THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

MANUFACTURERS and all interested in Drying Textile Manufactures, or in Removing Stains from Woollen, are invited to attend the Meets of the American Society of Drying and to make arrangements for their participation. The Society has a wide range of activities and is dedicated to promoting the efficient and sustainable use of dyes in the textile industry. The next meeting will be held on [Date] at [Location]. For more information, please contact [Contact Person].

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PROFITS DURING 1891.

The publication of the balance sheets of a large number of manufacturing companies is one to form an estimate of the character of last year's business in the home and other trades. Operations during the period referred to were conducted under unusual difficulties, in some cases, the condition was somewhat more serious. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for instance, had to contend against a strike of great magnitude, as a result of which the company's activities were not only decreased, but in some cases, actually suspended. Messrs. Lister and Co., for

AMERICAN LINENS.

The most interesting and important examination of the problems connected with the establishment of a linen industry in the United States has been recently completed. The results of this examination are reproduced in this issue of the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin. It takes the form of an interview with a gentleman who, in conjunction with another, has expended $60,000 in experimental work—specifically a study of the problems related to the establishment of a linen industry in the United States. The article has been written by a French merchant, who was the scholar responsible for the collection of data. The study is based on an extensive survey of European industries, and provides valuable insights into the potential for a successful linen industry in the United States. The study includes a detailed analysis of the factors that contribute to the success of European linen industries, and identifies key areas for improvement in the American linen industry. The results of the study are summarized in a series of recommendations that are intended to guide the development of a successful linen industry in the United States.
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large supply of burry and rusty wool coming to the market has been a matter of concern to the manufacturers, although it has not been so severe as might have been anticipated. The price of wool in London at the present time, was 17s. 6d., and although it might arrive at a lower price, it is still higher than it was a few weeks ago. The price of cotton goods is still high, and although the demand is not as great as it was a few months ago, the supply is still plentiful. The manufacturing districts are still busy, and the demand for cotton goods is still steady.

COTTON TRADE OF CANADA.

The cotton trade of Canada is still brisk, and the demand for cotton goods is still steady. The price of cotton goods is still high, and although the supply is still plentiful, the demand is not as great as it was a few months ago. The manufacturing districts are still busy, and the demand for cotton goods is still steady.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS' SHARE.

It would hardly be wise to proceed on the assumption that the manufacturers are prepared to invest their money at the present time in thread companies' shares. The recent rumours concerning a split amongst the firms composing the Sewing Cotton Agency (formerly the Sewing Cotton Agency) have, of course, been denied; but these denials go for nothing in view of the fact that a number of persons appearing to be interested, both men, and dealers, and↵

COATS AND COMPANY.

The action of Messrs. Clark in reducing their rates led to a similar step on the part of English competitors. It was obviously impossible for Messrs. Clark to continue to sell on the basis of 17s. 6d. for 200 yards, and under conditions referred to; and, once a counter move became necessary, it was determined to act vigorously, in order to retain their share of the market.
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lesson to those who had the temerity to rouse the anger of the lords of the thread trade. In stead of merely dropping to 15s, therefore, Messrs. Coates have determined to sell at 10s, as a great part of the flax will now be rotting in the hands of the growers, and it is not necessary for others to do the same, else their connection will pass away; and even Chadwick's, strong as is their position in this district, do not hold their own here with Coates at his prices 15 per cent. below theirs. When the smaller fry have had enough, Messrs. Coates may lead the way towards the resurrection of the thread trade at the original rates. It has always been understood that the trade which the firm would teach a severe lesson to anyone daring to "tread on the tail of their coat" by such action as that, which is supposed to have been taken within the past few weeks, it is quite capable of doing this, seeing that the capital of the concern equals, if it does not exceed, that of all the other thread firms put together. Messrs. Chadwick's capital is £75,000, and that of the Clarkes is probably not much more, while that of Messrs. Coates is as we have seen, £75,000. Messrs. Coates have such widespread connections that they can frequently recuse themselves for a long time by modifying their prices of superior stock to shore up the remaining market by charging higher prices in another. If they make a sacrifice at home, the difference may be compensated for by increased sales in South America, Russia, or elsewhere. To a certain extent the same may be said of a few other firms, but none are so favourably situated in this respect as the proprietors of the Ferguson Works. Our opinion, based upon a careful examination of the situation, is that the "rate war" will not last long. The strain will be too great for even a small or large firm to bear, and now that the public have a voice, as shareholders, in the management of some of the larger concerns, it is unlikely that directors will be permitted to indulge in such imbecility in the game of "beggar my neighbour" without decided protest. Even Coats's must know that sewing cotton is year by year becoming more and more a question of the quality of the goods and the price by which they are ruled by names. This is quite natural, in view of the increase in the wholesale production of ready-made clothing. Wholesale buyers, such as those employing female labour so largely in Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, and London, are not actuated by the sentiment which moves the individual lady buyer who has no room to take home. A knowledge of this fact should cause a diminution in the pugnacious spirit which has characterised the sewing thread trade for so many years.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN CHINA.

Western civilization has perhaps too readily assumed that everything in China is crystallized, if not fossilized, and that, "come what come may," no change will ever be wrought. Possibly the conditions out of which those conclusions have arisen have remained as they are, simply because no external motor of sufficient power has arisen to produce a change, or perhaps the conditions are not quite as old as we seem. Once upon a time there was hardly any trade between China and the West, but as Chinese teas and silks, especially the finest, became known, a great demand arose for them, and the Celestials showed little hesitation in meeting it. Thus the cultivation of the tea plant was greatly increased, and the prices of the finest grades were laid down, and tea factories were erected for dealing with the leaf on the most extended scale. This wrought a considerable change in all the districts into which it was extended. But by-and-by it was found that tea could be cultivated in Ceylon, and upon the southern slopes of the Himalayas, thus creating an Eastern enterprise, aided by abundant capital, entered into the business, and the result has been the most distinguished success—but with disastrous for China. So far as tea growing for foreign consumption goes, John Chinaman's occupation is rapidly diminishing, and threatens to fall altogether. In this, the case he proves himself subject to the same conditions as other mortals, and to be very human like them. Under the compulsion of circumstances the tea landlord is compelled to look to something else for his living, and in the tea gardens and plantations for a living, and the following paragraph shows what he is trying to accomplish. It is of some interest to Lancashire, as China is for a long period past the staple outlet for the production of its spindles and looms, and might under certain circumstances be a much greater one. —

An industry of some great importance to British trade, at least, rapidly grown up at Foochow. This is the manufacture of cloth closely resembling grey shirtings, and preferred by the natives to the black on account of its greater cheapness and durability. When finished the cloth is 15 inches in breadth and 22 feet in length, and the machinery used, which is wholly of wood, is described as extremely simple and cheap. Thousands of persons who have been thrown out of work by the tea crops have been employed in it, and the demand for the cloth is so great that the makers cannot produce it rapidly enough. If the demand is maintained and the supply equal to the demand, the effect on the import of grey shirtings must be considerable.

So even the Celestials are impressionable to the terrestrial commonplace wants of the appetite, and, as suggested, this unfrequented road may possibly result in some substantial displacement of the product of Lancashire labour.

We have always thought that a much larger trade in cotton goods could be done with China, provided a popular article could be manufactured from the right sort of materials could be placed before the people. But therein lies the difficulty. The Chinese, it is well known, wear cotton clothing very extensively, manufactured by themselves from native-grown cotton, out of which they make a substantial cloth, bulky to the feel, warm, and durable. This is the popular article for cotton clothing: the better grades of shirtings, such as we send them, are articles of luxury, whilst the common, heavily-sized ones are worthless imitations, used in cases analogous to those in which in this country bits of glass are made to do duty for diamonds and rubies. The cost of all, as has been alleged, used as utilities as clothes for the dead, by which the use of the better and more valuable native article is avoided. The initial difficulty standing in the way is that the raw material is not procurable. Chinese cotton is a very different article from American and Indian. It is harsh and rough in an unparalleled degree, so much so that the rougher cottons of South America are out of comparison in this respect, being relatively as soft as silk in the hand. Japanese cotton seems to be of the same type. Both of these cottons would be invaluable to our Yorkshire friends in the woolen trade, who wish to make unions of any perfection the world over, and would obtain them. But we are afraid they are inaccessible to both branches of the English trade.

THE STRIKE AT ACCRINGTON: NEW AND ARROGANT PRETENSIONS OF THE TRADES-UNIONISTS.

It seems clear from the facts that are transpiring in Lancashire that the leaders of the operatives in this district are beginning a new campaign against the employers, and as their demands have all round reached an undeniably point, the outlook for a peaceful time during the current season is dark. A strike has just taken place at Woodnook, Accrington, in the mills of the Accrington Co-operative Spinning Company, one of the most important spinning companies in East Lancashire. It may be worth while to lay the details of this case before the trade to show the manner in which they are likely to be treated, unless a firm and successful resistance be made to the unjust and arrogant pretensions of the mischief-makers. The operatives in this district have agreed to control and direct the operations in their relations with their employers. A few weeks ago the spinners complained of bad spinning. The firm put the complaint before the employers, and an agreement was arrived at to try to remedy the evil. This agreement was arranged between Mr. Joseph Watson and Mr. Maudsley, the secretaries of the Employers' and Operatives' Associations respectively. This agreement was in writing, and the employer, who at last came alone and went through the old mill with Mr. Kippax, the manager of the company. After a full investigation, taking to draw of the sides of the whole mind, he freely admitted that they had nothing to complain of, and would not be supported by the Association. Mr. Maudsley subsequently called again, and went over the new mill in the desk, just before leaving up—a visit that was evidently timed, as it is then the most difficult moment of the week for the manager to see their work. He said the work was bad against which the manager protested, affirmed that was not a proper time in which to take the test. Maudsley, however, went down to the office and ordered the clerk, Mr. Oldham, to add 5 per cent. to the wages of the week for the preceding the current week, and two weeks forward, and if this was not done the operatives would be brought out. Mr. Oldham, resenting this dictation, told Mr. Maudsley that he had better take the mills over for the Operatives' Association and work them in their interests alone, and if they all get paid such wages as they like, there was nothing left they might hand it over to the shareholders. Mr. Maudsley replied that the allowance must be paid as he directed. Of course the firm did not comply with the demand, and the consequence was that all the spinners tendered their notices, whilst the card-room hands, with whom there was not the slightest cause of dispute, nor from whom there had been a single complaint, did the same. This was a move evidently on the new federation lines.

A day or two after the latter had tendered their notice, namely, Thursday, the 21st inst., Mr. Edisforth, the local official charged of the Accrington Operatives' Hands Association, and who, we believe, is also the president of the General Association, called upon the firm and presented the list of his constituents, of which the firm had not before received the slightest intimation. Briefly stated, his demands were that the firm should pay 18s. per week for all operatives having charge of frames with 84 spindles, which is the average size. The firm now pay them 15s. 6d. per week for five days' work, the operatives playing on Saturday, owing to there being a super-abundant production. For the intermediate frame, teners on frames of 120 spindles, an average size, he demanded a weekly increase of 5s., which is now being earned, and, in addition, the employment of a "buck tender" for each two frame tenders, the firm to pay for each back tenders 11s. per week. On account of the covers he demanded 21s. per week, and a back tender for each two, at 11s. per week, the firm at no cost to pay. The promise of a "buck tender" was accepted, owing to the preparation here again being in excess of requirement. These operatives almost come in their place, and as they please, and are not interfered with on the above account. Coming to the cardroom, he said the can tenders, girls of 13 to 15 years of age, whose duty is simply to be set out, were paid 18s. per week, as they fell to break them out to an empty can and carry the full one to the adjacent drawing frame, for which light duty
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They are paid 3d. per week. They must have been led by the leaders of the case of the "old" people, and said, "You have a cotton mixer who is paid a standing wage of 1s. 2d. per week. He must have 20s. The opener feeds, a young girl, paid 12s. 6d. The cop packers, who simply pack the cocoons into cans, and who are receiving 20s. per week, are considered by the workers as those who are the fairer packers, as they are ordered to be dismissed. This can packing is the most easy and simple of the labour of this kind. Coming round to the day-labourers of the old mill, who are engaged as weekly workers at an average wage of 20s. per week, he said even those who receive a more cotton can be put into the store-room, the labourers must be paid 3d. per hour for moving it, which is simply wheeling it across the floor to the bustle. Amongst the pretty little lists of commands, rather than demands, he mentioned up with saying: "You have an operative who is not a member of our Association, and you must discharge her or our members will not start again; we have done all we can to get her to join, but without success." This is an extraordinary tale, as literal a statement as could be made without a short-hand writer's presence at the time to give the essential words as they occurred. We leave it to the trade with our comment, as it needs no glossing. We have only to add that the Masters' Association sent two independent persons to examine the spinning at the mills on Wednesday morning last, who came away with the conviction that there was no case of the so-called "very little cause of complaint." The notices expired, and the operatives left work on Wednesday noon and evening. If the trade are thereby confiding in this attack it is because they will have no other way to deal with them. In putting this forth we have every reason to assume that Mr. Mann meant to include Ireland also. To show our readers the public generally how bitterly felt and unrelenting this class of men are in their assertions, and how greatly they are misleading those who listen to them, we give a few extracts from the last report of the Local Government Board which has matters relating to poor relief in its special keeping.

The following figures refer to all the classes of unfortunate persons needing relief:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Persons</th>
<th>Out-door</th>
<th>Indoor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult males (adults)</td>
<td>52,548</td>
<td>45,239</td>
<td>97,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult females (adults)</td>
<td>13,561</td>
<td>13,455</td>
<td>26,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16 of adult males</td>
<td>24,846</td>
<td>24,099</td>
<td>48,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 16 of adult females</td>
<td>20,724</td>
<td>20,237</td>
<td>40,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97,787</td>
<td>97,236</td>
<td>195,023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The adult males (adults) referred to in the report, included those relieved on account of want and urgent necessity. The local authorities have an obligation to relieve the poor in the event of sickness, accident, or infirmity following the manner of the case of a labourer who is the subject of a cotton mill in the city of Manchester, in which there are for the first three of these cases, and of the 3,524 adult, adult females, who were relieved, 2,934 in the year, 1,346 in the year; and we would suggest that they are using their energy in spending it in Lancashire until they have bought their goods from the home market.

To follow Mr. Mann through the rapid task of which his "sermon" or speech consisted would be an arduous and tiresome task. We begin at the beginning, with his report of his speech, given in a morning continuity, secondly, in the vain endeavour to find a single goal in the whole argument, the foundation of all the evidence, the slightest knowledge of our industrial system, the facts which he says about the conditions of craft, of labour, of or economic, political, or ethical reasons. The search is always barren, and it forces us to conclude with the expression of the opinion that after all the evidence set up the case of the existence of the system, the only possible conclusion can be that the evidence is not there.
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BLEACHING, DYING, PRINTING, ETC.

METHODS OF WOOL DYING.—THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.—II.

As pointed out in the first article, the methods of applying dyestuffs to wool, or any fibre, must take into account not only the nature of and dyestuffs themselves, and then the nature of the wool fibre must be considered, some of the properties of which have already been pointed out.

The dyestuffs, independently of the question where they are derived from natural sources or be of artificial origin, may be roughly divided into four groups, some of which may also be subdivided. They are, again, as will be seen, a bit and then start the scheme.

3rd Method.—The method of wool dyeing is to be done with less of the material described above, but as it is applied to a different class of dyestuffs, it was thought better to consider it as a second method. The dyestuffs made under this method are called the basic-coal tar colours, and it may be remarked in passing that there are no natural colouring matters of the same properties.

2nd Method.—The method of wool dyeing is to be done with less of the material described above, but as it is applied to a different class of dyestuffs, it was thought better to consider it as a second method. The dyestuffs made under this method are called the basic-coal tar colours, and it may be remarked in passing that there are no natural colouring matters of the same properties.

These dyestuffs are derived from a number of so-called colouring matters, pararosanilin, para-rosanilin, methyl-rosanilin, phenyl-rosanilin, and aranamine base. Many of these are colourless bodies containing the sodium group Na⁺, which imparts to them basic properties enabling them to combine with acids to form salts, and these salts have a strong colouring power. They form the commercial dyestuffs, such as magenta, safranine, thioflavine T, auramine, benzidine green, methyl violet, etc., are salts (usually the hydrochloride), of colour base, hydrochloric acid, brown, amines, and chlorides are hydrochlorides of amido groups. All these basic dyestuffs have a strong affinity for wool fibres, and will immediately combine with it, dying it in colours which resist washing, etc., to a considerable extent, and the great difference between the various members of the group in this respect. It has been shown that what takes place in dying wool with these colouring matters is that the fibre base combines with the wool fibre, the acid of the dyestuff remaining in the dyebath. Although it is possible to dye wool with the basic colours from a plain bath containing water only, yet the results are not satisfactory, especially when working on a large scale, and for dyeing pale shades especially, the affinity of the dyestuff for the fibre is so great that the first portions of the goods which are entered into the dyebath have a great tendency to absorb the acid, or the larger proportion of it, so that uneven dying is the result, one end of the piece of cloth being darker than the other end of the piece. This is particularly accentuated when pale tints are being dyed, the fibres being completely absorbed before all the goods are entered into the bath, but it may be remedied by adding the dyestuff to the dyebath at intervals during the process of dyeing. The best and most satisfactory method, however, is to add to the dyebath, not the whole of the dyestuff in solution, as described by Glaiser’s salt or some other neutral alkaline salt, which addition almost entirely prevents any defect of unevenness. How these assistant matters act is somewhat uncertain; the explanation generally given is that they exert a slight solubilizing effect upon the dyestuff, and so prevent its decomposing upon the fibre too readily. This is a serviceable and adequate explanation, but in want of a better it will have to stand.

The affinity of the basic dyes for wool increases with increase of temperature. This is an important bearing on the method of dyeing, and will be considered later. The operator pays some attention to theory in his practical work, and as a general rule, the commercial method of working, which is to enter the goods into the bath cold, or, at the most, at a faintly warm temperature, and work for from 45 to 60 minutes at a time; if the goods thoroughly impregnated with the dye-stuff, to gradually raise the temperature to boiling point, and work for from 60 to 90 minutes longer, even if before this time the dying is well advanced. The reason for giving a fair length of time in the bath is to get the colour properly fixed on the fibre. The combination of the dyestuff and the fibre in a chemical union, and, as stated above, the dyestuff has to be decomposed so that the base may combine with the essential constituent of the wool fibre, while it is obvious that decomposing and then the union of the colour base with the wool must take time, and as it is affected most easily and completely at the boiling point, it is advisable to work the goods in the bath so as to fully insure that they are given this necessary time for the chemical change to take place.

In dying for pale shades it is best to add the dyestuff in small quantities at intervals during the process of dyeing, and for the same reason to work quickly through the bath, so as not to give the dyestuff too much opportunity to become absorbed by a portion of the goods only.

Working according to the hints given above, the process of dyeing of wool with basic coal tar colours may be carried out in a very satisfactory manner.

(To be continued.)

HELCINGOLD YELLOW is a new direct-dyeing yellow vat-stuff introduced by a German firm of manufacturers.*

HAY-SEEDS of goods of cotton and silk can be dyed in the same manner with the same colour—by a process devised by Kaiser and Scholz, of Zittau. The goods are first boiled in a tannin-bath, and then padded in aniline black liquid of 9° to 12° T., aged, washed in water, and padded again in a bath in which the goods are treated to an acid bath to remove the tannin from the silk, which is left in a white or yellowish-white condition, which is dyed with any acid-dyeing dyestuff. The details given above are scarcely sufficient to give a dyer an idea of the process and of the results which may be attained by it.

BLEACHING LIQUOR was patented by Charles V. Tennant in 1790, and was made by passing chlorine into lime-water. A combination of the Lancashire bleachers, however, raised a new and succeeded in obtaining a decision that the patent was void on the ground of want of novelty. In the following year Tennant patented bleaching powder, which patent was not opposed, and since then bleaching powder has been in constant use for bleaching cotton. Nevertheless, at first, owing to ignorance of the best method of working with the new patented bleaching pieces, many bleachers after a first trial discarded it to return to the old method, only to discover its superiority gained by its benefits.

Insovos dyed wooden goods may be esti- mated by the following rule. The wood is described by M. de Becho—grainy of the sample of the dyed-edges of the sample, and boiled with canistic soda solution until the material is dissolved. The solution is then filtered, and applied with the solution to the edges of the specimen, which is allowed to capitate the indigo, and the latter is then collected on the filter and washed. Next, it is treated with some in the bath, made by
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M. HOLT HALLETT, DR. BAHADURJI, AND INDIAN MILL OPERAVERS.

The following articles, copied from the Indus Baellis, are reprinted in The Textile Mercury of November 26th, 1891, and January 22, 1892.

No. 3.

The textile manufactures of India are naturally of great interest, as they afford a good illustration of the capabilities of the people of that country. The textile industry is one of the oldest and most important industries in India, and has played a significant role in the country's economic development. The Indian textile industry is varied, with a wide range of products, and it is a major contributor to the country's GDP.

One of the most significant developments in the Indian textile industry has been the increasing use of synthetic fibers. This has led to a shift away from traditional cotton and silk products, which were once the dominant materials. The shift to synthetic fibers has been driven by factors such as cost, durability, and ease of care.

The Indian textile industry is also facing significant challenges. One of the major challenges is the need to improve the quality of its products. This is important because the quality of the products is a major factor in determining their competitiveness in the global market. Another challenge is the need to improve the efficiency of the production process. This is important because the efficiency of the production process is a major factor in determining the cost of the products.

The Indian textile industry is also facing significant environmental challenges. One of the major environmental challenges is the need to reduce the use of water in the production process. This is important because the production process is a major consumer of water, and the availability of water is a major factor in the competitiveness of the industry. Another environmental challenge is the need to reduce the use of chemicals in the production process. This is important because the use of chemicals is a major source of pollution, and the presence of pollution is a major factor in the competitiveness of the industry.

In conclusion, the Indian textile industry is a major contributor to the country's economy, and it has significant potential for future growth. However, the industry also faces significant challenges, and it will need to address these challenges in order to remain competitive in the global market.
the existing rates of wages is under contemplation. A committee has been appointed to advise upon uniform scales of reduced rates for all the mills. Of late years the mills have not been doing well and this is the only excuse for the reduction. And this is their philanthropy? There is hardly an instance in the annals of the Indian mills where the capitalists have increased wages whereas the mills have been making immense profits before this. The appearance of Mr. Holt, Hallett and some other directors are silent now, and they have no courage to acknowledge their mistakes. It is evident that the mill-owners look to nothing but their own interests.

If the limitation of working hours is likely to cause many to starve, will not the "short time" movement[2] do the same? Are the operatives willing to suffer the loss? Are they not complaining bitterly for low earnings? Is this the reward for their steady work of so many years? Is their faith that the market is dull? We should be glad to learn what the worthy doctors and those whom he represents have to say regarding the present short time movement.

JUDGE HUGHES ON WORK AND WAGES—His Honour Judge T. Hughes ("Toa Brown") presided at the first of a series of lectures under the Oxford University Extension Scheme, delivered by Mr. J. A. R. Mannett, M.A., on "Work and wages," in the Grocer's Market, Charing Cross, on Wednesday night. In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Judge Hughes said that it was just 40 years since the English Parliament passed the Industrial Provident Societies Act, which he and those associated with him had been advocating to call the Magna Charta of labour in England. He was bound to say he thought in the early days of the labour movement, 40 years ago, there were no hopeful signs of its advance in the highest and best way than there were at the present day. The workpeople in these days, as a rule, work for a fair day's work, but he was inclined to think what they had to aim for now was a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. One of the effects of the great movement of the masses in the past 40 years had been to reverse the position, and now it was a struggle by the master to get men to put their best skill and ability into their work. One of the dangers of the trade union combinations was that they did not encourage the members to give their very best work for the wages they received. Their object rather was not to get as much as possible in that direction, but there were signs that the object of some of the unions, at any rate, was to endeavour to get the workmen to give way to moderate work for low wages, and moreover, worse than that, to prevent men from working as much as they liked or for whom they liked.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

COTTON DRESS AND SHIRTING DESIGN. We give a design which will be found useful in fancy shirtings; green ground; 65 by 81; 200 ends of warp give full repeat; 172 ends per inch; 20's twist for warp; 572 picks per inch of 20's weft. If the figure be developed by 16's weft, 66 picks, a bolder effect will be produced. For a fancy shading, the ground and weft may be in light shades of Chinese blue, or very light fawns; if woven all grey in the piece any shade may be easily obtained in the dyeing. This fabric would look charming, well bleached and finished. It is worthy of experiments in colour arrangements and varieties of counts in warp and weft; also in silk or linen materials.

FANCY PLAIDS.

On the ordinary four-shaft twill weave, 60 ends per inch, 24½ weft twist, 8½ picks per inch of 24½ weft, 45 inches wide, beetle finish.

1st Pattern: 5 red, 12 blue, 16 black, 4 green, 4 black, 4 green, 4 black, 4 green, 16 black, 12 blue. Commence the repeat from "8 of red." Well pattern same.

2nd Pattern: 4 red, 20 black, 20 apple green, 8 red, 4 dark green, 4 red, 12 green, 4 red, 8 green, 8 red, 20 apple green, 20 black, 4 red, 20 royal blue, 8 red, 4 blue, 4 red, 8 blue, and repeat from first 4 of red. Well pattern same.

3rd Pattern: 48 royal blue, 4 black, 4 blue, 4 black, 8 blue, 12 black, 4 bright yellow, 12 light green, 4 bright yellow, 12 black, 8 blue, 4 black, 4 blue, 4 black, and repeat from "48 royal blue." Well pattern same.
Machinery
and Appliances.

IMPROVED BALE BREAKER.

MAKERS: MESSRS. DOBSON AND BARLOW, BOLTON.

The progress of improvement is gradually
converting the cotton trade nearer to, though it
may never reach, the goal of perfection. The
original and concentration of the modern
system of cotton manufacturing in Lancashire,
far away from the fields in which the raw
material is produced, necessitates its being
transported farther in the most economical
and advantageous manner attainable. This
involves another necessity, that of compressing
the material into a very small compass for
facility and economy of transport. Hence it is
that cotton arrives here in a state that requires
several processes which could almost be dis-
pensed with if no compression had taken
place. As described above, several other incidental ad-
vantages have arisen. It was found that it not
only relieved the opener from a severe strain
and the cotton from injury, but that it freed
the cotton from all heavy and hard foreign
impurities, thereby greatly lessening the risk of
fire. And, further, it considerably reduced the
expenses of the older plan of hand-opening the
tables, an advantage that always forms a great
recommendation.

We have pleasure in presenting our readers
with an illustration of this machine made at
Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, of Bolton. The
machine, as shown, consists of a lattice
feet 20 ft. wide, with four pairs of rollers weighted
by strong spiral springs. The first three pairs
are made in sections, with strong teeth.
In the event of any of these teeth getting broken,
the sections can be removed and easily re-
placed, thus obviating the expense of a new
roller. The last pair is coarsely fitted. Each
pair is arranged to work at a different speed,
the first pair being the slowest, and the rate
increasing in each case up to the last. They
should be arranged to give any required draught,
and thus secure the best features of hand-

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

January 30, 1845.

IT is fitted with plain feed and delivery rollers
to further assure freedom from risk of injury.
The machine, with four pairs of rollers, will
open from 50,000 to 90,000 lb. of cotton per
week. This exceeds the capacity that can be
obtained from the other forms referred to.

Mixing lattices, 2 ft. wide, with reversing and
shackling motions, can be supplied in connec-
tion with these breakers, and so arranged as to
deliver the cotton at any required point. The
connection between the breaker and the mixing
or distributing lattices is effected by an elevating
lattice, 2 ft. wide, which raises the cotton from
the breaker to them.

Any further information will be supplied by
the makers.

THE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

Amongst men of advanced intelligence there
have been existing certain fears and hopes that
generally do not trouble the rest of the world.
These fears relate to the possible exhaustion
of the coal supplies of the earth, and especially
of this country. The men of pessimistic tenden-
cies of mind look with great apprehension upon
the possible early exhaustion of this con-
tingency, the dreadful consequences which would
arise from it in the decay of one industry
and commerce, and the loss of wealth and political
power that would result. The optimists put on
a cheerful countenance, and declare that long
before that day arrives science will have
revealed other forces now lying idle. In the
case of Nature, and which may turn out as
much superior to coal and steam power as the
latter force is to the human and animal
power which is superior. In proof of this
they point to the wonders already achieved by
electricity, and declare that this science has
far greater things in reserve. In these views
we are inclined to believe. Of course we are
awaiting that day when electricity, hitherto
used in a very limited manner, will be trans-
mitted from your houses, from the centres of
industry, and will supply the power for the
machines which you will desire to use. It is
evident, then, that science is rapidly making
progress, and that the day is not far distant
when we shall be able to make our homes
and workshops self-sustaining in the same
manner as the self-sustaining farm. What
these are has just been concisely stated by
Professor Sylvain P. Thomson, of the

Improved BALE BREAKER.—MESSRS. DOBSON AND BARLOW, BOLTON.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

January 30, 1876.

City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, in a letter to The Times.

He says—he followed the series of articles in The Times in September last upon the Electrical Exhibition of Frankfurt will be interested in hearing of the result, which have attended the remarkable demonstration of the electrical transmission of power from England to a test station, to Frankfurt, a distance of about 120 English miles.

The transmission was designed for about 100 horse-power was taken from the motion of the water driven by a dynamo-electric machine, transmitted to Frankfurt by three copper wires, each less than $1, in diameter, stretched from pole to pole along the line, through Mr. Hasler, Eile, and Hillmann. At Frankfurt these wires supplied electric current to 10,000 glow lamps, or their equivalent, or to a few horse-power motor, and an additional number of lamps, by means of special transformers at each end of the line the electrical pressure was raised to the amount, first, of 12,000 volts, then to 14,000, and later to 20,000 volts, whereby enabling a large power to be conveyed through the comparatively thin wires without the great loss in copper which would have occurred at a lower voltage.

For three months, the result of the elaborate tests applied by the jury of experts under Professor Weier, of Zurich, has been anxiously awaited. Now that the results are in, it is generally believed that the hopes of electricians have been disappointed. To put it briefly, the result is this: As before, 11 horse-power was taken from the water at Laufen, the amount received 110 miles away at Frankfurt through the wires was about 8 horse-power, showing an efficiency in spite of all possible sources of loss, of 75 per cent.

With this splendid result to encourage electrical and hydraulic engineers, it will be expected that more elaborate methods for further developments will now be put upon an assured basis. It will obviously be a matter of great importance, as is proposed by the electricians of Chicago, the coming Exhibition of 1883 will make so much progress through the efficiency of 1,000 horse-power taken from the Niagara Falls. Already electric transmission has multiplied, as to be seen in Munich. And we are yet at the very beginning of this new branch of engineering.

It will thus be evident that there is just ground for entertaining high expectations of great results from this source in the future. If it be objected that in this country we have neither water-falls nor rivers from which we can hope to derive much advantage, we reply that our islands are as richly endowed in proportion to their size as any country in the world, for the flowing and ebbing of the tides around our coast there is a store of energy which mankind can never exhaust, which would supply the greatest demand even if it were in a thousand-fold volume. What are often regarded as dreams of visionaries, and held to be impossible, are sometimes the present previsions of genius only awaiting the development of time to become realities. The use of force derived from tidal action is one of these. What a grand advance this would mean! The most powerful, subtle, obedient, and silent force of nature will then have been subordinated to man's use and service. It will carry his voice from town to town, and his written messages from land to land: it will operate the machinery in his mills, drive his trains on the rails, and propel ships through the seas. And all this will be prevented, and blue skies assured above the green fields beneath us, and there will no longer be thousands of furnaces belching out the products of combustion into the atmosphere, poisoning and destroying the health of every one within range of their influence. We will continue to believe that this is one of the miracles of the future, if not for at least future generations.

THE TAXATION OF MACHINE.—The Happy Pleasures of the Long Weekend.

Several of the members have been putting in new machinery to replace that which has gone out of date, according to the Swine and Co., Ltd., taking out roller and clearer cards, and putting in revolving batts of Mr. Thomas and Co.'s make. At the Wellington Mill of H. J. Caddle and Co., large quantities of new cards for spinning cotton, by Messrs. Ains and Co., Ltd., being put in. The Westmoreland Spinning Co. have put in a new carding and twist line, and the card of Lee's make, which is giving good results.

BURLINGTON.

In response to a request from the Spinners' Association, the local Spinners' Association has declared a statement of prices for the year ending December 31st, 1875, showing that the average prices in the town were as follows:

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The condition of the carpet trade, so frequently referred to in any reports, is such that the creation of a foreign demand appears absolutely necessary if our mills are to be kept busy. There has been a decided reduction in all classes of goods according to spring quotations, prices having dropped ever since the conclusion of the Lowell extension supers, which from 57 dropped to 55, and finally to 54. Some appear to think that prices have to fall to the bottom level. Rates cannot lower unless quality also suffers. Many of the carpets at present would not sell, and it is not to be composed of poor material.

VENUELLA SAYS "NO" TO MR. BLANEY.

American cotton textile mills have been in a state of anarchy, due to the labor troubles in the mills. The labor troubles in the mills are due to the low wages that the workers are paid. It is a direct tax upon our lives, and the Latin American countries have not negotiated reciprocally with the United States. President Sauer, an prominent Venetian statesman, declared in favor of reciprocity when negotiations were commenced by Under Secretary of State Dr. Paul. President Sauer was said to be jealous of Senator Bland's influence in the Senate, and issued a proclamation on the 18th that the Venetians had begun to agitate the people against the Government, pronouncing seditions speeches and sending emissaries to the interior country to work up a feeling against the present administration; and that in view of this he gave Rojas Paul twenty-four hours in which to leave the country for ever. Dr. Paul was placed on board a steamer by detectives and shipped to Corunca. The champion of reciprocity out of the way, the anti-American sentiment prevailed. The followers of Andrezza Palacio were instructed to defeat any attempt at reciprocity. And the propositions of Mr. Bland were peremptorily refused.

News in Brief.

ENGLAND.

Accrington.

The cotton operatives employed at the Woolbrook Mill, owned by the Lancashire Spinning and Manufacturing Co., struck work at noon on Wednesday, saying, they allege, to the managers declining to pay 2s. per week among the carders and spinners.

The spinners in the Woodbrook Old Mill, also struck work to the men having died 3s. per week, a considerable increase upon a week's work on bad material. About 140 operatives have refused to sign a note offering to refer the points in dispute to the secretaries of the Masters' and Operatives' Associations. The question of the employment of non-unionists is also involved in the dispute.

Ashton-under-Lyne.

Several of the members are putting in new machinery to replace that which has gone out of date, according to the Swine and Co., Ltd., taking out roller and clearer cards, and putting in revolving batts of Mr. Thomas and Co.'s make. At the Wellington Mill of H. J. Caddle and Co., large quantities of new cards for spinning cotton, by Messrs. Ains and Co., Ltd., being put in. The Westmoreland Spinning Co. have put in a new carding and twist line, and the card of Lee's make, which is giving good results.
The textile mercerizing.

January 29, 1860.

New Mills.

At the New Mills Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, Messrs. W. S. Low, and sons, cotton spinners, Torr Workington, was charged with keeping women to remain in a room where machinery was in motion during night hours. The matter was referred to the Magistrates, who committed the defendant, and costs, in each case, to be £2.

Boston.

The firm of Thomas and Joseph Heath, cotton spinners, Boston, held a day of thanksgiving, on Friday, at their factory, to celebrate the withdrawal of the New Mills case. The company had been engaged in a dispute with the operatives, who had previously been engaged in a strike for increased wages.

Birmingham.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Operatives' Association, held on Thursday, the question of increasing the rate of contributions was discussed. The association decided that the different branches of the association are to increase their rates in order to build up a reserve fund, and to do this it will raise the contributions. The meeting was attended by a number of local trade unionists. Messrs. W. M. Sullivan, general secretary, and Mr. W. H. Carr, of Birmingham, were present to address the meeting. The proposals were seconded, and the meeting adjourned to the next meeting, which will be held on the 15th of the month. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. E. Greenwood, wool merchant, has been elected to the Town Council for the Southwark Ward.

Underwood.

A meeting of the Butterfield Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday to consider the advisability of founding a chapter of the Butterfield Club in the district. The meeting was attended by a number of prominent citizens. The Chairman stated that the council should be prepared to support this movement. He further stated that the council should be prepared to support this movement. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Manchester.

A meeting of the Lecture Society was held on Tuesday evening to discuss the question of the future of the society. The Chairman stated that the society should be prepared to support this movement. He further stated that the society should be prepared to support this movement. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Leeds.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered in the Temperance Hall, by Mr. Charles Newall, on "Theory and Practice in Dyeing," before a good audience. The lecture was delivered in a clear and concise manner, and was well received. Mr. Newall is the son of Mr. A. Newall, who is well known in the cotton trade. He is the son of Mr. A. Newall, who is well known in the cotton trade. The lecture was well received, and was supported by several local gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. J. M. Gladstone, W. R. Harri, A. Laycock, and Benjamin Smith. The lecturer proceeded to trace the discovery and development of different dyes and their uses, and showed, by a large number of diagrams, patterns, and experiments, the superiority of the modern methods to the old methods.

Moscow.

The creation of Milton Mill, Moscow, is proceeding as well as can be expected, and it is said that it will be under use by the winter months. The company has built the mill, and the concern may be said to be in full swing. The directors have taken steps to have the mill completed as soon as possible.

Nelson.

On Friday evening of last week the second destructive mill fire has taken place in the Nelson district this winter. The fire was discovered on the premises of the Muskau Mill, lying between Losonebye and Bridge Mill, tenanted by Messrs. Singleton and Maw. The mill consists of a two-story building, with a warehouse, a small shop in the basement, and a residence for the master and his family. The mill is entirely destroyed, and the Loss, which was about £10,000, will be more than doubled by the increased cost of machinery and stock will be about £15,000, both covered by insurance.
election of president aroused a lot of feeling. Mr. Thompson has held that position for some years, being opposed by Mr. J. W. Westover. Contrary to custom reporters were refused admission, but it is understood that on a vote being taken it was announced, amidst a scene of wild confusion, that the president was re-elected by Mr. W. N. Westover. There remained a large amount of important business to transact, and the appeals for order made by the chairman and committee being ignored, the persons making them derided, the meeting broke up in disorder.

**Ramsbottom.**
Mr. Francis Hill’s employes were given their annual party last Friday, in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening. About 125 persons sat down to a substantial tea, and this social evening was spent in music and song.

On Saturday evening the employers of Mr. Edin. Hardman, of Stanhope, had their annual party at the Widow, where the dance was in progress.

**Telford.**
A lecture is now in progress on Swaenestreet amongst the working men employed at the Brockom Mills, which would appear to show that the operatives have no idea of striking, as they should have in the absence of performances of their own officials. Some two years ago, Mr. Broadhead, of the Amalgamated Association of Weavers, spent some considerable time going into the particulars of the prices paid to the workers of the above mentioned mills, the course of which he paid several visits to the mills, and had a number of meetings with the operatives themselves.

The result of all this study and trouble on the part of Mr. Broadhead, and his interviews with the firm, was that an arrangement was arrived at which appeared to give satisfaction, not alone to the firm, but also to the operatives. This arrangement was immediately the introduction of new machinery, the introduction of piece work system. Many of the firms are using at these mills, and it is in regard to these mills that the workers are now discussing, not with the firm, but with their officials, not having the power to earn what they do to be sufficient wages. Their secretary has been to see the firm about the matter, but so far to our knowledge nothing has been done as yet.

**Rosendale.**
Mr. J. H. Malen (Gladiolus Limited), cotton spinners, held a meeting of the Rosendale Division by a majority of 1,255 over Sir Thomas Brook (Unionists).

**Stalybridge.**
There are 17,528 shares of £5 each allotted by the directors of the Cotton Spinning Co., Limited. Ten shillings per share has been called up. The loan account has now reached £18,000. The mill is expected to be ready for machinery in April.

**Shipley.**
Messrs. J. Whiteley and Sons, cotton-spinning manufacturers, have advertised for the employment of a fewossal weavers. Technical Schools a case, beautifully fitted up, illustrating the working of each kind of clothing for both worsted and cotton goods.

The occasion occurred on Monday of Mr. Joseph Wad, his son, and the second son of the late Mr. Joseph Wad, senior figure in the firm of Messrs. Shipley, Smillie, and Co., one of the oldest worsted spinning houses in the town. Up to thirteen years ago he was a partner in the firm of H. J. Wad, his brother by whom the business has since been conducted. A son, Mr. Joseph Wad, is now employed in the firm.

A meeting of the Shipley Textile Society was held at the Technical Schools on Friday evening of last week, the attendance being, in the chair, Short lectures were delivered by Mr. R. S. Douglas, of the Woodbry, and by Mr. J. B. Pert系统的文章。
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

January 20, 1853.

foreign manufacturers, they failed entirely. Fine American goods so produced could not be sold here at the prices at which foreign fibre can be sold down in this market. That is one opinion of this expert.

Another is that the instantaneous custom of retting flax by steeping is one of the few instances where the advantages of science has failed to lead to a better way. And it may surprise those who have talked and written largely upon the subject of "improved" methods of retting, to be told that on the British patent office alone there are 17 patents on such improved methods, derived and others, not one of which has proved other than a costly futility to its inventor. Cotton is bought as such a raw material, and is retted as such a raw material. Merchandise fibre cannot be produced from American flax except for certain purposes, by the old process of retting or by any new process been devised whereby the quality can be improved. If this opinion is wrong, it remains for the Chicago company referred to above to prove it so. If, like its predecessors, the company confines itself to the coarsest goods, it will be but one more condemnation of the unnecessary harshness of the laws of the McKinley tariff, and of the looseness of the penalties upon which the duty was based. The improvements before it to manufacture fine linens, if possible, are most alluring for a rigorous search, though this market has failed to discover a single piece of linens goods of any description selling at first hands over 13 cents per pound which is not of foreign manufacture. Nonetheless deductions and promises notwithstanding.

EXEMPTION OF MACHINERY FROM RATING.

CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.

A conference was held on Tuesday in the Board-room of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of the National Society for the Exemption of Machinery from Rating, to consider the bill to be introduced into Parliament in the next session by W. H. Holdsworth, Bar., M.P., president, and amongst those present were: W. M. Cotton, M.P.; Mr. H. Sherlock, M.R.; Mr. R. Lines, M.R.; Mr. Frank Hardcastle, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Sidebotham.

in Parliament they must have the support of a large body of public opinion outside. Hence the formation of this National Association. It was absolutely necessary, if they were to do anything in the direction in which he thought some movement was required, that this Association should be supported to a very much greater extent than it had been hitherto. The fact was that they knew the question had been generally growing. Many of those people who were deeply interested in it were scarcely aware of its steps taken in some districts, and were not familiar with the details of such cases as the Chard case, and they were living in a fool's paradise, for there was no doubt if they left the law as it stood now, step by step, gradually, in one district and then in another, all machinery would become rateable. It would then be the duty of manufacturers and others to make everything machinery everywhere, and so as at present rate in this country, and not in Scotland, and not in Ireland. The Chairman pointed out that there were two bills in existence, the one that was introduced by Sir R. Samuelson, known as No. 1 Bill, and a second bill which it was proposed should take the place of No. 1 Bill, and which was known as No. 2 Bill. The latter bill proposed that there should be no rating whatever of machinery, and that only the building and the plant which produced or transmitted the motive power should be rated. That which on the bill was as follows: "From and after the passing of this Act, there shall be no charge for the purpose of assessment to the poor rate, county rate, borough rate, or any other rate leviable upon..."
THE TEXTILE MERCURY

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. THOMPSON, M.P., brought the proceedings to a close.

SILK CULTURE AND THE PRODUCTION OF SILK IN INDIA.

Mr. K. G. MAKORI, the Government Horticulturist at Behar, India, is writing for the Silk Association of this country a series of articles on the cultivation of the silkworm in India. These articles, the first of which has appeared in the present number, will be of great interest to all who deal with this valuable and valuable product.

From and after the passing of this Act, in estimating the value of any raw silk or raw silk yarn or silk, whether or not the said raw silk or raw silk yarn or silk be manufactured, the worsted yarn shall be taken into consideration at such estimated value.

The silk trade is still in a flourishing condition.

The industry is being successfully introduced into other countries, and it is being improved in England and France, and in the United States of America.

The following are the conditions of the silk industry in India:

1. The mulberry and the mulberry cocoon grow wild and abundant in Assam throughout the whole range of the Himalayas.

2. The silk is reared in old Sinhalese literature only in connection with the mountain tribes of the Himalayas, chiefly the founder of the silk industry.

3. The silk trade of Assam has been artificially fostered by the Chinese, and the silk industry is now carried on in Assam.

4. Climate similar to that of Italy, China, and the south of France produces the best quality of silk in the Himalayan country.

5. No other country in the world is so rich in wild silk as India, producing every year a large quantity of silk.

6. The best Mulberry Cocoons can be naturally grown in a country free from all natural disasters, and the best quality of silk is produced in India.

7. The cocoons are reeled by women and children, and the silk is then spun and woven in the home.

8. The silk industry is being improved in England and France, and in the United States of America.

The results of the silk industry are: 1. The silk industry is being improved in England and France, and in the United States of America.

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Tariff News.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

January 29, 1876.

FRENCH TARIFF.

A COMPARED EXISTENCE OF RATES OF DUTY ON THE ORIGINAL PRODUCED RATES AND THE RATES ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

SILK YARNS AND FABRICS OF SILK.

Existing Conventional Tariff dates for Various kinds of silk yarns are as follows:

| Article | Existing Conventional Tariff rate | Per 100 lbs. | Fr. c.
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|

Yarns of Silk.

Yarns of silk are divided into four classes:

1. Single Silk Yarn.
2. Twisted Silk Yarn.
4. Other Silk Yarn.

Each class is further divided into different grades, according to the quality and quantity of the yarn.

Prices of Silk.

Prices of silk are quoted in terms of French francs and centimes, and are subject to seasonal fluctuations.

Fabric of Silk.

Fabrics of silk are further divided into different classes, according to the weight and texture of the fabric.

Prices of Fabrics.

Prices of fabrics are quoted in terms of French francs and centimes, and are subject to seasonal fluctuations.

European origin, manufactured with unbleached and not having received any preparation by dyeing or printing.

Fabrics of silk and unbleached silk in the same weight and same texture, 4 4 3 000.

Other articles, including clothing, or articles of clothing, 4 4 3 000.

All other articles, including clothing, or articles of clothing, 4 4 3 000.

 Duties on fabrics of unbleached silk.

Duties on fabrics of bleached silk.

Duties on fabrics of unbleached and bleached silk.

Duties on fabrics of unbleached and bleached silk, and all other articles, including clothing, or articles of clothing.
There are at present seen to be prospects in Mexico which deal exclusively or specially in silk goods. Four firms are already in operation in the city of Mexico, others are being started quite extensively on establishment devoted to the sale of silk goods.

WAGES IN MEXICO.—Writing on the subject of immigration into this country, M. Roy, French Attaché at Mexico City, says the laborers working on the mining industry, the manufacture of textiles (chiefly cotton) constitute the sole industry of any importance in Mexico. The labor force of 1836 is employed, according to official statistics, 70,271 men, 2,489 women, and 3,592 children. Total, 15,269, or 0.17 per cent. of the population, which was then 15,264,940. The value of the manufactures of cotton is estimated at almost exclusively the cotton. In the municipalities of the States of Puebla, Vera Cruz, and the Federal District. The workers earn from 3s. to 35s. per day, or an average of 26s. 6d. The wage of the women varies between 1s. and 2s., or an average of 1s. 6d. for the children of between 6d. and 1s. 6d. or an average of 1s. 6d.

TENTILE MARKETS.

COTTON.—MANCHESTER, FRIDAY.

In its general aspects our market has undergone little change. The sequel action of the trade in Liverpool and London, being quite decisive, desire to establish confidence amongst merchants and others, upon whom the activity of our spindles and looms mainly depends. It is reported on a steady basis, having been one of the important factors. By means of the considerable amount of trade being put through, as long as these fluctuations continue orders will only be taken on the basis of firm orders. This, however, is a fact that Liverpool will not see, or will not be influenced by; hence most harmonizing instructions, contrary to the opinions of home manufacturers. But beyond these causes of irritation both branches are likely to have assurances accentuated from another source. The textile revolutionists are becoming exceedingly bitter, and the chief ledley has issued a circular to all the branch associations requesting them to make shipments upon the employment for the most rigid compliance with the decisions of the recent Act of Parliament that came into force on January 1st. He specially urges them also to report to him or to the Home Office in London all evidence of the mills, as well as the other men, such as (i) matters, unprotection, and crippling, in order that either he or the Government officials may take such action as they consider the case calls for.

The most important orders are also being made upon this employment, and strikes are threatened in numerous instances unless the former do not comply with their establishment plans, or otherwise compel them to subscribe to the funds of the unions. In one instance it is reported they have offered to take the amount of subscription from the employer if he does not like to disburse the individual. A large number of disputes are arising on allegations that the material they are working with, which, considering the fact that the current cotton crop is the best crop that has been grown for many years, simply cannot be true. The outlook for the future is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and numerous individuals would gladly retire from the trade if the opportunity could be afforded them.

COTTON.—The figures of last week’s crop movements totaled only a small volume, yet there was so much hesitancy in the operations of speculators and others as to show that the thought of a great failing on official reports had much confidence in its permanence. A fair business was done in all cotton, Egyptian being strong and others steady. Prices are advancing in London, selling at a loss of 3½ points from the previous night. On Monday, the improvement was slight, being recovered, removing the loss of 15 points and improving upon that a further 1½ points, at which time the best business was done. For Egyptian there was again a good demand at improving prices, selling figures being quite on a par with the official reports, and the demand for Japanese being better than usual. For Egyptian there was again a good demand at improving prices, selling figures being quite on a par with the official reports, and the demand for Japanese being better than usual. On Tuesday there was again a collapse, owing to the fact that the official reports showing a great loss of confidence in the position. Futures opened weak upon a decline of 5 points, and subsequently lost 1 to 1½ further, at which they closed. In spot all goods were in very small request at unchanged or easier prices, with the exception of Egyptian, which was practically not seen, rather stronger. On Wednesday, one of the principal cotton days of the week, with the demand was experienced. Spot cottons of all grades were unchanged in value. Futures fluctuated within a range of 3 points, and closed with a loss of 1 point. Yester day there was a moderate demand for spots, and the tone became stronger at the close, resulting in a spot of unchanged prices. The spot fluctuations took place in futures, but kept within a very limited range, closing with a loss of 1 point.

The following particulars of the business of the week are from the report issued by the Liverpool Cotton Association:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Forward</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Re consolation</th>
<th>Export</th>
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<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>114,479</td>
<td>79,794</td>
<td>67,416,412</td>
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<td>Japanese</td>
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<td>8,512</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>178,930</td>
<td>87,758</td>
<td>69,846,040</td>
<td>1,370,019</td>
<td>105,239</td>
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The following are the official quotations from the same source:

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<th>G.O. L.M.</th>
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The following are the values of futures at mid-day, each day of every month, showing any variation of middle closing; (the figures are in lots of a penny.)

PRICE OF FUTURES AT 12:30 P.M. EACH DAY.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>January</th>
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YARNS.—The market moved by Liverpool last week had the effect of enabling a number of spummers to ease the burden of stocks under which they were laboring, and in other cases to effect sales at prices they had previously been unable to realize. Where, however, positive advances were made, it was found that they put a stop to business. On Saturday there was little attempt made to accomplish such business, as the higher cottons afforded no encouragement. The establishment was closed on Monday brought no change in the yarn market, in amount of stock or price. On Tuesday there was a perceptible diminution in the volume of the enquiries for yarns, mainly arising from the renewed break in Liverpool cotton prices. Buyers, both the home and export branches of the trade, stood aloof from such as for the moment, and this was a considerable distance. Those spinners who succeeded in relieving their burdens of stock last week opened with the feeling that a disappointment in the close. The tone remained firm throughout. In snow whites and of 7½ to 8½ on grey descriptions. The arrivals in time comprise 37,867 bales. Deducting what has been sold, the surplus is estimated recently at the same time the arrivals are 31,100 bales. At present arranged, the sales will average 400,000 bales. American yarins were in such demand, even though the closing of the Liverpool market, this afternoon, is looked forward to with some interest. It is generally believed that they will open firm. Slightes.


**LAX AND JUTE.**

DUNDEE, Wednesday, March 2nd. The market for jute is firm, and at the extreme prices of jute are still found requiring jute. From this day forward, business is done at 1s. 10d. and 1s. 5d. for 100 bales, and as the highest prices are paid. At the rates now current, although getting 1s. 10d. for 100 bales and 1s. 5d. for 100 bales, everybody has been able to make a profit, and a large percentage of the jute manufacturers, refusing to pay any further rise. It is clear as day that if jute is not to give in its prices years must still rise price per bale; and this is one of the main reasons why so many bales of raw jute are on the market. Some of the spinners have large stocks, others are buying jute day to day. There is, therefore, a great deal of diversity of opinion. Heads are firm, but manufacturers say it is quite impossible to get jute prices over the 1s. 10d. or £1 per ton, and the 1s. 15d. is difficult to get. There was a good deal less jute on the market.

**GOOD-DRY.**

Dry goods: Manchester.—There is a good deal of complaints that the market amongst manufacturers, that are able to pay off on time, is not so favorable as it was a few weeks ago. The reason for this is due to the high prices of raw materials and the difficulty in finding satisfactory materials. There is a scarcity of good goods on the market.

**THE TEXTILE MERCURY.**

January 30th, 19xx.

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**Gazette News.**


**Patents.**

**PATENT OFFICE.**


**SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.**

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**Joint Stock and Financial News.**

**NEW COMPANIES.**

**CRANZEY & CO., LONDON.**

88, Cheapside. Officers: The acquisition of the undertaking of the Cranzy & Co., and generally to carry on business in such manner as the undertakings shall be and are carried on by the said company, the names of the undertakings to be the names of the undertaking of the Cranzy & Co., with the exception of all the words "the undertaking of the Cranzy & Co." The name of the company is "The Cranzy & Co., Ltd.

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**Notes.**

Referring to the abstract of the patent, No. 1181, July 20th, 19xx, it is stated that the invention is in the nature of a new and useful improvement in the art of spinning, and that the said improvement is capable of being applied in the manufacture of cotton. The abstract states, "The said improvement is in the nature of a new and useful improvement in the art of spinning, and that the said improvement is capable of being applied in the manufacture of cotton."