron-mordanted fibres it gives violet. Alizarine blue is obtained by heating nitro-anthraquinone with glycerine. It has the formula C₆H₄(N₂O₃). No need is made of this as it is seen to be fast blue. Alizarine orange is not soluble in water, even in cold, and is only slightly fast; it has been found that it is soluble in balsam of India, and that this solution can be used for dyeing and gives very uniform and fast shades. This balsamate compound is known as alizarine blue S.

Alizarine green and alizarine-indigo blue are prepared from alizarine blue by treatment with sulphamic acid, and are not set out in the form of their balsamate combinations. They dye mordanted wool in deep shades of blue, or green or grey, blue, very fast to light, etc.

Alizarine Bordeaux is the mono-oxylanthraquinone, and has been applied in dyeing. It gives violet shades. Alizarine cyanine is monochromasulphamic acid, and dye wood blue on mordanted wool. Alizarine black is a derivative of napthostilbene, it is called napthostilbene, and has been found to be a fast black, but its value as a dye-stuff has only lately become known. It gives a good black on chrome-mordanted wool, of either a brown tone, and very fast to light and other injurious influences.

Caldelavine, gallie alizarine yellow, and anthracene yellow resemble alizarine in being adjective colours and dyeing mordanted fibres, giving fast and useful shades.

BLEACHING BY ELECTRICITY.

(Concluded from page 374.)

The interpretation of the various chemical reactions which take place during the electrolysis of the chlorides is difficult, though the formation of hypochlorite by the action of the chlorine liberated at the positive pole upon the alkaline solution generated in the negative pole accounts for a probable explanation. This does not, however, explain the great bleaching power of the solution, which has no relation to the actual amount of chlorine as hypochlorite that it contains, though it may be the cause of water being decomposed at the same time as the chlorate, and there is formed oxides of the oxygen, and there is formed or the oxygen liberated from the compound is somewhat soluble in solutions of alkaline chlorides, especially in magnesium chloride; it is a well-known bleaching agent, and has been proposed to be used for this purpose. Another product that might be formed during the electrolysis of the chlorides is hypochlorous acid, but its appearance in the solution has not been noticed; if present it would exert a great bleaching power on wool, but not on cotton, bleaching agents known. But it has observed that in the electrolysis of alkaline chlorides the volume of oxygen liberated is much less than half that of hydrochloric acid; this is explainable if part of the oxygen is converted into ozone and is dissolved in the solution. The observations of the proportion of the liquid the author came to the conclusion that alkaline peroxides were present. These are endowed with oxidizing powers, and are available bodies—a fact which has hitherto prevented their isolation. Now these unstable peroxides may be bleaching agents, and we are aware that one of the conditions of the solution of the chlorides is the stability of the liquid which separates from the alkaline chlorides. Moreover, if the author is correct in his views, the author feels that he is not completely isolated. The silver metal is dissolved in the solution of the chlorides, and the solution has been proposed as a blanching agent.

The important point in connection with all electrochemical bleaching processes is whether or not the gas evolved from the bleaching powder, and their relative cost. A comparison is given below between the ordinary chloride of lime and phospho-sulphuric acid, the former being much cheaper and more effective than the latter, and the relative cost is shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Cost (per ton)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>20s. 10d. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phospho-sulphate</td>
<td>15s. 10d. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>20s. 10d. 6d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest and depreciation on the plant | 5s. 10d. 6d.

In this estimate an economy of 30 per cent is worked out; even if 10 per cent is used and less efficient plant there would still be a considerable saving. Chlorine gas has been adopted in many bleaching works, and has attained more success in the bleaching of paper than in that of cotton. — A. ROBERTS, in L’Electricité.

Some new red-violet to grey-black colouring matters, which are derivatives of di-acidydilphenol, have recently been patented in this country. The principal method of manufacture is by treating a solution of hydrochloric acid, and adding hydrochloric acid of mid-dilutions of the hydrochloric acid, the reaction is rapid. The chief is treated to 150° C., and from the heated mass the colouring matter is obtained, but purification by means of simple filtration processes, which has a dark brown tint, dissolves easily in water to a blue-violet solution, and dyes wool and cotton a washable grey blue. The temperature to which the reaction is carried is on some occasions of the order of about 100° C. red-violet dye-stuffs are formed, and at 100° grey-black a mixture of the two is obtained. The new colouring matters are fast to washing, acids, and light, and are therefore likely to be very useful.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

December 30, 1907

Letters from our Readers.

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

PROPOSALS OF THE INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

(To the Editor of The Textile Mercury.)

Sir,—In the telegram of The Times Calculus Correspondent on the 27th inst. it is stated that it appears that the sanitary gentlemen who formed the Indian Factory Commission are of opinion (1) that children should be allowed to commence work at full time in Indian mills at 14 years of age; (2) that protection should not be granted to young persons from 14 to 18 years of age; (3) that the hours for women should be fixed at 11; (4) that full time on the shift system is too severe for children of from 9 to 14 years of age; (5) that in mills not worked by power the children should be restricted to 6 hours daily work; (6) that the remaining hours of from 12 to 14 years of age in power factories not working the shift system should work 18 hours a week; (7) that no machine should be used until the 14th year.

I have further noticed that the proposals contained in the Act of 1881 by 5,000 operatives bemoaned that “work in the mills should commence at 6:00 a.m. and cease at 9:00 a.m., and that the whole of the wages paid to children in cotton mills, to factory act, can possibly prove effective, and this was laid stress upon by the Bombay Factory Commission of 1891, who stated in their report that "the only way to enforce the statutory limitations of nine hours for children's labour not being brought to the notice of the owners and managers and to the effect of supervision." It was the period of time not being fixed that children fast most were found working full time in all Bengal factories and Was not being visited by the Indian Factory Commission. I may further mention that the Commission of the Bombay Factory Commission of 1894, Mr. Jessup, the trained actuary, the Secretary of the Indian Association of the Owners, a mill owner, and the chairman of the Mill Owners' Association gave their opinion that the period for which male labour in cotton mills is fixed between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and for six days out of seven. Unless this provision is entered into the amended Indian Factory Act, the Act must prove ineffective and unworkable.

The minutes of the meeting 7th of August when it is considered that Saturday holidays are not observed in Bengal, and that the English Factory Act and the Indian Factory Act should be applied in all cases, and the employment of children in cotton mills is not sanctioned for young persons below 14 years of age in the Berlin Labour Conference. For the period proposed is 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for six days out of seven. Unless this provision is entered into the amended Indian Factory Act, the Act must prove ineffective and unworkable.

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LEADING TO THE OPERATIVE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

A SILENCE MANUFACTURE FOR IRELAND.

(The Editor of The Textile Mercury.)

APPEAL TO CONSUMERS.

To the Editor of The Textile Mercury.

May it please your Honourable Body :—

I have the honour to address you on a subject which has long caused me concern and which I feel it my duty to bring before you. I refer to the manufacture of cotton textiles in Ireland.

The present state of the cotton industry in Ireland is one of great distress. The prices of raw cotton have been rising steadily and the cost of manufacturing is consequently high. The result is that many textile manufacturers are finding it difficult to make a profit and are being forced to reduce their output or even to close down their factories.

I have reason to believe that the situation is much worse in some areas than in others and that there is a urgent need for remedial action. The Government should consider the imposition of tariffs or other protective measures to help the Irish textile industry to recover.

I trust that my appeal will receive the serious attention it deserves and that steps will be taken to alleviate the plight of the Irish textile workers.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

December 20, 1930.
The textile Mercury.

December 30, 1862.

Oxford.

The building now erected on the Ellenbrook Mill Company has been let to Messrs. T. Taylor and Co., of Littlebourne.

Mr. Joseph Whickham, carter at the Ash Mill Company, has been appointed manager for Mr. Thomas Tate's Mills, Chipping Norton.

The directors of the Royal Mills Company have placed an order in connection with the new mill with Messrs. Ashworth, Fenwick & Co., for various ordering engines and card clothing.

Messrs. Anson and Company have obtained an order for some of the machines from Messrs. Lord, Hampson, and Lord, fine spinners, Bolton.

The order for a pair of steam engines for the Poole Mill has been given to Messrs. Buckley and Taylor, Castle Foreman, Oldham.

Mr. George Hayes, of the Spinning Co., Heywood, has been appointed carter at the Broadway Spinning Company.

Reports are current of the formation of spinning companies (one each) at Ashton, Pilsley, and Middleton.

Mr. Defoe, of the firm of Hazlewood, Greenes & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Oldham, performed for the first time on the new mill the steam engines of the Moss Spinning Co., Rochdale, on Thursday last. The engines were known as "Rochdale," and stated that No. 2 engine was to be chained up as a memento of the Rochdale gentleman. He remarked that it might be very likely feeling which should exist amongst them, and a return compliment to the Rochdale.

Mr. S. Buckby, J.P., the mayor of Oldham, and members of the Corporation, Mr. Walker and Taylor, engineers, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, at the Spinning Corporation, Chapel, with which he was connected in early life. At the conclusion of the service the corporation assembled in the School, where, he was presented with an address as a mark of the appreciation with which his high abilities, cheerful disposition, and long and useful public service in Oldham were recognized.

The question of providing a technical school for Oldham is not to be allowed to dormant, and at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday Mr. S. R. Sait, who presided, made the following important statement respecting it: "The Corporation have decided that they will take the matter of technical education in hand under the Act last year, with which he was connected in early life. At the conclusion of the service the Corporation assembled in the School, where, he was presented with an address as a mark of the appreciation with which his high abilities, cheerful disposition, and long and useful public service in Oldham were recognized."

Manchester.

It is expected that business on our Exchange will be suspended on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., till the following Tuesday. The Liverpool cotton market will be closed from 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 31st, until Monday, 3rd, and from 4 p.m. on Wednesday evening until Monday, 5th, January, 1863. We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Robins, machine merchant, of this city, Mr. Robins comes over from Germany when a young man, and has been resident here ever since. For many years he held a responsible position in the linen firm of Adams, Poynter, and Co., since the dissolution of which he has carried on a machinery business on his own account. He died on Wednesday, aged 64 years.

At the City Police-court, on Wednesday, the following persons were convicted and fined for permitting the emission of black smoke from the chimneys of their respective works—Messrs. George Norris, Midwood, and Co., New Walkway, fourth offshoot, £8; and coals; Mess. Joop, J. Boy and Co., and Midwood, New Walkway, Roast Mill (first offshoot), 2s.; and coals; Messrs. Adam, James and Murray, Great Portland-street, occasional spinners, Union Street, Anstall (first offshoot), 2s.; and coals, and the Jackson, Millers, Leeds Road (third offshoot), 10s. 9d. and costs.

Middleton.

Mr. Henry Ray, silk manufacturer, of the firm of Ray and Co., was committed to gaol on Sunday. Mr. Ray was a Liberal in politics, taking a prominent part in local and industrial matters, and he was for two years a member of the Town Council, and was chairman of the Water Committee. Mr. Ray was a member of the Reform Club Committee. He was connected with the Technical Education in Oldham. He was a supporter of many religious works.
The death was announced at Ballon's, Bristo, of Mrs. Grant, and at Haddington of Mr. James Alexander, of Dalmeny, son of the firm of Messrs. James and Thomas Alexander, linen merchants, of Dalmeny, and great-grandson of Judge Alexander, the earliest lawyer of New Ross, by his first marriage. He was a J.P. for Fife, Director, was upwards of 40 years of age, and was unmarried.

Mr. Robert Steel, staple partner of the firm of B. H. L. Doug, and the firm of B. H. L. Doug and Co., engaged in the exportation of the crops of cotton and hemp, has been engaged in the wholesale cotton trade for over 40 years, and was married this evening.

The following was the notice of the death of Mr. and Mrs. John Napier, of Napier House, New Ross, who were killed in the hurricane.

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The Viennese correspondent of the Daily News has met with the wire, Frau Kaffheit, has lost her fortune to the Viennese market. She has been unable to meet her obligations, has been forced to close her house, and has left her husband to the care of the American consul at Vienna.

Fulmer, a well-known merchant in Paris, was arrested by the police for breach of the peace.

The British earl of the 20th century, has been elected to the House of Commons.

The cotton market is in a state of transition, with prices rising and falling sharply. The demand for cotton is high, but the supply is limited, which has led to a rise in prices. The export of cotton from India has decreased, and the import of cotton from the United States has increased.

Bradford Report: The cotton market is in a state of transition, with prices rising and falling sharply. The demand for cotton is high, but the supply is limited, which has led to a rise in prices. The export of cotton from India has decreased, and the import of cotton from the United States has increased.

The wool market is in a state of transition, with prices rising and falling sharply. The demand for wool is high, but the supply is limited, which has led to a rise in prices. The export of wool from Australia has decreased, and the import of wool from the United States has increased.

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Huddersfield: The cotton market is in a state of transition, with prices rising and falling sharply. The demand for cotton is high, but the supply is limited, which has led to a rise in prices. The export of cotton from India has decreased, and the import of cotton from the United States has increased.

London: The cotton market is in a state of transition, with prices rising and falling sharply. The demand for cotton is high, but the supply is limited, which has led to a rise in prices. The export of cotton from India has decreased, and the import of cotton from the United States has increased.

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Business has been brisk throughout the week, the amount of business being limited. Merchants do not wish to own anything else for the season.

The Canadian market is in a state of transition, with prices rising and falling sharply. The demand for Canadian goods is high, but the supply is limited, which has led to a rise in prices. The export of Canadian goods from Canada has decreased, and the import of Canadian goods from the United States has increased.

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The Textile Mercury

December 30, 1895.

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The textile market is without animation this week. Any business doing is only a retail character. The near approach of the Christmas holidays is having no effect on the market, and buyers are unwilling to increase their purchases of raw material in face of such a decline. The continued quietness has a weakening influence on values, but bidders are firm, and are more inclined to wait the turn of the year than to accept any reduction at present.

Textile Market

The demand for the goods is small, and it is evident that the market is in a very quiet state. The prices are firm, but there is a tendency to ease off slightly.

Dundee Trade Report

Wednesday, Dec. 15th, 1895.

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Flax and Jute

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Flax and Jute
The textile mercery.

Registered by R. Jordan, 138, Chancery lane, with a capital of £6,000, and £100 share in the business, at the factory of the company, 31, Union Street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, in England. Registered: 26th May, 1871.


Registered by Waterlow Brothers and Lyon, 34 and 35, Kirchenham, E.C., with a capital of £37,000, and £75 share in the business, at the factory of the company, 31, Union Street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, in England. Registered: 2nd June, 1871.


Gazette News.

Wood and Grimshaw, Byrom-street mill, Millwright-street, and Parkhurst, Boston, woollen manufacturers.

Jesse Singer and Company, Davenport, Yorkshire milliners.

WINDING UP NOTICES.

The Aern Mill Company, Limited, Huddersfield.

Patents.

APPENDIX FOR PATENTS.

To none in Britain.

Where all specifications accompany application an extract is sufficient.

Patents.

Allen, Davies, and Allen, 30, Union Street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, in England. Registered: 11th March, 1871.

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