That the Act contains as many clauses that are unjust to the manufacturer as there are quills upon the porcupine’s back, has long ago been demonstrated, and it has a few points of particular minor importance which will remedy some small and fancied grievances may be admitted, and as far as there go we trust it may have the desired effect. Amongst the latter must be reckoned in the power of the so-called piecework clause. Everybody who knows anything of manufacturing knows that the force of compulsion tends to a gradual degradation of the fabrics manufactured and will have a tendency to grow finer, widen narrower, and lengths shorter. This is not always the fault of the manufacturer: quite as often is it done at the instance of the manufacturer, and cannot possibly buy what he wants at the limit of price to given to him by his clients, and it causes them to change. At this the rates have become four times higher than those which the power to make higher rates was originally calculated, while probably no revision has been made. Trades unions insist on lowering the wages of workers, and the better account of better the wages of workers, the better the account of the workers. The workers must be paid a living wage, with an opportunity to be paid more. This is the principle of the Blackboard Standard. The board that replaces the four, is, reads, upon a week’s work for an adult, and upon £1 of earnings. Can any man or woman, however unskilled, hired million judge that the same basis a just charge could be made against an employer of defrauding his operatives? Yet it is this sort of material upon which the new enactment has been obtained, and which has ridiculed the fearless sympathy of Sir Henry James for the suffering and oppression of the weavers. The manner in which the only honourable gentleman has permitted himself to be hoodwinked, if he has really done it ignorantly, would have been as good as a judicious source, were it not that such serious and important interests are involved. We are glad, however, to know that the new Act has been considered at a general meeting of the members of the Manufacturers’ Association, in order to arrive at some degree of understanding as to how its various clauses should be construed. All through, it constitutes a heavy and oppressive punishment which the trade is compelled to work, without conferring upon them in whose interests it has been professedly been passed. The following advantages: As a whip of scorpions with which the trades’ unions must be regarded as the employers in the cotton trade into perfect submission to your wishes, not only on the matters of which the Act takes cognizance, but of all others.

THE NEW FACTORY ACT.

It may be well to make a note of the fact that yesterday (New Year’s Day) the new Factory Act came into force. It is not likely that employers will be permitted to forget it for any length of time. It is possible, however, that manufacturers will, to some extent, at least, have gauged their new responsibilities under its provisions.
France the factories of St Quentin are principally concerned; the fine embroidery, which is produced in Mensur and Voisins; and the furniture embroidery, the centres of which are Alençon and Tour. Some work of this kind is also produced in Paris, but the most prominent firms in that city employ only a small number of hands in the department, for monograms, etc., they have the material cut and the design represented in printing, and then send the articles to the provinces for the embroidery to be actually executed there. The fine embroidery, however, has its principal seat in Paris. The work falls here to the hands of priests, who have the design, which they get executed either in France or abroad. They visit the manufacturers and large making-up houses and order the materials, and then give over to the firm the fabrics to be embroidered; the price per piece is agreed on, and they undertake the finishing of the embroidery, the materials, pearls, silk, etc. The gold and silver embroidery also is executed principally in Paris. This branch rose into importance mainly at the beginning of the century, when great public ceremonies exerted a favourable influence on the development of the industry. The political condition of the French embroidery trade is proved by the fact that the French line industry is compelled to send its smaller establishments to foreign countries to be embroidered, or, to apply importers in this industry. It must further be noted that the French embroidery industry is obliged to procure considerable quantities of materials and fabrics from abroad for the use of the native industry, as for instance, canvases from Ireland, and velvets. This is regarded as a reason for the inferiority of the French industry as compared with that of other countries.

ROUBAIX AND THE MCKINLY TARIFF.

Reporting on the effect of the McKinley tariff in its present form, the French Chamber of Commerce describes the effect of the enactment on the trade of the district as very disastrous. Exports to the United States have decreased enormously. The Chamber finds it impossible to give exact statistics on the subject, because direct exports from Roubaix have always been the exception, the bulk of the trade being done through Paris, Antwerp, London, and Liverpool. The result of the careful inquiries from the leading firms concerned in the trade, that shipments have fallen off 60% since the new tariff came into operation. Large as this diminution seems, it is probably about the mark, as Bradford, which is engaged in similar goods to Roubaix, has suffered to almost the same extent. The Roubaix Chamber complains that the misfortune has been aggravated by the fact that manufacturers in other parts of France are, in consequence of the loss of American trade through the Act, competing with increasing keenness with Roubaix. Great complaint is made of the minute details of exports now required by United States Consuls, and of the hardships to which such precision is pressed against French firms. This, has, of course, been the experience of firms in other countries, as we have repeatedly shown in the course of the working of the McKinley tariff in Europe. The spectacle of French protestations wringing under the application of the laws which these nations have imposed on themselves are so fond of applying against the outside world is one calculated to arouse no sympathetic feeling in Menen; and it is repeated that the application of that tax to the goose which is considered sauce for the cancer creates, as a rule, a most vigorous outcry. What is Roubaix going to do about it? The answer in both cases can do absolutely nothing, unless, indeed, the Government can be persuaded to impose differential rates on American products. If such a course be adopted we may expect a retaliatory move from Washington, as it is unlikely that special terms will be granted by the Americans to French silks or woollens. What the outcome of this commercial war will be none can tell. Its effects may be considered as disastrous as a retreat by the sword, in this dislocation of industries and consequent infliction of suffering on the poor. The American idea that the world can be persuaded to continue purchasing American products when the United States cease practically to do so is, however, a broad joke of economic arguments which will rapidly dissipate. All that well-informed persons can do is to watch in the future for the educative influence of facts to operate.

DEAD MEN'S GOLD.

The wills proved in 1898 show that the North ranks high as a centre of the country's wealth. The London income-tax returns undoubtedly indicate that the profits of firms in the City are higher than those of Lancashire which come second on the list. It must be remembered, however, that the profits made by most firms whose addresses in London are not earned there. This applies with great force to the returns from the large banks, which depend for their income on the country, which also supplies most of their capital. It is impossible to analyse the profits of the great banks and other institutions, so as to credit each firm with its proper quota; but this much may be said with truth, that Lancashire is the greatest wealth-producer in the country. Of the four estates with personally exceeding half a million, proved during the year, two belong to the North, one being that of Mr. John Littler by a large margin, whose personal estate was valued at £1,956,873. Eighteen wills with personally exceeding £1,000,000 were proved during the year. These included those of Mr. Hugh Kerr, a Liverpool merchant, for £4,000,000; Peter Carmichael, fish spinner, Dunoon, £1,681; Richard Henshaw, merchant, Kirkcudbright, £45,424; and Lewis Lloyd, formerly a local banker, £93,125. Amongst the wills proved with personally between £700,000 and £500,000 may be noticed those of—George Wilmot (57), cotton spinner and manufacturer, Oswestry, £26,609; Mrs. Sarah Langworthy (69), Manchester, £24,277; Edward Cross, solicitor, Manchester, £26,761; Andrew Kettle (68), Liverpool, chemical manufacturer, £75,668; Prince Smith (68), Liverpool, merchant, £255,580.

With personally between £1,000,000 and £250,000, the wills have been reported this year of Joshua Redcliffe (79), Rochdale, £178,707; Henry Levy (71), Moorfield, Swinton, £126,660; Charles James Ashton (61), Hyde, £117,122; John Lambe of Blackburn, £114,997; Edward Lloyd (76), Hawkhurst, brother of Lewis Loyd, £139,627; and Alderman Joseph Munro (78), Bolton, £173,727. Andrew Pickard, of Ossett, Yorkshire, who left £5,000 to the Lifeboat Institution, had personal estate valued at £104,503; his sister, Miss Hannah Pickard (who left over £5,000 to charities), £132,911; Thomas Edward Taylor, of Barnsley, linen manufacturer, who had already landed £110,000, £155,335; Henry Taylor, of Fairfield, Leeds, £122,241; and Samuel Hyam (83), of London, Leeds, and Ilkley, £130,383. Many of the fortunes referred to above have certainly not been accumulated from profits earned during the past dozen years, but are the results of successful commercial transactions conducted prior to that period. Protests of the days do not permit of such large fortunes being gathered by legitimate trade operations, and the tendency of the times is to cut down. Mr. Thomas Taylor of the 'Junot' of the Yorkshire linen trade, now sadly reduced from its former position of greatness. Its profits have been cut down to the vanished point, and the number of firms in the business has fallen off by about 75%. Since, according to the return of 1871, 2,562,000 in 1871, 2,367,000 in 1872. The managers, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor must have accumulated his wealth in the earlier days of the trade. Other wills of persons in the North connected with the textile industries were: Bernard Duckworth, Manchester, merchant, £14,055; Thomas R. Peel (42), of Peel, Watson, and Co., Manchester, £14,347; David Maddex, Manchester, £12,866; Hon. Heribald Pendleton, £9,286; and Walter Haworth, Bowdon, yarn agent, £13,997.

TEXTILE PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

The great advances made by textile industry in Russia during the last few years are strikingly attested by several facts noted by a German contemporary. First, may be put the steady decline in the amounts of raw cotton manufactured imported into Russia; and then must be noted the increase in the number of factories, which amounts to more than 200 in four years. There has consequently been an increase in the amount of the production of 24,000,000,000 in 1885, to 52,000,000,000 in 1889. The most important that have been taken for the promotion of the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia and in Turkestan are now well known to have been followed by encouraging results, so that the products of these provinces have for some years held a place in the Russian market, and are excluding degrees the American article.

How Cotton Buyers of the "LIMITERS" SPEND THEIR TIME.

At the quarterly meeting of the Alliance Spinning Company, Middleton, a Mr. J. Harper said that serious allegations had been made as to the way in which managers of limited companies went about their business when buying cotton, and he had authority for making the statement. "Only the other day, he was speaking to one of the best of the cotton spinners in Lancashire, and to another private cotton spinner at Shaw, and they both told him that it was a common superstition amongst private cotton spinners with regard to the conduct of buyers of these limited firms when they were in London. If that were true, then it ought to come before boards of directors and be seriously enquired into. One of these gentlemen (a private cotton spinner) stated that when he went to Liverpool it took him a great portion of the day—in fact nearly the whole of the day—to go from one office to another, to use his judgment, discretion, and care, before he bought any cotton; and that it required the whole of his serious and thoughtful attention to be paid to a purchase. But on the other hand, a private spinner, he found that the buyers of the various limited companies bought their cotton in a very few minutes, and for the rest of the day ranks of them had picnic parties at New private cotton spinning, and he was prepared to prove that it was a fact that these gentlemen, when they went to London, spent no time in using their discretion or judgment in buying cotton, but gave their time to jollification, without even a slender weightage allowance to make, but it is hoped it does not account for the serious mistakes which characterised the cotton policy of
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most buyers during the past season. It is known that the "limited pentry" are believers in the "all-work and no-play" method. They dealt in "dull blue" and "dull green" on the occasions when they managed to include a run over to New Brighton with a business journey to Liverpool. Far rather than the "limited" management, however, are limited in their purchases to one, two, or three brokers, and, therefore, have no necessity to go from one office to another to use their judgment, skill, and care, though they give the buying of cotton their serious and thoughtful attention. The Chairman of the Albany Spinning Company (Mr. R. Booth, J.P.) made the following allegations by way of saying that they thought their manager had not been to New Brighton very often, for it was generally ten or eleven o'clock when he left Middleport, and very often he was back at the mill again at three in the afternoon. That proved that he did not waste much time in Liverpool. What have other companies to say?

ITALIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

There is nothing in Italy of to-day which can be in any way compared with the splendid component of some of the Italian republics in the middle ages. Those days are past, perhaps never to return. Nevertheless, modern Italy is showing many signs of increasing vitality, compared with the state of things a century ago, but she still seems to be far in the rear when her relative progress is contrasted with that of other countries. The working up of hemp, flax, and jute, is of secondary importance in Italy. In 1876 there were only about 50,000 spindles engaged in these branches of manufacture, and factories and private houses; and it is assumed that there has been no material increase since then. The reasons for this stagnation in this particular department are of different kinds: one of course always put forward is the retarding influence resulting from the low duty formerly imposed on foreign yarns. In cotton spinning there has been a marked development since 1876, which has naturally been accompanied by a considerable advance in the amount of raw cotton imported. Moreover, several spinning factories have been enlarged, and a few others have come into existence in different parts of the Peninsula. So far as the quality of the goods is concerned, the Italian spinning factories produce principally No. 50's, and a little over 30's; but still higher counts are quite common. As for weaving, the position of the Italian factories is almost the same as in 1876. Their products are confined to the production of edged foundations and other ordinary fabrics, whereas the finer qualities, such as meda-pale, piquets, canovas, muslins, and tulle, are obtained abroad. In 1876 the number of persons employed in the cotton industry in Italy was estimated at 4,000. At present the number exceeds 70,000. The cultivation of cotton in Italy is carried on on a very small scale. Less attention is being given to it than was the case a few years ago, the area of land used for this purpose being not one-tenth of what it was in 1875. The woolen industry has naturally declined in Italy. It employed in 1886-7 about 31,000 spindles, and about 15,000 looms, of which 9,000 were in factories. The development of this industry, however, does not correspond to the expectations that have been cherished. Among the reasons which are assigned are want of division of labor, the want of the works, great dilapidation of the wool markets, and imperfect cleansing arrangements. There can be no question, it is said, that the Italian wool industry is in need of reduction in the silk trade, however the present presents a pleasing picture. It indeed is indubitably the "prize de resistance" of Italian commerce. The extensive activity in the production of raw silk, however, is not accompanied by any activity in silk weaving, and large quantities of silk leaves Italy to be completely worked up in France. There are in Italy only about 70,000 looms for silk weaving, whereas the French silk industry has about 120,000, and the German about 70,000. Here is, unquestionably, wide room for development, especially as Italy has to compete now with North America and with Japan.

A WELSH NATIONAL GABRI

There has lately been some talk about revising the national dress of "gallant little Wales," and so long as examples of not too grog were adopted, the proposal would deserve all the approval with which it has been welcomed. The Steele hat and long full blue cloak would be well enough, but it would not be liked by the company of these articles of apparel, to find the people generally going barefoot, or wearing useless blue stockings, which were kept in place by a loop passed round the top of the toes. That, as need hardly be said, is one feature of real Welsh dress which would not commend itself to modern taste. Another is the ancient habit of wearing a great veil, which was gathered into a kind of crown or turban about a woman's head, would be as little likely to meet with the approval of respectable people. It is quite on the cards that there will be, not only an endevour to establish anew the garb of old Cambria, but that there will be some movement in favour of house industries within the principality. If it has not already been thought upon, the suggestion is offered gratis. The times are ripe for the revival of a Welsh Lord Mayor of London; a pageant representing—but very inadequately, and under very unsupproportioned—conditions—the industries of Wales, formed part of the annual nautical of November Show, and if there is any just cause or impendence why Welsh industries should not be equal to prominence and support with those of Scotland or Ireland, some very fair chance is declared it. There would be the best of precedents for all sorts of Welsh fabrics, more, by far, than might readily be thought of, and Welsh and Welsh stockings in particular, if their ancient reputation counted for anything, ought to be sure of a warm reception. At Bath and Bournemouth, and other resorts where tours are most do congregate, there were once regular markets for knitted goods, served by all the country roundabout, and attended by buyers from far and near.

SOME WELSH TEXTILES.

There were some textile industries of other days which would not appear to have much chance of prosperity now. At Newburgh, in Angus, there was a manufacture of mats and cordage made from marine plants, which might offer hope of success when new fibres are being so sedulously sought after, if it could only be discovered what these indefinite marine plants were. Denbigh was noted for its tanners and glaziers, and as it could hardly be again; and Wrexham, besides being a busy centre for a widespread production of flannels and stockings, both of worsted and yarn, could boast a considerable trade in "Heecklaw Lining," according to one account to the value of £500 weekly. As the statement relates to 1878, that sum then represented good business. Although astounding to find a flax industry in this neighbourhood, there can be no hesitation in giving credence to it. Bridgenorth Fair was the time and place every year for dealing, not only in wool and worsted, but also in linen cloths as well. At Shrewsbury, where there was a thriving and diversified trade, one of several companies which took part in an annual show, on Corpus Christi day, was that of the Linseed Flax Dressers. Each of the goods was represented as appropriate as its own calling, in the public procession. The Shearers carried either a figure of Edward IV., by whose farrier's craft had been granted, or else Bishop Blithe, on a mire of wool, and a full-made shirt to represent lawn sleeves; the Tanners and Manitoba Makers bore before them a royal lady supposed to be something of a dress-loving majesty Queen Elizabeth, or, in her stead, figures of Adam and Eve with no dress at all, but long loops of fig leaves sewn together. The Flax Dressers, in defiance of history, would have another Adam and Eve, dressed in closely-fitting dresses of net, with what is left the Welsh parcel, flax flowing from their heads in imitation of hair. That of the lady—literally flaxen—was so profuse as to completely envelope her body. This is curious testimony to the cultivation of flax in the Marches of Wales, but still more curious, as regards another of the same period, the cultivation of hemp for which Dr. Jenner processes so much contempt, may be seen in the local title of Welsh parsley, which was given to hemp, as explained in one of Beaumont and Fodoce's plays—

Tough Welsh parsley which our vulgar tongue is

Strong hemp barley.

This was, at one time, a popularمجموع of an Englishman's own heart. He had other significant names for hemp—gallum, gwreg, gwrochen, and the like; he called spats weaver's beef, and Cowaluff bobs was his lively title for sheep. He was, indeed, even, too, to the notion of nicknames from personal circumstances, as any reader of Shakespeare would know, and no better evidence to Welsh textiles could be wished for than the expressions which just at this moment applies to Sir Hugh Evans in the last scene of The Merry Wives of Windsor. The Welsh flannel is, and says again, "Am I ridden with a Welsh goat, too? Shall I have a coxcomb of frize? Its time I was shod with a piece of toasted cheese." By which we know that flannels and freecloths were as peculiarly Welsh as the rare-bit or the leek itself. Some further notes on this interesting subject of Cambrian textiles are unavailingly crowded out until next week.

THE CALICO PRINTING AND CARPET TRADE.

The collapse of the projected calico printing and carpet syndicates, and the failure of several calico printers, including the Kinder Company, are now matters of history, and it is likely that any schemes of a similar character will be long forward, except on totally different bases. The means adopted for the floating of the first-named scheme were not calculated to result successfully, although Sir John Palestine, who is connected with other ventures, is no doubt and able gentleman. The carpet trade is less likely to form a combination, in our opinion, than the calico printers' industry. Its elements are too scattered, and we have always scouted the idea that the Scotch manufacturers, not to speak of those in the North of England, could be handled by a central office in Kirkcaldy. The former are to be found in Glasgow, Ayrshire, Paisley, and Dunfermline, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh, and elsewhere, many of the firms possessing a large quantity of machinery. Over-production seems to be the bane of the carpet trade, as it is of the print trade, but the carpet trade has brought to this state of things differ widely. In the one case the substitution of inferior cloths, heavily sized, during the American Civil War, is said to have turned the trade round. This, however, is only half the explanation, for...
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whichever injury may have been produced by this cause, it cannot equal to the introduction of cheap woollen dress goods from Bradford and Rochdale. The imports of these goods from the cotton countries are now only a fraction of the former quantity, and the present state of the trade does not present the objectionable features referred to. It is a fact that factories in France and the German countries are now producing goods that are not only of better quality but are also cheaper. In the present state of the market, it is unlikely that this situation will change in the near future.

COMMERCE WITH AFRICA.

It is strange how the European nations, who are so united in the cause of the expansion of the British Empire, and who have started in a race of rivalry with each other, have found a way to coexist peacefully and to share the spoils of the continent. France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland have all made significant contributions to the development of Africa. The British Empire, on the other hand, has been the most successful in establishing a strong presence in Africa. The British government has invested heavily in education and infrastructure, and this has paid off in the long term. The British are now the dominant power in Africa, and their influence is felt throughout the continent.

TEXTILE IMPORTS INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following items about the textile supplies of Constantinople, and especially the demand for French goods, have been of interest to us for some time. The demand for French goods is still strong, and the prices are at an all-time high. The local producers are not able to compete with the imported goods, and this has led to a decrease in the production of local textiles. The demand for French goods is expected to continue for some time, and this will have a significant impact on the local economy.

THE YEAR'S HOME TRADE.

From a textile point of view, the past twelve months have been a period of adjustment and changes. The demand for textiles has decreased, and this has led to a decrease in the production of local textiles. The demand for French goods is expected to continue for some time, and this will have a significant impact on the local economy.

DISPUTE IN THE COLOURED GOODS TRADE OF THE RUGBY DISTRICT.

Our correspondent writes: "The dispute between the employers and the coloured goods trade in the Rugby district has been ongoing for some time. The employers are demanding a pay raise, while the workers are refusing to accept any increase in wages. This has led to a decrease in the production of goods, and this has had an impact on the local economy. The local authorities are trying to mediate the dispute, but so far, no solution has been reached."
A SHIP CANAL FOR PARIS.

Our friends across the channel are much exercised just now by a project for the construction of a ship canal between Rouen and Paris, which will form the latter city into a seaport. It would be 182 kilometres long, that is, only 47 kilometres longer than the railway route, and would have a normal breadth at the lock ends of 15 metres, and at the curve of 45 metres, that is, double the breadth of the Suez Canal. The cost is estimated at 250,000,000 francs.

If Paris had preserved such a means of communication with the sea since the time when Vauban conceived the idea, would it not, asks one of them, "have successfully rivaled London as an emporium?"

M. Berthelot submitted at a recent meeting of the French Academy des Sciences a collection of samples of nitrated silk, forming a complete scale of all the most varied and brilliant shades of the yellow or orange classes - a collection forwarded to him by M. Leo Vignon, lecturer at the Faculty of Sciences and sub-director of the School of Chemistry at Lyons. It is known that nitric acid imparts a yellow colour to albuminoid substances, such as wool and silk. This reaction was utilised at Lyons at a certain epoch for dyeing yellow by means of nitric acid, under the name of mandarings.

M.M. Vignon and P. Sisley have studied the phenomenon, the theory of which was not known, and, according to the Bulletin des Sciences, they have proved that nitric acid does not of itself colour the silk; that it is necessary that there should be combined with the nitric acid for the coloring to be effected. The nitric acid forms the silk into a nitrous derivative, which the nitric acid oxydizes and transforizes into a nitrate derivative. The silk dyed yellow by nitric acid is therefore nitrated silk. It burns without flame, and behaves with respect to solvents precisely like ordinary silk. In contact with caustic soda, pharic acid it swells into a viscous mass, transparent like the albumen of an egg. Nitrated silk is strongly coloured yellow and is very elastic. To account for the appearance of the colouring, the white boiled silk and the acid being both colourless. This is probably the producer of colour, developing the colourless properties virtually contained in the silk. Wool behaves like silk, and soluble fibre only yield colourless products when treated with nitric acid.

* See double-page supplement, printed in colours, accompanies each copy of this week's Textile Mercury.
entertain it and leave any convenience to its human inmates. Hence, though these machines had not got beyond human power in their motor requirements, their owners were induced to provide special accommodation, which was done by adding a storey to the dwelling or constructing a lean-to shed against one of its walls. This, as we have said, was the germ of the modern factory, and it did not long remain in this stage. Hargreaves’s power was capable of being worked by hand in almost its highest developments during the first twenty years after its invention; but Arkwright’s water frame was a much heavier and more complex machine, and passed beyond the capacity of hand power from the first. This at once necessitated the provision of a stronger motor, and that of the horse was first tried. Arkwright had followed Hargreaves to Nottingham to avoid the destructive notoriety of the Lancashire people, whose hatred of the new machines was strongly and loudly expressed. Here, in conjunction with his friend John Smallall, his first money-maker in his experiments, he built or acquired a small building in Woolpack-lane, in which the adventurers placed two or three machines and worked them by horse-power. Anyone who has inspected this building, as we have done, would not wonder at the early necessity of the adventurers seeking the aid of a capitalist of much greater means than themselves. Whether priority should be given to this structure, or that of Hargreaves established in Mill-street (now Bank-street), Chapel Bar, in the same town, we cannot say at the moment, but it is certain that the latter afforded a greater accommodation, and was more likely to be respected as a much better type of a cotton mill on a small scale than that of Arkwright. This mill, known as Stockport, was soon afterwards enlarged, and bears strong marks of its origin, besides having given its name to the street. Hargreaves made his jeuries upon these premises, and they were worked there by hand power. In passing, we may say that James Hargreaves died in one of the houses just opposite.

Arkwright’s first mill in Hargreaves’ lane, built in 1777, and which, after standing as a ruin for many years, was cleared away about five years ago. This was an outstanding example of its kind having been built by the financial helper of the great inventor in his days of poverty, but whom there is reason to fear he did not treat well when fortune began to smile upon him. It was known in the district as ‘the old cotton mill,’ and was a small low building, 32 feet long and 8 yards wide, and deriving its power from a water-wheel of 15 feet diameter and 6 feet wide across the bed of a stream. Its walls might be said to be of a complement order, being composed of a mixture of quarried building stone, bricks, refuse, and whatever rubbish could be gathered from the wayside, or the bed of the stream. This mill, which was furnished with Arkwright’s water frame, was the foundation of John Smallall’s fortune. In seven years he had been so successful that he erected a mill near to it 40 yards long, 10 yards wide, and six stories high, and accomplished the feat in the short space of six weeks from laying the foundation stone. This was a matter to be proud of in those days, and with all the smarts of Oldham men they have never yet equalled it. We give this statement upon the authority of Pennant, the historian, antiquary, and naturalist, who was a neighbour and friend of the family. This mill, however, belongs to the second type, or those built by the capitalists of those times. Then Arkwright at Bradford, Manchester, and Haslam, erected, after he had secured Jedash Ball as a partner, are also illustrations of those times. There is again Arkwright’s mill in Mill-street, Manchester, a fine specimen of the mill architecture of the closing years of the 18th century, in which the builders were backed with the means necessary to carry their best ideas into execution. The handsome mill erected by Samuel Oldham, on the banks of the River Goyt, at Mello, in Derbyshire, is another good specimen. All these last-mentioned mills, with perhaps the exception of that of Cromford, have done good service throughout all the intervening period, and will probably continue to do so for a long time to come, in spite of the changes that in vention and progress seem to enforce in other instances. These are examples, however, of the survival of the fittest; those which had been erected of great and superfluous strength for the time and its requirements, and which have rendered them adaptable to modern uses. Nearly all the others, having been lighter in construction and no longer of suitable dimensions, have been dismantled. Of this old type of mill we give an illustration in Fig. 1, which shows the general construction of cotton mills as they existed in the first quarter of the 19th century. Steam had been generally introduced. Mill architecture as thus sketched might be termed in its first period, which practically covered a term of 50 years.

The second or middle period covers another term of like duration, namely, from 1825 to 1875. At the commencement of this time the cotton trade had grown into a large industry, and especially in the spinning branch. Manufacturing was only just beginning to feel the influence of the introduction of the power loom. Mills, with increasing capital in the trade, were built larger, and to save ground real and get a better light as it was thought, were carried from five to eight stories high. The Georgian Jubilee Mill in Blackburn, near the parish church, was an illustration of the latter, which was taken down some years ago. Weaving and spinning were carried on in these high rooms, but ultimately it began to be recognised that the dressing and vibration of the building were utterly unsuited to the weaving process, and that conversely the steadiness and humidity found upon the ground were highly advantageous. Hence we see the machines began to be raised and made more compact, and the two sections of the trade developed a tendency to separate into independent departments, which was strongly stimulated and confirmed by the adoption of free trade as the commercial policy of the country. From 1850 to 1860 large profits were made in both branches, and numbers of small capitalists who were equal to putting down a few looms but not to the greater investment required in spinning, entered the trade. Hence a large extent of our separate manufacturing branch of the industry.

The spinning section of the business continued to extend, and the construction of the mills were modified in accordance with the teachings of experience. The extensive height of mills was reduced, and after 1850 few were put up exceeding five or six stories in height, whilst the area of each floor was greatly increased. This change was brought about by the invention of the self-acting mule by Richard Roberts, which eventually abolished the hand spinner and brought into existence the modern "minder," whose function it is to "mind" -take care of, or look after, the automatic mule, which had relieved him of the great burden of his labour. Mills were enlarged, coupled together, and extended until the number of spindles increased from 600 to 1,000, or 1,500, committed to the charge of one man and two or three looms. This necessitated the change in mill architecture referred to above. The long, narrow mills became obsolete, or at a great disadvantage to the new mills, in every respect larger, worked more economically. Our illustration, Fig. 2, shows the type of the mill in vogue until about 1870. It was first introduced by the late Sir William Fairbairn about 40 years previously, and with comparatively little change prevailed until the above date, when the continuous enlargement of the mule in its spinning gradually developed a tendency towards the adoption of a prevailing type, in which the mill structure is almost square. Numerous modifications of this type are found in the new mills of the Oldham Joint Stock spinning companies. This figure was not fully attained, however, until the rivalry commenced between the mule and the ring frame about 15 years ago. The extraordinary progress made by the latter in the hands of two or three leading makers, with whom it first became a commercial success, challenged the supremacy of the mule, and led the makers of the latter machine to put forth every effort to improve its productive capacity and economy in working, that it should be in no danger of supersession. One of these makers was Mr. Samuel Brooks, whose firm is supplying the machinery to the Stockport Ring Spinning Company. The alterations that resulted from the efforts of the mule makers fixed the present type of the mill for mule spinning, as we now find it. It would be impossible to treat in an article of this description,
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It may serve, however, to bring us down to the latest expression of the mill architect in response to the demands made upon him by the rival of the male, the most perfect form of the ring frame, and its accompanying illustration accompanying our present issue.

The architects, as indicated above, are Messrs. Scott and Son, Haworth's Buildings, Manchester. It is in the present instance to erect one of them, on which work has been commenced, and good progress is being made.

The site selected is a very eligible one in every respect, being situated in Hindeley, and is bounded on one side by the siding land of the Cheshire Lines Railway Company, and on the other by the river Mersey, from which it is a water right. A double arch of the railway at this point will secure an unalloying supply for the service of the mill without the necessity of constructing an aqueduct or dam. Having in view the extensions of the railway sidings on to the Company's land, and the possible, if not probable, canalisation of the river at some future time, the connection with the Manchester Ship Canal, the traffic arrangements have been made the subject of special consideration, and facilities provided so that, with equal importance to the working of the railroad, river, or road, or any of them separately, or any two, or all of them combined, may be utilised. The site has been surveyed in the Corps of Works, a favorable report from the master builder being large enough for the twin mills shown in our illustration. When the present design is fully completed, the Company will possess as fine a pair of mills as can well be found in the country.

The mill in course of construction is 90 yards in length, and of a width suitable to receive the greatest length of ring spinning frames that experience has hitherto shown to be most advantageous. The height will be 50 feet, with a basement under the whole of the structure.

The rooms are so designed as to be spacious in every direction, and light, and will be well ventilated. The driving race divides the mill into two portions of unequal size, the smaller one to contain the cotton and scutching rooms, and the larger the carding and spinning department. The machinery will be made for lighting it by electricity and fitting it with automatic sprinklers. Messrs. T. and W. Meadows are the contractors for the whole of the mill building.

The boilers, four in number, are of the Lancashire type,—a deservedly universal favourite. They are being made by the well-established and well-known firm of Messrs. John Parnes and Sons, Victoria Ironworks, Skelbridge, Lancashire. Their dimensions will be 30 ft. by 9 ft. designed and constructed upon the best and most perfect lines yet developed by the combined influence of theory and practice, to carry a daily working pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch. Every care is being taken to combine strength and elasticity at the points where expansion and contraction are occurring, and to secure maximum prolonged durability. The material employed is Siemens Martin steel, according with Board of Trade requirements. In the shell plates, eight in number, the ring forms one place for each tube, to prevent any longitudinal seam being placed below the floor brick covering. The circumferential seams are double riveted, but the longitudinal ones are bitted and fitted with covers and strips both inside and out to give double shear to rivets, and are riveted with the head of the rivet flush on the end, with a diameter, made with welded and flanged rings of furnace quality steel. Taken as a whole, the boilers, in material, construction, and fitting, are models of original excellence, and will possess a factor of safety of fully 5 when working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch.

The contract for the engines is yet under consideration.

Messrs. Lewis, Bros., Todmorden, will furnish the opening and stretching department, which will include two bale breakers, two exhaust openers combined with single scotchers and lap frames, and four combing, intermediate and four single finishers. The high reputation of this firm as makers of this class of machinery is a guarantee that the Company's interests in this department are in excellent hands.

The entirety of the remainder of the order for machinery has been placed with Messrs. Brooks and Dockey, and comprises 35,000 ring spindles, and the requisite amount of preparation. The enterprise of this firm, and the steady manner in which it has bent its energies to the development of the system of ring spinning and doubling is well known, and has placed it in the front rank of makers of machinery for this system. As a fact, we may mention that the firm was the first in this country to make and use the spinning of doubling machine on a commercial scale. Since its first introduction into this country, the system has made such a great stride, and is now a respectable and imposable position as the best in existence for a given range of work.

The machinery being supplied by Messrs. Brooks and Dockey consists of the following:-

1. 96 Revolving flat carding engines.
2. 12 Drawing frames of 24 deliveries each.
3. 12 Shearing frames of 12 spindles.
4. 20 Intermediate.
5. 52 Yoking.
6. 180 Ring spinning.
7. 376 to 380.

The carding engines are chiefly "Willetts," patent system, of which Messrs. Brooks and Dockey are sole makers. We propose to give in an extended notice of this card in an early issue, and therefore defer any remarks upon the principles of its structure until then. The following are a few particulars of the different sizes: No. 36 is 52 in. dia., and 45 in. wide on the wire. The taking-in gin is 9 in. dia., and the doffer 24 in. There are 100 flats of cast iron, 18 in. wide, placed on both sides of the gin to receive them. They will be continuously at work. The doffer comb is of improved construction, and a patented slow-driving motion for grinding, etc., is applied. The revolving doffer and flats will be of hardened and tempered steel wire—the new patented bisselation wire manufactured by Messrs. James Wallow and Sons, card clothing manufacturers, and which they have recently put upon the market.

Drifting frames have long been a specialty of Mr. Brooks's firm, and those supplied will contain the patented front and back slider, and back knocking-off motions, all of which are on the principle of. the patentable and instantaneous action. These frames will be geared at one end and supplied with cut roller wheels. The front line of rollers have loose boxes, and the frames are fitted with side giving motions, so that in order to obviate the grooving of the roller leathers by their pressure upon the fluted rollers during the night, week-end, and holiday stoppages of the machinery, these are provided, before that under certain circumstances and for certain ranges of work the ring spinning system is not sufficiently economy, taking the practical, and is secured, but is increasing its conquests.

During the last few years quite a number of important mills have been specially erected in this country for this system, whilst many more have been put up abroad. Amongst the
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former may be mentioned the new mill built for the carrying out of the ideas of W. D. Pintanus, of Whitchurch, consisting of 4,000 ring spindles, and the whole of the drawing, slubbing, intermediate and roving frames. Since then the firm have filed many important contracts, and are engaged upon numerous orders. Amongst these may be mentioned the George Mills, Westwood, consisting of 35,000 ring spindles, and all the carding, drawing, slubbing, and roving frames constituting the preparation from the point mentioned; and again, the Stirkourge Mill under notice. These facts sufficiently demonstrate the accuracy of the statement made above regarding the extension of ring spinning, and they are proved by the evidence that a large proportion of the extension is being provided for by the firm of Samuel Brookes, at all events, for the furnishing the Castle Spinning Co., &c. Then the thing, slubbing, intermediate and roving machines for their new mill, containing 100,000 spindle miles. The firm of Samuel Brookes, whose work needs no commendation, being known all over the world in every respect that can be named, we are in no case in announcing, but, now, with the advent of the New Year, changed its style and title to that of Brookes and Doyce, it may not be amiss in this connection and in the present improvement to add, for the benefit of our more distant readers, the information that Mr. Richard Alexander Doyce, who late, is a member of the late Mr. Samuel Brookes, and for many years was his chief assistant. Naturally, therefore, the prices and the manner of the business, on the comparatively early death of Mr. Brookes, fell into his hands. And it is not too much to say that it has ever since been conducted with a accuracy and success which was characteristic of the management of the founder. Mr. R. S. H. Brookes, son of Mr. S. Brookes, and Mr. Doyce, will constitute the firm. We are sure all our readers will join us in the best wishes for its long life and prosperity.

The Textile Mercury.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

SUGGESTIVE DESIGNS FOR SPRING.

The new year will open out extreme novelities in many-coloured diagonal cross strips, large squares in splendid colour combinations, like dark blue and rose with transverse stripes in corn-flour blue, pearl, or blue-grey and rose, stone-grey, ash-grey, bronze and claret, and claret and silver. Cotton canvas in neutral shades, as well as those in decided dark colours, form very serviceable dresses for daily wear; white and printed muslin, sateen, and fancy prints will become popular in the late spring. Swirling cloth patterns in deep blue can be applied on the dark blue ground. Open in texture, cloth of this porous nature being very much fancied by the votaries of fashion. Both designs would give a capital effect in fancy shirtings, and are well worth a trial.

Design C is given as a suggestion for contrast in warp and weft; dark or light grounds with apple green stripes; orange with dark apple warp, cop well; dark brown warp, cop well; the reverse may be applied,即 dark apple warp, dark apple weft, 30s. per yard, two in a dent, 20s. cotton for warp, 50s. per yard, two in a dent, 20s. cotton for weft, 40s. per yard, three in a dent, drawn on 8 shad. double end, one single; well, 60s. and 50s. cop, piece-dyed in all the fancy colours, or well bleached; good spring patterns for dress materials.

Novelties in Woolens and Worsteds.

In a recent issue of The Textile Mercury attention was directed to the introduction of mohair into coatings, tricoms, &c., as an ordinary or extra worsted. In the present number we propose dealing briefly with rather uncommon methods of utilizing extra worsted, affecting more particularly the colouring of the ground fabric. First, however, the designs here given, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are of the same description as applied to solid-coloured designs. Design 1 simply consists of a fancy two-and-two twill figure, arranged in two shades on a ground composed of two shades on the ground. The idea here is that the ground fabric shall be formed of some uncoloured material such as English wool, while an extra well of soft woolen yarn shall interweave (as indicated by solid type) with the English warp. The result should be a clear, well-drawn spot upon a clear ground, the spots being either the ground colour or some other harmonising colour, in fact, by changing the colour every eighth pick of each sixteen pick might be developed in a distinct colour. Of course the procedure might be exactly reversed, the ground fabric being woolen and the spot worsted or mohair, but under these circumstances the spot should be considerably enlarged, otherwise it will be entirely lost.

Design 2 admits of the same treatment as Design 1, though of rather simpler construction. If the extra warp be dark, the light, the spot will be developed in the two shades.

Design 3 is a better effect, and utilizes the actual cloth a diamond shape, the centre of which is filled up with a piece-dyed material which may be either woolen, worsted, or mohair, as indicated for Design 1. Such treatments as the above will yield some what novel effects, but the following suggestions should yield results still more so.

Suppose, for example, that the black warp of Design 1 be replaced by a mohair yarn, and that the mohair yarn be filled up with a piece-dyed material which may be either woolen, worsted, or mohair, as indicated for Design 1. Such treatments as the above will yield some what novel effects, but the following suggestions should yield results still more so.
example, that the following colouring be applied to Design 2:—

1. draw, black, 1 thread white,
   1 of each,
10. black, 1 white,
   1 of each,
1. black, 1 grey,
   1 of each,
2. black, 1 white,
   1 of each,
then, with the same colouring for the ground and weft, it will be evident that the check formed by the black and white threads will be interrupted and broken by the extra weft spots.

Design 3 may be treated in a similar manner, or as follows:—

Wigt.
All 2 2/2’s black English: 16’s reef 4’s.

Wigt.
1 pick 15’s white English,
12 26’s soft black woollen,
About 60 ground picks per inch.
The 26’s woollen may only be inserted for the figure, but preferably throughout as a backing, thus materially adding to the “handle” of the cloth, so that throughout these three designs, when the extra weft is not on the surface, it should be bound in the most regular order possible.

Should the above scheme of colouring be adopted, the lines will be changed from the horizontal and vertical to an angle of 45 degrees to the right and left, the diagonal check so formed being broken in the centre with the solid black weft and warp. From these suggestions others will no doubt arise, which will prove equally effective, attention being given to the two chief points—colour and material.
Machinery and Appliances.

THE ECONOMICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

THE UNBREAKABLE PULLEY AND MILL GEARING CO. LIMITED, WEST Gorton, MANCHESTER.

The economical generation of steam power, and its transmission without loss, or with a minimum of loss, to the machine it has to put

inertia which refuses to see and appropriate a

eight when it is placed before one, there are

not yet applied to any important extent. It is

a subject upon which steam users, however,

should fix their attention for a time at least

occasionally.

Experts have found that in a large mill, with

shifting running in the ordinary rigid bearings,

there is of necessity a good deal of binding,

heavy friction, and consequent absorption and

waste of power in turning the shafts and pulleys

alone. This varies from 3 to 14 of the

power delivered by the engine. This is the

kind of loss which needs diminishing, and a

fine quality of steel, in which the diameter and

consequently the weight to be set and continued

in motion is greatly reduced in comparison with

the shifting in ordinary use. The alteration

in this direction naturally diminishes also

in the same proportion the amount of friction

in the bearings. This is a clear gain of no

mean magnitude, and it is not counter-balanced

by any set-off of loss, as some might infer,

because this steel shifting, even when thus

reduced, is 35 per cent. stronger than the ordi-

nary wrought-iron shifting in common use. A

decided advantage thus accrues from these two

sources.

Fig. 1.

In motion, is one of the most important sub-

jects to which those most deeply interested in

the successful conduct of spinning and manu-

facturing establishments can turn their atten-

tion. Notwithstanding the improvements that

have of late years been made in this respect,

there undoubtedly yet exists a large margin of

leakage on which gain can be made. In the

first place, for the best means available, per-

fection, consisting of the absolute elimination

of loss, is not claimed, nor even is that approxi-

mation thereto yet reached in which a reason-

able allowance is made for loss by absorption

of power in its transmission. In the second

place, in relation to even the best economical

appliances hitherto devised, owing to that dull

any important reduction is possible, it ought

to be worth the while of steam users to ascer-

tain how it can be accomplished.

The Unbreakable Pulley and Mill Gearing

Company, Limited, of Gorton, Manchester,

have issued a brochure on the subject of the

economical transmission of power, and in it set

forth the methods by which they attain a saving

of five per cent. in the cost of the year's coal.

This is a modest way of putting the claim,

because such a saving must mean much more

than five per cent. of the waste indicated above.

We take the opportunity of bringing the matter

before our readers.

In the first place, then, in the equipment of

an establishment they furnish shifting of a very

Fig. 4.

We now come to the next feature of their

method. Shifting, as is well known, is subjected

to two kinds of strain: first, the torsional

strain to which the engine has to overcome the

inertia of the gears and to operate the ma-

chinery; second, a bending strain resulting

from the pull of the belts and the influence of

gravitation acting upon the shafts them-

selves and the pulleys and wheels they carry.

In addition to these, we may adduce the well-

known fact referred to above that unless

shifting is fitted truly in line, and wall boxes,

pedestals, and hangers are truly adjusted to

them, binding and consequent friction and loss

of power must occur, and, as a matter of fact, do

arise from this source very frequently.
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These points they meet, and obviate their difficulties by the adoption of bearings that possesses an appreciable amount of liberty of self-adjustment to the requirements. The absence of friction is secured by the fact that the rolls are made in absolutely duplicate halves, so that when the pulley is bolted upon the shaft it is found to be in perfect balance, a result that can rarely be attained in a casting, yet absolutely necessary if rigid wear is to be avoided. The substitution of wrought iron for cast in the construction of pulleys is an enormous advantage, as it has obviated all cracking and chipping of rims and all risks of bursting—a not uncommon accident with those of cast iron. The firm make all pulleys in sections, and at this time of day it is not impossible to manufacture from the advantages of this method of construction beyond stating that the cost of removing or putting on a solid pulley doubles its price.

The old-fashioned method of shaft coupling has been discarded by the Company, which has adopted Sellers' compression coupling as its standard, and it has put down special tools for their production. In Fig. 4 one of these is shown in section. Two taper bushes are bored out to fit the shaft ends, and are cut through at one side in the bush to that when drawn into the outer shell, which is bored taper to receive them, they grip the shaft, and are in turn gripped by the outer shell. The drawing of the end of the shaft together is effected by three bolts passing through the bush and shell, and when properly tightened up this coupling never slips, or otherwise gives trouble. It is taken off at any time, and all projections being shrouded, there is no chance of anything getting entangled upon them. Both of the cased seats in the shell are bored at one setting, and each cone being turned on a standard mandril, they must of necessity be self-centering, and must always bring the ends of the shafts to one line.

The Company have introduced the swivel principle into all their standards, namely, in pedestals (Fig. 5), bangers, wall and pillar bearings, and wall boxes. All are made in absolute duplicate, and a large demand can always be immediately supplied, as stocks are kept of these sizes most in request. Since bringing their introduction a large and increasing demand has been experienced for them, which is the best testimony that need be offered of their merits, and the advantages that result from their use.

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.

NEW COLOURING MATTERS.

We have lately received a number of samples of new colouring matters, a description of which will find space for the readers of the Textile Mercury.

From the well-known Hudsonfield firm of Read Holland and Sons we have received samples of two new dye-stuffs which they have just placed on the market. One of these is

Vacancaine is the special name given to this firm to the colours produced direct on the fibre by their process. They are advantageously known for their brilliance and fastness. The new blue which they have just placed on the market is said to be a good one. If dyed with tannin-mordanted cotton, the dye-stuff is sent out in the form of a paste. It is comparatively strong, colouring 100 lb. of cotton a nice shade of blue, while 2 lbs. gives a deep shade. Dark navy blues are obtainable almost black by using a mordant of myrobolan and iron, and dyeing with 2 lbs. of the new blue.

Bleaching.

The colour is very fast; it rabs a little, but not any more than is good ingenious will allow. It is not little, dark but dilute acids have no action; caustic soda reddens the shade a little. Soaping by boiling in a bath containing salt, 2% of the dye is either very deep shade of navy blue. The colour goes on easily, and the dye solution is fairly exhausted. Unfortunately the shade obtained, while it is very beautiful in which respect they differ from the other Titan colours sent out by the firm. Soaping causes the colour to bleed; consequently it is much less serviceable, but caustic soda turns it a bright red.

The Farbenfabriken v.f., Brayer and Co., are noted for the large number of new dye-stuffs which they have from time to time placed on the market. As a rule these are generally good ones, the firm objecting to sending anything that is not fast or that has not many good points about it. The latest is

Acido-Brown.

This dye-stuff is used for dyeing wool and silk, employing the usual acid baths. The colour goes on evenly and well, and a slight acid of sulphuric acid does not make any difference in the evenness of the dyeing. The colours given by this dye-stuff are a very yellow shade of Bismarck brown; 2% gives a nice yellow shade of fawn; and 25% a good shade of brown. Acids turn the shades a dark brown, and caustic soda a red; they are not fast to soaping, which causes some bleeding. In combination with acid violet it can be used for producing olives and bronzes; with acido-fuchsin it gives bright maroons. The dye-stuff itself has a slight smell, but is non-irritating, being slightly soluble in cold water, but easily soluble in hot water to a dark yellow-brown solution, from which hydrochloric acid, in the form of dark brown precipitate, while caustic soda has no action. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves it, while strong hydrochloric acid dissolves the dyeing water to this solution a dark brown precipitate falls down. It is unfortunate that this dye-stuff is not fast to soaping, or it would be in dyeing goods which have to be milled, but for those which are not to be so treated it will be found a useful colouring matter.

Acido-Violet 3B.

This is a new brand of the well-known acido-violet, dyeing a bluer and somewhat brighter shade of violet than any which have hitherto been placed on the market. The dye is done in the usual manner on wool or silk: 1% gives a good full shade of violet, so that the dye-stuff is a comparatively strong one. It can also be combined with other acid dyeing colourings to form a variety of useful shades; thus with fast green or purples a good blue is obtained, while by using a mixture with acido-fuchsin G and fast green bluish in small quantity, a very nice lavender results. So far as its properties are concerned, acido violet 3B resembles the acid violet aldehydes already known.

The same firm also send out a new dye-stuff, which are very well adapted for calcic printing or for wool dyeing, for the former especially.

One of these is

Chrome Blue.

This dye was had been mordanted with bichromate of potash and oxalic acid; it is necessary that a deposit of the green oxide be formed on the wool—otherwise the pigment is not deposited—by using the chromic acid, as this has an oxidising action on
the dye-stuff, which spoils the shade. When well mordanted a free blue of violet hue is obtained. The colour remains soapy, there being but little bleeding, while the shade is heightened by the operation; in this respect the fuchsin is by no means inferior. Acid oxides of chrome, acting on chrome, act on the fuchsin and give a yellow colour, which yellows the shade. Acid oxides of chrome—applied in a bath of chrome and sodium sulphate, or obtained from the liquor of chrome—gives a yellow olive; with this the mordant, it gives a Persianberry yellow shade. Acids slightly reden the colour of the dyed wool, but caustic soda has no effect, and the colour is quite fast to soaping, which is a valuable property. The dye-stuff is sent out in the form of a powder of an orange-yellow colour, soluble in water to a lemon yellow solution, from which acids throw down a buff-coloured precipitate.

M. Neur, of Liege, and Co., of Liege, have placed on the market a new dye-stuff under the name of 

Rouille 88.

This belongs to the same class of colours as the azo-carmine which was sent out by one of our firms some years ago, being dyed wool or silk from acid baths in the same manner, giving very fine, bright red shades, which are not only fast to soaping, but even strong acids have no action, while strong acids just make the shade a little darker, and alkalies make them drier and rather harsh. For dyeing wool, silk, and linen, this new dye-stuff will be found useful. With other dyes, as the fuchsin and the oxblood dye, the quality of the shade will be improved, with fast yellow and indigo vat-baths are obtained. The same firm have also sent out a new blue dye-stuff.

Naphthyl Blue.

Which dyed wool and silk some very nice bright blues; on silk especially the shades are very fine. The tone of blue is slightly violet, something like what one gets with the indigo. It is obtained from a red shade, soluble blue. The merits of the shades lies in their being fast to acids, alkalies, and soaping, in which particulars they have a decided advantage over soluble blue or the alkaline blues. With other acid-dyeing colouring-matters it can be combined; thus with azo yellow a nice slate green results. The dye-stuff is sent out in the form of a powder, some, which is readily soluble in water, from which solution both hydrochloric and caustic soda throw down bluish precipitates.

A similar dye-stuff from the same makers is

Naphthyl Violet.

Which dyed wool and silk in the same way from acid baths, giving some very nice shades of violet. Naphthyl violet comes into the market in the form of a purple black powder, soluble in water, and it gives a decided advantage over all the common violet shades when used in combination with acids and alkalies. The dyed shades are fast to acids, alkalies, and soaping, and fast to dyeing wool which is to be milled with this new dye-stuff will be found very useful. Naphthyl violet can be combined with almost all colouring matters, and some useful shades can thus be produced.

Both naphthyl blue and naphthyl violet appear much redder by gas-light than by daylight, in very pale shades blue becomes violet, while the violet turns to heliotrope.

THE INDOCO COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indoco Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday at Cosmosstreet, London, Edward E. B. Gage presiding, Mr. H. S. K. Baring having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, on the request of his address, said: "The shareholders were last year informed that we were unable to work the company's process in India, and of the purchase of the London factory, to enable us to work the process quite independently of other people, and have since been engaged in working it so as to be independent of other people's licences or for our own satisfaction. The process is unique in the company's possession, and has not been given away or licensed to anyone else. The site of the factory is in a very secluded place, and the factory is not a profitable business, but it is a question whether the venture is right or wrong. The company has been working on the factory for some time, and the shares are now at a premium, and the company is now in a position to continue the business. The company is now in a position to carry on the business, and the shareholders are asked to consider the matter."

Mr. H. S. K. Baring, in reply, said: "The company is now in a position to continue the business, and the shareholders are asked to consider the matter."
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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The official returns for December, which give the prices received for cotton at the planters, are said to show a less to the planter. The average plantation price was 75 cents per pound.

The department says that "for ten months the years was from 712 to 766, and average 74 cents. This decline is given in the records of exportation, which averaged in October a value of 808 cents, according to the reports for October of the year, a decline of 12 per cent. The State averages are as follows:—Virginia, 7 cents; North Carolina, 73 cents; South Carolina, 7; Florida, 72 cents; Alabama, 73 cents; Mississippi, 72 cents; Louisiana, 72 cents; Texas, 72 cents; Arkansas, 7; Tennessee, 72 cents. The department estimates that the plantation price, or that at the gin, has so far been 17 cents per pound less than the average price of cotton of the past ten years.

CHARGES OF UNDERVALUATION AGAINST BRADFORD.

The continued imports of worsteds, notwithstanding the heavy tariff, moorly and mohair are said to have the fullest support of the Mckinley Bill. The champions of ultra-protection unhesitatingly say that Bradford houses are guilty of undervaluation. The confidence with which such assertions are put forward is amusing, and the anxiety of the prohibitionists—for they are little else—to have the matter *investigated* is calculated to create laughter, serious as the subject really is if the allegation is true, and it seems to have been allowed to have their own way. The Americans are, we are told, have already suffered severely from the mismanagement of their tariff under a system of insufficient duties; and the question is raised whether it is not clearly defined by the purposes of the Government of the United States to change the law so that it would adequately protect the interests of those engaged in the export trade during the past three months, the sum of $2,500,000, or 10 per cent upon the investments of stockholders. For the preceding quarter, twenty-three mills paid an average of $1,050,000. On the other hand, twelve corporations, operating seventeen mills and representing a capital of $5,000,000, paid no dividends, some of them actually running behind and losing money.

With reference to the Fall River Mills, the future facts will interest your readers. They relate to the quarter which has just closed, and the report shows that twenty-four corporations, operating forty-one mills, reporting a dividend of $1,050,000, which was lower than the total of the previous year and the same mills paid $2,500,000, or 10 per cent upon the investments of stockholders. For the preceding quarter, twenty-three mills paid an average of $1,050,000. On the other hand, twelve corporations, operating seventeen mills and representing a capital of $5,000,000, paid no dividends, some of them actually running behind and losing money.

Some important facts are revealed by the returns showing the course of our foreign trade during the past ten months. The imports of articles of free duty for ten months of 1871 amounted to $35,000,000, against $43,000,000 in the first quarter of 1870, before the operation of the McKinley law (all except three weeks). The increase this year under this law was $8,000,000, or 65 per cent. There were no decreased values of imports of free duty corresponding with any of the above.

The decrease in value of imports for ten months of 1871 compared with the year before was given at $35,000,000, and $80,000,000, respectively, showing a decrease of $45,000,000, or 27 per cent. In

Favourable decision of the legal proceedings, would, to a great extent, disappear. . . We now hope that we have reached the bottom of all our difficulties, and that we may look for better results in the future. I now beg to move that the report of the committee appointed by the Senate to examine the law under which the company is incorporated be adopted and that the said committee be authorized to subscribe to the bond of the said company for the sum of $10,000,000.00.

The chair then opened the meeting. It was attended by a large and varied audience of thanks to the chairman of the meeting.

The cost of producing cotton.

The official returns for December, which give the prices received for cotton at the planters, are said to show a less to the planter. The average plantation price was 75 cents per pound. The department says that "for ten months the years was from 712 to 766, and average 74 cents. This decline is given in the records of exportation, which averaged in October a value of 808 cents, according to the reports for October of the year, a decline of 12 per cent. The State averages are as follows:—Virginia, 7 cents; North Carolina, 73 cents; South Carolina, 7; Florida, 72 cents; Alabama, 73 cents; Mississippi, 72 cents; Louisiana, 72 cents; Texas, 72 cents; Arkansas, 7; Tennessee, 72 cents. The department estimates that the plantation price, or that at the gin, has so far been 17 cents per pound less than the average price of cotton of the past ten years.

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GREAT HARWOOD

Messrs. Leonard Dowey, Todmorden, are putting in one of their latest-breaking machines for Messrs. W. and T. Thompson, Bank Mill.

The strike of dyers at Messrs. Fletcher, Back's, Raglan-street dyeworks, has terminated, the men returning to work on Monday next. In the settlement (Messrs. T. S. Scarboroough and J. H. Beverley) met on Saturday, and agreed on or near the following terms, the terms of which have not been disclosed. It has also been decided that in future either party shall give three months' notice of any change demanded.

HOYWOOD

A tremendous sensation has been caused throughout the Hoywood district by the reported loss of £4,000 on the half-year's working of the New York Mill Co., Ltd., Bradford, Hoywood. For some reason or other this mill has not been near as successful as its competitor, the Mountsion Spinning Mill Co., Aigburth-street. Losses have been experienced before, but the latest report has thrown quite a damper on this class of investment in the town.

DUDMOTTENFIELD

Damage to the amount of between £5,000 and £7,000 was done by fire at Pownall Mills, Marsh, Holdenfield, on Wednesday. The mills are run by Messrs. Chippindale and Partners, worsted spencers and curriers. While the Chief Constable (Mr. Ward) and his force managed to gotten to the building before the roof caught fire, Mr. Ward was at once rescued from his perilous position by an improvised crane for considerable time over some heavy machinery, and on his release he had to be conveyed to the Infirmary.

RIGBYTON

A fire broke out on Saturday night, in the extensive premises of Messrs. Prince and Son, the damage, which is to be estimated as £60,000.

Mr. Prince Smith, jun., and Mr. Smith Snr. (of the firm of Messrs. Prince and Son, machine makers) were on a business visit to the United States.

News has been received of the death, which occurred on November 25th, of Mr. Edgar Spencer Marriott, fourth son of Mr. Lister Marriott, J.P. of Groomebridge, Keighley. Prior to his death, he was in charge of the factory at South Ainsworth, Mr. Marriott, who was 25 years of age, had been engaged in the business of Messrs. Marriott & Naylor, Groomebridge Mills. He left Keighley in February last but the intention of resuming his local connection, his business being in the combined business of trade and pleasure.

LEDGE

A strange affair has occurred at Messrs. Hargreaves and Nussey's Low Mill, at Farley. The works, which are on the Whalley-road, about a mile beyond Farley Station, on the Luddenden and Northern Railway, comprised a comparatively new building and one of the strongest in height of masonry, in which the business was originally carried on. At about five o'clock on Sunday morning the works were damaged by a crash and found that the old mill had collapsed. There were several striking machines in the building, and they and the machinery have suffered serious damage by the fall of the masonry, and the business has been severely damaged. Following this event, the firm will "give out" this portion of the wood of masonry to other firms in the same town.

MANCHESTER

Mr. Arthur E. Sale, of the Helliwell, Timperley, and member of a well-known firm of Manchester merchants, died at his residence, on Monday, from the effects of the disease. He was the son of Mr. A. D. Tyson, County Councillor for Sale Division, and was about 35 years of age. He was a strong supporter of the Unionist party, and was highly respected in his district.

The death occurred on Sunday of Mr. John Henry Agnew, of Doyles Head, Worsley. Mr. Agnew began business as a child, and about the year 1882 he was for some time a member of the firm of Cramond, M'cLaren, and Agnew, of Birkenhead, founded that of Messrs. J. H. Agnew and Brother. Mr. Agnew was chairman for many years of the Manchester and Cheshire Tongs Corporation. He was a generous supporter of local charities, and took a very active interest in the Presbyterian Hospital for Sick Children. He married a daughter of the late Mr. John Standish, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

The funeral took place on Monday, and has been issued by Messrs. T. Goodhal, and F. W. Bollin, as executors of the late Mr. John Agnew. The Union Ironworks, West Green, Cavendish St., were the principal carriers for the 10 sh. 6d. per ton, with which they will be charged. The funeral took place on Monday, and has been issued by Messrs. T. Goodhal, and F. W. Bollin, as executors of the late Mr. John Agnew. The Union Ironworks, West Green, Cavendish St., were the principal carriers for the 10 sh. 6d. per ton, with which they will be charged.

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PENNYBURY

The Penneybury Spinning Co., Limited, are replacing their entire preparation machinery, and have awarded the order to Messrs. Marsh & Partners, of Scarborough, who are the makers of the new plant, for their works to Messrs. Lord Dowey, Todmorden. Messrs. Denton & Barlow, of Westwood, supplied the cards.

PRESTON

On Saturday night Mr. W. Mathur, M.P., formally opened an industrial exhibition, which is being held in the National School's House at Rossendale.

The death of the Duke of Devonshire, having promoted the Marius of Harrington to the House of Lords, has thus caused a vacancy in the Rossendale division. The Gladstone Liberal candidate, who has been before the constituency for some time, is Mr. J. H. M. Menzies, of Rossendale, an old Member of the late Mr. Henry Madox who built up a very extensive cotton spinning business in the neighbourhood of Bacup, and recently died immensely wealthy. The Conservatives and Liberal Unionists have adopted as their candidate Sir John East, Earl of Rossendale, and Sir Wm. Cadbury, M.P., the well-known banker—both graduates of the University of Oxford, both of whom have been active in the borough, and whose names have been familiar for years to the people of Rossendale.

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So many of the mills of the town that the bound possible holidays are allowed this Christmas and New Year. With cotton so low this time of year, and with the prosperous time, and no doubt when the dividends are declared by the limiteds, this will prove to be the case.
Since one of the prominent schools of the town applied to the Education Department for permission to close the school during Easter, proposals to that effect have been made.

It is obvious that the school must be continued, but the question of whether the school will be continued or not must be left to the authorities to decide.

The officials of the school have been in consultation with the Education Department and the reply is being awaited with interest.

Tydesley.

M. C. Wright and Co., of Tydesley, have had their orders filled with some regret, as the firms are in serious difficulties.

Yealand.

A destructive fire broke out at the Mossfield Clock Mill, Yealand, on Sunday. Several of the buildings were involved, but the fire was quickly extinguished.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Hugh Rose, of the firm of C. Rose and Co., general merchants and manufacturers, is dead. He was a popular figure in the city and will be much missed.

Glasgow.

The following notices have been placed in the daily papers:

1. For rent—Messrs. W. F. Hunter and Co.

2. Wanted—Assisted messenger for City and Suburbs.

3. For sale—A large quantity of goods.

4. For sale—A handsome set of silverware.

Havas.

The South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce continues to agitate against the North British Railway charging disproportionate rates. The carriage of coal from Havas to Havas, a distance of 60 miles, costs £1.20, whereas the same distance in the South is only £0.50.

Valen of Leve.

Trade in this district is not yet greatly affected. There have been some difficulties, however, in the cotton trade, but orders are beginning to arrive again.

IRELAND.

Ballynahinch, Co. Down.

The Ballynahinch flax market has been successful so far, and the prices have been higher than last year, and the profit considerably higher.

The Standard Manufacturing Co., Limited, has opened a branch in the city to supply the local market with the latest styles of flax yarns and cloth.

The Ballynahinch flax market has been a great success, and the goods are going well. The current prices are higher than last year, and the profit considerably higher.

Dublin.

Mrs. Persigean, the director of needlework at the Commercial and Technical Education, in her report for the Blue Book, has stated that the work of the school has been satisfactory, and that the number of pupils has increased during the past year.

The report also states that the school has made many improvements during the past year, and that the work of the school is now better organized.

The school has been in operation for a number of years, and has been successful in teaching needlework to girls from poor families.

Johnston.

The Johnstons' flax market has been very successful, and the prices have been higher than last year, and the profit considerably higher.

The Johnstons' flax market has been a great success, and the goods are going well. The current prices are higher than last year, and the profit considerably higher.
for all to do in setting up their houses and getting them in order, without thinking of fires and fabrics, still leys of trade and commerce. This is not the most apparent of oddities, and, in later days, good business, but the first unrelenting blow, and the first cause of the present distress.

The next in order was the arrival of the cotton cloth. The seven-teenth-century cloth did not soften the enduring qualities of the garment. However, these wares, though of the best quality, became so desirable that the whole town was in demand for the Colonial markets. These were "good black broadcloth at 13s. or 15s. per yard," and the "finest Holland, cambric, and lawn; lead buttons, silk ties, and other Manchester ware." But this is a reference to a later period, and it was published with the appearance of an Indian quantity imported. If not, the text continues, "They must be supplied with a little of this, and a further extension of that minute patriarchal government which we have seen in so many forms."

In 1694, 500 l. of "twill spinning wheels," in evidence of domestic influence. This was followed by the development of the Albion Corporation in 1675, "to inspect families, and to prepare any which may be subject for exportation. It may be noted that these were often first-class machines." In 1696, the town paid for a "wheel and cotton wheel," and in 1697, the "looms" were at once observed, for the town produced a spinning wheel, a pair of cards, and some wool, that "she be able to be played at.

Sometimes, the town went farther than this in the work of reform, and in 1702 a collection was taken at once, for the purpose of procuring a house and the hiring of a weaver." As the late L. Serjeant said, "The difference between the old English weaving and the vinaigre," and when Salton, in 1702, had "two more in charge," the old English excellence, which established at Cambridge the "spinning house," was then largely exported to the American and British markets. It was then that the town "was able to send a quantity of yarn to market." This was a reference to the use of flax for textile purposes. The flax was produced by the local farmers, and the yarn was then woven into cloth. The cloth was then sold to the local weavers, who then produced the finished product.

Wool Growing in Aleppo

Sheep are reared in very considerable numbers in the vilayet of Aleppo, and the district of Aleppo, or, more properly speaking, the mountains of the Anti-Levantine area. The region is noted for the raising of sheep and growing of wool. The area is rich in pasture land and has a mild climate, which is ideal for sheep farming. The region is part of the Greater Syria region, which is a geographical and cultural region that includes modern-day Lebanon, Syria, and parts of Israel, Jordan, and Turkey. The region is rich in pasture land and has a mild climate, which is ideal for sheep farming. The region is part of the Greater Syria region, which is a geographical and cultural region that includes modern-day Lebanon, Syria, and parts of Israel, Jordan, and Turkey.
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ground and is thorn with common shears. This takes place from the 2d of April to the end of May. Each fleece is rolled up separately, and is sold to the traders from Aleppo, and others from Damascus, who visit the encampments of the Arabs on the outskirts of the desert, where the bazaar is held. The fleeces are not sold by weight, but by the piece. Wool thus bought is transported to the various hand-carding and fulling halls, and sold to merchants and exporters. It is in these latter who occupy themselves with the cleaning and sorting of it. Their business is to clean it in barrels by hand pressure. The washing of the wool is also performed by the exporter. After removing the dirt, the fleece is washed separately in a current of water. After washing, the fleeces are spread out on the grass or on stone ground and exposed to the sun. The wool from the Aleppo village is mostly exported, either washed or unwashed, to the United States and to Europe, a large portion going to Marseilles. The wool from slaughtered sheep is spun by hand on common spindles, and is made into slats, a sort of coarse, thick woollen cloth with a hood. The manufacture of these slats, which are used to a considerable extent in neighbor towns, is one of the most primitive kinds—on the old hand-looms, without the employment of machines, and the weaver is also the spinner. All wool is also made into mats in a province of This kind of wool is divided into seven principal classes: (1) the wool called Hatid, which embraces not only the thick wool, but also the fine wool, but comprises also all that produced by other tribes; (2) the wool called Amzet; (3) Dour El Zot; (4) Fili; (5) Fili Keth; (6) Fili Attar, being designated as "red Persian unwashed." When washed, this wool is known under the name of "unwashed Persian wool." Classes 6 and 7 are called respectively "tanned" and "untanned." These three latter, however, are of no less importance than the seven former. A very small percentage of the wool used in the manufacture of carpets is sold for the filling of mattresses, etc. The quantity of wool annually exported is estimated at nearly 5,000,000 lbs.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

MESSRS. JOHN HETHERINGTON AND SONS, LTD., MANCHESTER.

On Saturday afternoon, the fourth annual gathering of the staff and employees of Messrs. John Hetherington and Sons, Limited, of the Vulcan Works, Pollard-street, Northenden, was held, at the Crown Hotel, Booth-street. Mr. J. N. Nishmat was in the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. J. Jackson, Ross, J. W. Briers, E. H. J. John, J. Howitt, J. Morton, Thomas, W. Owen, B. B. Bowers, E. B. Bowers, J. Hedges, W. Mortimer, Moore, T. Oakes, Bailey, Malloch, T. Hedges, and W. Bowers. The usual local and pastoral toasts were had, and the meeting closed at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. ASA LEES AND CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.

On Saturday evening, Messrs. A. Lees and Company's machine rijet parquet of their annual dinner at the Crown Hotel, High street, Oldham. After dinner, which gave the utmost satisfaction, Mr. J. Legg occupied the chair, and Mr. H. Milner, the sec- riat. There were also present Messrs. J. W. Butterworth, A. Lees and Company's manager; A. C. Bard, W. Jackson, D. Robinson, H. Taylor, J. Smith, B. Langton, H. Glasson, and others.

The Chairman, in giving the toast, "Success to Messrs. A. Lees and Co.," said: "We are not at this time engaged in the closing of another year to renew acquaintance and to afford women of encouragement and advice, help them in their work. We are prepared to say that the quality of work put into Messrs. A. Lees and Company's machine rijet parquet is unequalled, but no one could do it better. (Hear, hear.) They stood in the front rank of manufacturers, and remained there. (Applause.) The annual gathering of Messrs. A. Lees and Co.'s reception always brings some new ideas and improvements, and is an important step in the gradual growth of the firm. (Hear, hear.) We should send the portion of the proceeds of the meeting to those, in a measure, was entertained. As the result, the great concern, and the idea is that the meeting will be fully carried out. (Hear, hear.) If a job was done worth doing it was well done, and it helped the good name of A. Lees and Company in the van of progress. When a machine works not to its full capacity, then usually decay set in, and decay meant in the end death. But he was glad to say that nothing of the sort had occurred in their firm. They had put it into the hands of men from time to time for period intervals of time, and not been satisfied with the result, he had the idea that the machine was going as well as ever. (Applause.) As the result of a legal eighteenth working day, but he thought the lowest rate paid in a factory of this kind was 30s. per week, and received considerably less in wages. Trade did not want honouring, but, on the other hand, he required of them to do their duty. He congratulated them for "Success to A. Lees and Company." A toast was then proposed by Mr. E. H. J. John, the toast being seconded by Mr. H. Milner, the chairman for the evening.

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THE WEAVING TRADE OF GLASGOW.

On Monday night, the 21st ult., a public meeting, under the auspices of the Glasgow Linen Protective Committee, was held in the Free Church Hall, Bridgeton, to hear an address from Mr. Mawdsley, J.P., Manchester. The attendance was very small, and the ladies and gentlemen invited to sit upon the platform declined to do so.

Mr. William Smart, M.A., president of the Women's Linen League, had written to Mr. Mawdsley to invite the ladies and gentlemen to sit upon the platform. Mr. Smart had said that some months ago when they organised the League of which he was president, they had invited the honored district in Bath, where the female hands earned 210 a week. They could scarcely believe that, because the average wage in Scotland of a woman was 10s. a week. However, they had broken the tradition of the Beetles, and he came back with the report that what they had heard was quite true. The men and women in Lancashire, he said, worked in the same shirts, under the same conditions, and what was usual in Lancashire was as much as the men. They went under the Textile Workers' Union, the Manchester Union, and so forth, being the president of the union. It was a great honor for them to have Mr. Mawdsley with them that night to tell them how the women obtained these wages.

Mr. Mawdsley then explained how some of the large firms in Lancashire had their origin. The Horsfall firm, he said, was the earliest, and it was to George Horsfall, Messrs. Bower, and others that a shock of the hundreds in the flourishing of their names. (Applause.) Some of their men had been moved to cotton, but the cotton trade had suffered from Glasgow to Lancashire. Well, he had said, it would not be wrong to ask of H.M.I. Inspectors of Factories, and in that report was given one of a cotton industry had migrated to Glasgow from the South. Was it that the West of Scotland assisted quite so much in the Lancashireeting? (Laughter.) He saw nothing of such things as wages, and there was the least of all. The Lancashire trade was the back of enterprise, on the part of those who had left the district; the North, the South, and the West, the same thing, but with the voice of the union, the chief of the, and the people in manufacturing, and the people in Lancashire. All places over 40 people were employed, and some were employed to be made available to escape in the event of fire.

The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.) The nearest to the scene, of course, were the police, and the police in the vicinity were in the habit of making opportunities for the escape of the suspicious. (Laughter.)

Childbirth, employment after: A woman is not allowed to work for four weeks after childbirth.

New Factory Regulations.

The following notice has been issued from the Home Office to all occupiers of factories, calling attention to the provisions of the new Factory Act, which came into force on January 1st, 1895: 600-600.

Gentlemen,—Attention is respectfully drawn to some of the changes in the law affecting factories, which comes into operation on the 1st January, 1895. The Act also provides an abstract of the Act, which is to be substituted for that which has been annexed hereto.

Safety: Huts must be fenced whether any person is liable to come near. No dangerous parts of the machinery, as well as part of the mill, must be fenced, unless safety by use of coals or polystyrene, whether the huts or buildings are in machinery. All places over 40 people are employed must be provided with reasonable means of escape in the event of fire.

Johonn: Notices of intended holidays must be posted in the factory during the first week in January, and a copy sent to the Inspector of Factories in the district, by the last day in January. The holidays must be on a bright notice board, and the official form used.

Childbirth, employment after: A woman is not allowed to work for four weeks after childbirth.

CONSUMING AGE OF CHILDREN: After January 1st, 1895, a child is not to be employed under eleven years of age, but those legally employed at that rate must be registered.

Birth certificate: On presentation of the proper certificate, which is required for every superintendtendant registrar and registrar, a certificate of birth for any person under the age of twelve must be given for sale.

Accidents: For an accident to be reportable it must be, in addition to the being the result of the same cause as that of the injury, that the person returning to the works or her work and doing five hours work on any day during the last three days after the accident. The notice of the accident must state to whom the injured person has been reported, as well as to the Inspector of Factories.

Particulars of offence: Every weaver who is employed in the cotton, worsted, woollen, or worsted or mix, and who does not comply with any necessary shall be subject to the penalties which are provided for by the new Factory Inspector of Factories.

Special orders: The State of the State may make special orders for special factories, in case of a manual laborer that is dangerous to his health or to his life.

These are to be handed in to the Inspector of Factories for Her Majesty’s Inspector of Factories — I am, gentleman, your obedient servant.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

B. DAVIES,

Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops.
not show the low point to which prices dropped, namely 4½ on Tuesday evening, and at which point they stood on Wednesday morning.

The following are the official quotations from the Coal Notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.M.</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. G. M.</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penncar</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oza</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prices of Futures at 11 a.m. Each Day**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yarns**

In yarns, the market has been dull, with the exception of the quality of the worsteds that was spirited up by the break in prices already referred to. A quiet trade has, therefore, prevailed, with all classes of yarns ruling steady, and the few yards that were taken were sold at the old levels. Prices in nearly all departments were steady, except in certain qualities.

**Cloth, too, has been very quiet, with little movement, and the ruling status is as follows:**

**WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS**

**BRAFORD.**—Business here is dull, owing to the holidays, with a certain amount of goods being held on order for the new season. Late rates are fully maintained, and shipping is slow.

**Huddersfield.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

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**Manchester.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**York.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**Dry Goods**

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**Newspapers.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**Holroyd.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**Leicester.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**Rochdale.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**York.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**Nottingham.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

**London.**—The market has been quiet during the week, with little movement in the wool market, and the worsteds are ruling steady. The goods are in good demand, and the market is firm. The worsteds are ruling steady, with little change in prices.

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