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New Automatic Bobbin Winder,
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for showing the Various Styles of Machines for the Manufacture
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Ventilation and Mechanical Ventilation and Drying, and
Manufacturers of Drying and Mechanical Ventilation and Drying,
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obtained for their various machines, and that they are
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STRIKE RIOTS AT NELSON.

The disgraceful proceedings in connection with
the strike at Nelson, during which the mill
of the employer who is resisting the arrogant
demands of the strikers has been attacked,
the life of one of the overlappers endangered,
and the non-unionist weavers waylaid and
assaulted, prove to a demonstration—were any
such needed—that it is high time our judges
were given an opportunity to reconsider the
stupid pronouncement they made last year in
the Plymouth case, which has ever since been a
direct incentive to outbreaks of violence in
almost every instance of a strike. The cardinal
factor requires recognition that when a strike
takes place the workers themselves sever their
connection with their employer, and that both
he and they are at liberty to pursue any
means they like, to draw fresh workers and
to obtain new employment without let or
hindrance; and any interference with these
rights should be sternly repressed. Judges
who cannot see their way to affirm this principle
have only a very imperfect conception of the
law, and of their duty in administering it. The
local authorities of Nelson are having a
harassing time of it, and the community is
being involved in great expense, a large number
of police having been drafted into the town
to assist in preserving order. In this course
the mill will be paid for this, and the inhabitants
ought to have some power to compel the local
weavers’ union to pay it. At a meeting of weavers,
held on Monday night, the weavers present
rejected the terms of settlement agreed upon
by their representatives and the proprietors of
the Waikato Mill, at which the strike exists.
The unconditional discharge of an overwhelm
and of the non-unionists working at the mill is
now required. There is some talk among Nelson
manufacturers of a general lock-out in the town.
This is certainly a step that would be well
desired.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND THE CHICAGO
EXHIBITION.

Last week a meeting of the Committee on
Trade and Manufactures in connection with the
forthcoming Chicago Exhibition was held at the
offices of the Society of Arts. Mr. Charles Mal-
colin Kennedy, C.B., chairman of the committee,
who presided, stated that the applications for
space in the textile department at the Chicago
Exhibition were unsatisfactory, in consequence
of the low fees charged for it. The Committee,
therefore, decided to set aside a certain sum of
money for the examination of English goods
at the Chicago Exhibition, and to assist the
manufacturers of the United Kingdom to exhibit
their goods there.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEMES.

The public are hearing a great deal about
pension schemes of one kind and another at
present, and from one source and another.
This subject has arisen out of the socialist
agitation. The leaders of this movement have
always at their tongue’s end the dreadful fate of
the “worker” when sickness or old age steals
upon him. The provision society has made in
cases of the poor house, and the workhouse,
is constantly held up as a horrible bugbear,
as something at which every working man
and woman shudders, and as not to be tolerated.
Of course the people who speak and write on
this subject absolutely nothing about the
working classes. They say that the provision
they have made in cases of the poor house,
dead of becoming pauperized, which is looked upon
as a degraded and degrading condition. The
taint of pauperism clings to a family for a generation or two after the fact has ceased; and if the fact becomes known amongst their neighbors, it too often produces social stigmas. Hence the dread of the workhouse. But to the friendless aged, orphans, and those incapable from ill health or accident to do their own work, there can be no taint of disgrace. All such cases become the proper charge of society. But where such individuals have friends capable of undertaking their maintenance it is a social disgrace to them not to perform their duty. It is a social disgrace, and the taint of pauperism ought to adhere, when persons who are quite capable of maintaining themselves take advantage of the provisions made by society for others. It is also a disgrace, when, by self-induced distress, the idle, the dissolute, and the vicious are driven to seek the same harbour of American charity. A vote of workpeople, well to look down upon them. But in all cases there ought to be careful discrimination. It is the want of that spirit of self-help, the spirit of modern socialist of any importance or force. Therefore, before society is asked to assume the responsibility of making provision for old age pensions, it should carefully consider in and to what extent the existing arrangements have failed. Thus, we think, will be only to a very limited degree, and that the spirit of the case on which the socialists is trading is more from tradition than fact, being a remnant from the social views of the first half of the present century.

How Cotton Operatives Regard the Pension Scheme.

It seems from the manner in which the schemes for providing pensions for workpeople have been received that there is not much chance of their acceptance unless the State provides the whole of the fund. The workers will never, without the most serious resistance, submit to enforced thrift for the purpose of purchasing a deferred advantage. This disposition on their part has just been shown in a conspicuous manner by the way the employes have received a proposition of the kind from one of the largest firms, if not the largest and most profitable, in Lancashire. As already reported in their columns, the well-known manufacturing firm of Horrocks, Chaloner, & Co., of Bolton and Preston, a week or two ago tendered to their numerous employes the formation of a pension society for the payment of a weekly allowance in cases of sickness, for gratuity for those injured in accidents, relief during stoppages for repairs of medical aid, and medical, retiring gratuitous superannuation, insurance in case of death, and payment of funeral expenses. The firm proposed to contribute £1,000 a year, and the workpeople were to subscribe on a scale to be fixed by a committee. A vote of workpeople was taken in both towns, with an adverse result, 1,143 in favour of, and 2,557 against the scheme. The trades-union officials are against the pension proposals, because it is feared they will indirectly affect the wages, but it is said the matter is determined to persevere. In view of this fact, we believe we would prove typical of the reception that would be met with, either by individual or State proposals, we ask why should not the public take the matter as a whole, but a better case has been made out for doing so? We are approaching a general election, and the schemes that are so much discussed are the facts which professional politicians are talking, for the democratic and socialist vote. If ever such propositions are carried into effect, the funds will inevitably, under such a regime as prevails at the present, have to come out of the pockets of the middle and upper circles of society, the classes, not the mass. After the emphatic manner in which this scheme has been received, we may at least conclude it is not time the attitude taken up by the workers, and at last they have federated. Already it is said the local associations of cotton operatives will demand an increase of wages, something, though even then we are afraid that before it could assume large dimensions the trades-men of both sides would demand its distribution as constituting in reality a subtraction from the wages fund which ought to have gone into the pockets of their clients. And on their refusal the mills would certainly be struck. It will be prudent, we think, on the part of the management to reconsider their views in the light of the coming strike and the working classes and professional politicians.

The Wool Trade in Australia.

Our Sydney correspondent reports that when the mail left there had been an extremely busy week in the wool market, competition having been actively carried on. The wools coming forward were from the Monaro and other mountainous districts, and were inferior in point of character to the wools dealt in a couple of months before. Regularly the heavy merino was in scant supply, but American buyers competed keenly for the offerings on hand. The attention of the market not infrequently being drawn to the operations of the Americans in the Australian market. Their purchases now include new and old wools, which were not formerly imported largely by the United States. Medium wools for the Continent were required for trade. There was an occasional fall in prices of flocks, wools in motherly parcels, and cross-bred wools in staple, when not too coarse, or irregular, were still keenly sought by wool buyers. Yorkshire buyers, we are informed, have been the most desirable descriptions realising up to 2d. per lb. for fleece and 3d. per lbs. for lambs. Washed fleeces, wools, although meeting with a fair enquiry from speculative and Yorkshire exporters, were comparatively neglected. One or two dozen sound parcels had sold at up to 34/14, per lb., but the lighter and shorter grades were neglected. Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, have prepared the following interesting table dealing with the wool exports of wool from all Colonies for the current season as compared with shipments at a corresponding period in the preceding year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Wool Exports from July 7 to December 31, 1892</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the foregoing figures it will be noted that the shipments of wool for the current year were, at 31st ultimo, 158,272 bales in excess of last year’s export, and 98,982 bales in excess of the quantities shipped during the first six months in 1891, in 1890.

Threatened Crisis in the Cotton Trade.

Our Oldham correspondent states: "We should almost appear from what has transpired recently that we are on the eve of an important crisis in the cotton trade. For some years the operatives have been making good their organisations, and more recently have been increasing their funds and becoming dangerously aggressive upon the mills in control. While this has been going forward, the employers have been grappling as well as they could—mainly single-handed—with the forces which were arrayed against them by the wage-earners. Gradually they have come to see that the present combination was not the best and that the attitude taken up by the workers, and at last they have federated. Already it is said the local associations of cotton operatives will demand an increase of wages, something, though even then we are afraid that before it could assume large dimensions the trades-men would demand its distribution as constituting in reality a subtraction from the wages fund which ought to have gone into the pockets of their clients. And on their refusal the mills would certainly be struck. It will be prudent, we think, on the part of the management to reconsider their views in the light of the coming strike and the working classes and professional politicians.

American Linen: A Sad Farewell.

"Rummy covers" are numerous in this world, if we can believe Mr. Clegg, the eccentric cobbler who had the honour of driving Mr. Baldwin once on a day. Probably Mr. C. T. C. Woolham is of a similar opinion by this time. This gentleman, the reader may remember, had the honour of filling the post at the American continent a linen industry which should enable the United States, after supplying its own needs, to furnish the needs of the New World with flax fabrics, and thus to dispense with the products of European "pauper" labour. From the railroad magnetize an income of a dollar a minute through to the Hungarian and Italian labourer in the coal mines of Pennsylvania with his 65 cents a day, the citizen of the great and glorious Republic were to be clothed in American linen. The mower working for 15c, a week would be able to get his linen shirts made in America from an American fix. He would thus be spared the painful necessity of enduring the odious trafficking in the pauper products of Europe, which it was the object of the McKinley Bill to checkmate and destroy. Mr. Allan, seizing time by the forelock, appeared as an angel of light upon the scene at the very moment when America, peering anxiously through the mists of the Atlantic, awaited the coming of the savior who should clear the way preparatory to the establishment of the rabbler of an old story how Mr. Allan came, saw, and got the money to start a mill. Various rumours have been current for some time as to the progress of the scheme, most of which state that only the commonest goods had been produced, instead of the superior grades which were at first promised. Much of this is true, it is said, but it is bound to be unsatisfactory, so that the capitalists in
terested in the scheme must have been pro-
foundly disappointed. So it would seem, if a re-
port which appears in a contribution from New
York recently published is to be be-
lieved. In it the writer asserts that
the people here are deriving consider-
able amount of satisfaction from the fate which
has befallen Mr. J. Alan Carmichael (vic).
This gentleman was particularly anxious at the time
when the tariff was under consideration, and,
owing mainly to his misrepresentation of the
possibilities of manufacturing fine linens from
Americanized Irish linen, the American linen
industry is given their present shape. He paraded his great
experience gained on the other side, and so
impressed a number of Minneapolis capitalists
that one of them launched on a linen manufacturing
enterprise, built a large mill at Minneapolis, put
Mr. Carmichael in charge, and with a great
hurrah asked the country to stand and see
what great things would be done. The country has
not paid much attention to them or their works,
And it was as well. They never got beyond one
mill, and agreeably to the plans and schemes
had to import their flax for those. The Minneapolis
people have had enough of Mr. Carmichael, and
he is now seeking fresh fields in which to apply
Americanized Irish linen to his flax industry. The
mill company at Chicago, of which the way
nothing further has been heard, ought to afford
him good opportunity. The Minneapolis con-
cern, it is stated, has gone entirely on floor
flowing, and the American linen myth
numbers another victim. By "Mr. J. Alan Carmichael"
our old friend Mr. J. Alan Carmichael is evidently
mean. It will surprise many to hear of the fate which has
befallen that gentleman, whose letters, written
from Belfast prior to his departure for the States,
were of a very agreeing character. We save
some of these epistles, which had been
addressed to a New York firm, and it appeared
from them that Mr. Allan had a very lively
faith in himself and in the prospects of Amer-
ican linen. The Dry Goods Economist, thinking
it would be in with the swin, vigorously cham-
nings the miller and warned industry in
general, and of Mr. Allan in particular. After
the parade of parturition were over, the young
infant's prospects was watched most curiously.
And, alas! what do we hear? A corres-
donent comes forward at an opportune
moment. He pictures the situation in the fol-
lowing style, and from it draws an appropriate
moral:

If Drame Fortune won't smile, and troubles come fast,
If Providence gives rough not whacks,
Day think of the scheme now is a thing of the past
To produce American flax
When McKinley should work his pitch so high
Of Europe's productions the sale,
Americans ask, 'To make lines we'll try,
And also make Ulster look fair.'
So they built them a mill, subscribed all the cash,
And therefore no shoebagging.
Of serving rich tamils despite of coarse flap
But wot not a word about bagging.
Our hope today, tomorrow gone
Most likely are dead in an hour-
The truth of the proverb is proved by the fact
That shall now make seeking for flour!

Why Do Not LINEN MANUFACTURERS Build?

Many people would reply to the above question
by saying, "Because the American climate is
absolutely unsuited for the business." We
have from time to time published a good deal of
ancient theory on which would apparently seem to contradict
this view. We are not, however, prepared to
admit unquestionably that the answer given is a
true one. We think it is possible that the linen
industry can be carried on in the Northern
States, as it is in the Southern States, where
the climate is similar. The fact is, that the
American climate is not so conducive to
the growth of the flax plant as the Southern
climate, but it is possible that with the proper
methods of culture and management the plant
might be grown in the Northern States.

The EAGLE SKELETON:

From a discussion of this interesting subject
we turn to another, which, though relating to
the United States, is calculated to produce the same
effect as one would expect to result from a
perusal of some of the ancient commentaries of Artimus
Ward, Mark Twain, or Bill Nye. We are not
certain whether the Johnstown Tribune was aware of the intense
cURIETY of the language in which it was written, or
whether the editor concluded that no one would read it.
Speaking of the Chilian affair, the Tribune
suggested:

Great is Egypt. Once great because he is himself. Twice great because China confuses it and will not
demand his recall. And thrice great because he has brought upon his devoted head the impotent rage of
England.

John Bull is fully belligerent. His mouthpiece, the
St. James's Gazette, publishes an article on the relation
of the United States to the United States in the article"An
Irishman as a Diplomat," and then it goes along like a little boy, saying nothing except to call us
"Ilig, Ignorant Democracy." and to compare our
Government with the "Vast semi-Atlantic sapitunum,"
and, when the other side, England, says: "We don't
like you," we say that again. We don't ask you to come over
into our party, for we have no big mother and don't
need one; but just you come and half of the
Atlantic and let out a yawn like that, and we will
wear you down. And now the United States is twice
already, only more so.

We're up for down. England, you little, insignificant
bulldog of countries, and as for the rest of
the world, let it rest. Don't worry about us and
Chili. We're better friends than ever now, or will be, soon,
and Reciprocity is to use your own choice
language," a blooming success.

It won't do, Johnny. You're not in it, at all, and
you know it. You know you're about done for,
and that you don't turn, except in 'Darkest Africa' or
'Darkest England.' We may be an "Ignorant
Democracy."—"which we deny—but we are at the same
time a triumphant one, and Egarn said us. See?

Can the writer of the above be identified with
the pantomimist blockhead in the American
Pictorial? The Gazette price of wheat, which averaged
53c., during the period from 1856 to 1875, fell to 28c., 7d.,
in 1889, and was 96c., 10d., at the beginning of this year. Raw
Cotton, which was 90c. in 1854-55, fell to 28c., 7d., in 1889,
and was 96c., 10d., in 1889, and was 96c., 10d., at the beginning
of this year. Raw Cotton, which was 90c. in 1854-55, fell to
28c., 7d., in 1889, and was 96c., 10d., at the beginning
of this year. Raw Cotton, which was 90c. in 1854-55, fell to
28c., 7d., in 1889, and was 96c., 10d., at the beginning
of this year.
This table conveys its own lessons, which do not need elucidation from us. It shows clearly the slow but sure decline in prices of yarns and cloth. The table of these figures will no doubt be appreciated by students of the trade.

### The Yarn Trade of India with China and Japan

The story of the displacement of the Lancashire yarn trade with China and Japan in the lower numbers of yarns is one that does not need re-telling. It is simply a fact that where millions of pounds weight of this kind of yarn were formerly sent from this country to India, China, and Japan, not a bundle now goes, except of some special high-class quality made from high-quality cotton, and "spun down" to the required numbers. Our trade has been totally captured in this class of yarn by the Bombay mills, which not only supply the requirements of India, but also those of the other countries named above. To show the progress made we need only add the figures of the Bombay exports of Indian yarn to China, in which there has been a steady increase. We give the figures of each year from 1857:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports to Japan (Value in £)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>28,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>45,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>45,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>60,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>65,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>80,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>96,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>122,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>155,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>194,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>220,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>250,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>280,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Insurance of Lax and Hosery Factories

The policy-holder knows that the normal rates for lace and hosery factories have been doubled, and additional extras not enforced by the old tariff are now required under certain conditions. It may therefore be fairly assumed that the increase in rates will be from 120 to 140%, and, according to our contemporary, it seems to have been seen in the application of serious firs which have taken place in these rates during the last few years. A profit will be realised by the owners even with this advanced rating. Another important feature in the application of the 75% average clause to all assurances on machinery and stock. In respect of the warehouses in both classes, where the business has not been so unrestrained as in the factories, certain changes of rating also prevail but they are of any material nature.

### The Textile Mercury

The balance-sheet of Brunter, Mood, and Co., Limited, the great jute manufacturers, shows this feature for the half-year to be £2,54,000, out of which £60,000 is in ordinary dividend. The amount of the 75% is reserved, and 4% is carried forward. Last year we made a comparison between the profits of the firm and those of 100 of the Oldham Spinning Companies, much to the disadvantage of the latter. The comparison then made loses none of its force.
to gag the press of the country by suggesting boycotting. We quote the sentences following the quotation above.

Is it not the case that local papers are so fond of copying out employers' statements from employers' papers, when a matter has been brought up in a court, and a few minutes ascertain the facts from both sides for themselves, we need not stop to enquire? It is, however, a fact that local papers will do well to reflect on. Leaving the muddled grammar of the first sentence without comment, we may simply observe that such suggestions as that contained in the last sentence are, in our opinion, and the opinion of many trade unionists, and unfortunately, judging from the manner in which the local press, and even the more pretentious "dailies," ignore every opportunity of presenting the employers' sides of questions in dispute, and the way in which the sale every chance of giving publicity to the rubbish of tradeunion and socialistic croakers, we would seem that the suggestions are effective in securing the end they were made to obtain.

We quote next follows Mr. Mawdley through his "correct version of the matter," and see wherein it differs from our own. Says Mr. Mawdley—

November 2 months before the strike took place complaints in respect to the spinning were received from the men employed at Woodstock. Mr. Mawdley visited the mill at the time going through with the manager, concluded that the complaints were warranted in fact, and not in the old one. The manager was instructed to take some measures to improve the efficiency of the work, and to attend to the complaints. We have information in our possession and copies of the complaint. From this complaint, the original of which has been in our possession, and from which we have caused the copies to be made, there can be no possible difference of opinion upon Mr. Mawdley's statements and the facts. We should not have cared to refer to this had it not been for the purely gratuitous and uncalled-for insertion of Mr. Mawdley's statement that he called upon Mr. Watson, and asked for his company to the mill, but that Mr. Watson, however, had some private work to look after and had no time to leave that to attend to the employer's business. Mr. Mawdley was called upon at the time arranged for an arbitration meeting on another trade dispute in Blackburn, the parties to which were then arriving at his offices, and were seen entering by Mr. Mawdley himself. Of this fact he was also distinctly informed. Mr. Watson is one of the members of the Association. Such an inaccurate statement, therefore, comes with bad grace from a man having the charge of a mill. As the Association has on more than one occasion informed its members that the Association is the only body that shall be called upon to conduct these matters, and that any one who shall presume to do it shall be suspended from the Association, it would be unfair to ask that any one of the engagements that prevented him from keeping his appointments.

The following correspondence, read in connection with the other matter that has transpired, will show the public where the blame for this particular dispute really ought to be placed, and we venture to assert that it is simply typical of nearly every case that takes place.—

[Copy of letter sent to Mr. James Mawdley, secretary of the Operative Spinners' Association, Manchester, by Blackburn Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Blackburn, January 20th.]

Dear Sir,—I am very much surprised to hear from the Accrington Cotton Spinning Company, Lancs., Windhill Spinning and Carding Room hands have given a seven days' notice to leave work. You wrote me January 9th, saying there was nothing the matter. Mr. Oldfield, regarding this disturbance, told Mr. Mawdley that he had better take the mills over for the Operative's Association and work and them in their interests alone, and if, after paying such wages as themselves as they liked, there was anything left, he should be taken away. Mr. Mawdley replied that the allowance must be paid weekly.

Let our readers compare this statement with the advice of Mr. Mawdley, and we would ask the operatives to do the same. Mr. Mawdley did not state that the wage was paid weekly, and neither in his language nor bearing was there the slightest trace of the moderation in which he held his present position, and this statement as such a thing as a couple of weeks was given the management to get matters right. Further following Mr. Mawdley's statement, we find he next says—

At the end of that time complaints were again made to the effect that no improvement had taken place. Another week was allowed to elapse, making three weeks in all, when the manager visited the mill, with the same result as before. The manager was therefore told that time was out, and that one week's wage would be expected, if worse for ever.

The matter is one of great importance, and we earnestly beg to urge the importance of the case on the attention of the public.

17th February, 1893.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

February 27, 1874.

of it, much less made use of the expression imputed to Mrs. Mawdsley that the case would be tried before a committee of the North and North East Lancashire Spinners Society to-morrow, at the Hotel, at three p.m. If you would like to attend, or anyone representing you, I will see that you have the opportunity of having an interview.

(Signed) J.[...]

SECRETARY.

These matters are plain enough, and might be left to speak for themselves. They are, however, one or two points to which we would briefly draw attention. Mr. Kippax, we believe, never made any such admission about the centre working badly, as Mr. Mawdsley states. Mr. Mawdsley could not attend Accrington because he was sick, and his substitute, Mr. Whalley, the Accrington Operative Spinners' secretary, went through the mill as his substitute, and agreed with Mr. Watson that the work was not made a cause of no report on the matter of his agreement. Strong signs of a, of a secretary, with acting on his part, are, however, so uncommon, as we say, that the difficulty, which Mr. Watson emphatically denies. But even if the latter held and expressed that opinion, of what importance was it containing the fact that in the agreement the work was not made and, which he failed to report to Mr. Mawdsley? But it is not only at the Mawdsley, the manager, that fails to "turn up"; he equally disclaims the mark in Manchester, a sentiment that can only be attributed to a consciousness that he has a bad case which he cannot defend, and therefore evades all meetings. These facts are matters of Lancashire and those involved in the dispute should carefully examine and think over.

It being impossible to get Mr. Mawdsley up to the mill, the committee divided two of their members to make an independent visit to the mills and report thereon. The gentlemen selected were leading spinners in Blackburn and Burnley. They made a careful examination, and concluded that there was not the slightest justitication for any of the complaints made.

Met the employers' committee, and they were not inclined to make compensation in this case, but refused to admit that it was warranted. The men are now on strike; the incident being only one link in a chain of events which will in time, it is hoped, bring the employer to reason.

In their conclusion, as we have abundantly shown, employers were, as far as we have been justified. The public will be able to judge for themselves where the departure from reason occurs. Concluding:

Perhaps it is only fair to mention that the employers wanted Mr. Mawdsley to go through the mill again with two of his body, exclusive of Mr. Watson, which he (Mr. Mawdsley) was quite agreeable to do, so far as nothing what should be done in the future was concerned only. As the employers declined this offer, he on his part declined again to open the mill. The men were claiming extra pay for less than half the time the work was done, with the result stated.

We have now followed Mr. Mawdsley through his "correct version," and our readers will please judge for themselves whether or not his statement is the most "full, true, and particular account." They will have no difficulty in concluding from the evidence given above how he made a modest demand that all his statements were accepted and his demands be conceded up to this point, and then he will undeniable to accompany the employers deputation only one of his body and the manager to the indignity of excluding him, to which, of course, they declined to submit. Mr. Mawdsley was faced with the fact that his was the only statement that the work was bad: the manager and secretary, the mill, Mr. Watson (the employers' secretary), Mr. Whalley (the Accrington Operative secretary), and the two gentlemen deputed by the employers, all conveying that the work was not bad. To this Mr. Mawdsley replied that he did not care a jot for anybody's report; he had reported it bad, and he was not going to have his report questioned. He then pointed out to him that such arbitrary and unreasonable conduct could not be submitted to, and would lead to a severe punishment, which he would resent. "Well, we'll fight: you cannot; you've got no money, and we have."

We have been led to deal with this matter at this length in order that the public interested in this and kindred matters, and especially those directly affected by it, may not be misled astray by Mr. James Mawdsley's ludicrous bolus of the case, and we hope that the operatives will be wise enough to see that only the greatest injury can accrue to their interest by the same being continued in the lowing of such men as now enjoy their confidence.

NEW DESIGNS.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SPOT FIGURES.

A correspondent desires information respecting the above, and although we have in the past discussed many of these points at some length, the subject is such an extensive and important one that a brief resume may prove very serviceable.

The simplest method of arranging a spot in a design is to indicate the position of the pattern. Such an arrangement, however, is rarely resorted to, since, unless the spots are very far apart, the design loses its prominence to horizontal and vertical lines. Again, should the structure of the fabric be involved in the production of the spot, unevenness of tension in the warp will be fully developed, and cocked pieces will result.

The simplest and at the same time most effective method to use is that demonstrated in Designs 12 and 13, which is known as the "drop" system. In Design 12, a large surface of ground appears between each figure, this being the case when only small designs are being used as a very little detail, are used. Design 12 is most useful as indicating how a figure of more detail can be made to "cover" well in fact this Design 12 is hardly so much an example of spot distribution as of a scheme for figure arrangement.

The next step is the utilization of the 4-end sateen as illustrated in Design 12. Here little insight is necessary to perceive that the arrangement is only a slight modification of the previous one, being simply a figure arranged in reverse order.

On coming to the 5-end sateen a marked difference is observable. Two methods of constructing this are possible:—(1) Firstly, divide the page of cloth into equal five equal parts, both warp and weft, and, secondly, select the three positions by counting these parts. Then thirdly, insert a spot upon each ascertainment sateen position, taking care that each spot is inserted in relatively the same manner. (2) The other method is that illustrated by the diagram, in which the sateen positions are ascertainment connected by lines, and a figure is finally placed in the centre of each square thus formed. The 7, 8, 9, etc., sateen distribution may be effected in a similar manner.

Having thus dismissed the simpler arrangements, attention may be directed to the more intricate ones. Take, for example, the arrangement of a reversed figure. Here is ample room to go wrong, but care will render the matter extremely simple. The design must proceed in precisely the same manner as indicated above till he comes to the insertion of the spot or figure. Now let him carefully ascertain the centre of the figure, and in whatever position he places it, whether leaning to the right or left, let the centre, but he always on the same square in the sateen position. If this be carried out it is impossible to get wrong, but should care not be taken in simply reversing a figure, a defective pattern will result.

Another point needing attention is that, should the 5-end sateen be adopted as the basis for a reversed figure, it will have to be repeated twice in each direction. Of the four figures altogether, since, if only five figures are present in the
Other conditions than any dealt with above may possibly occur; such, for example, as arranging a given figure with a definite quantity of ground between it and the succeeding figure: but with the exercise of that somewhat rare faculty of common sense, the above instructions will prove ample. It may be as well to state, however, that the above method may be slightly modified under certain conditions, such as in the insertion of plain ground, when the moving of a figure, one up or down, may make the plain cut; in fact the designer should always be on the alert to seize upon such opportunities, for it must not be forgotten that a design is not free from defect till developed in the best possible manner.

**ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR A REVERSIBLE VESTING FABRIC.**

It seems that cotton fabrics suitable as vestings for general wear are becoming more popular, either for home or export markets; it is merely a revival of a manufacture in this branch of textile cloths of many long years ago. We venture, therefore, to submit an original design, which will produce a reversible vesting cloth, that is, of two differently coloured faces. A dobby will be required to work this design, on account of the round being 64 picks for a repeat, 15 shafts, 26-end draft. Of course the draft may be made simpler by extending the number of shafts. We have reduced the design to the lowest possible number, 20 shafts, which would make a less complex draft. There is a possibility of making the fabric in so many weights, either heavy or light, that it would be out of place to give a fixed quantity of materials for its production. A good cloth may, however, be obtained by using for warp 60's two fold 32s ends per inch, or 50 ends per inch, four in a dent; weft, 90 picks per inch of 40's dark spun cob. Warp pattern, end and end all through of white and a contrast, such as black and blue, or any colour, shade, tint, and hue, that will harmonise with each other, the weft at all times being as near as possible the same as the lightest tint in the warp. To make this more plain, we give patterns for warp: 1. Canary, 2. deep purple; weft all canary; 3. warp white, brown, then the weft would be all white; again, warp light fawn, 4. light blue, the weft would be all light fawn. One face of the cloth would be light ground, dark spots; the reverse, dark ground, light spots.
Machinery and Appliances.

PATENT QUICK-TRAVELER DRUM WINDING FRAME.

MAKERS: MERRIS, DODSON AND BARLOW, LIMITED, BOLTON.

In doubling-winding the importance of running the threads upon the bobbins at a uniform travee and making a bobbin of even surface is well known, and requires no special elucidation. Suffice it, therefore, to say that a high quality in the ultimate is impossible unless the work at this preliminary stage be properly performed. The attainment of this result greatly depends upon the manufacturer securing for it. When desired it is fitted with a brake motion to each delivery bobbin to prevent overrun running and the slack which without such appliance is liable to result. The winding bobbins are not required to be lifted from their bearings when broken threads are being placed up. When the reeling is made, one action removes the break and simultaneously starts the bobbins. Bobbins can be made on this machine in any size, from the smallest required up to six in. lift by six in. diameter, by simply changing the cam, and 3½ lb. of yarn can be put on a paper tube six in. diameter, weighing only 4½ lbs. This shews the great facility that the machine offers for yarn winding when the production is intended to be consumed in distant places. The productive capacity of the machine is very great, as is shown by the fact that it will weave 100 lbs. of 50's twist per drum per week of 54 hours.

Better tension for doubling or twisting, and ensuring improved working in warping mills. The bobbins are made with perfect selvages. The machine in its working requires less attention than most others, and produces only the minimum of waste.

It is needless to say anything of the quality of the material used in, and the high finish of, the machine, as the standing of the firm from whose establishment it issues is a sufficient guarantee in those respects. The firm will be pleased to give any other information required.

A New Ribbon Loom.—The Memoria de la Loire describes a new loom for ribbons, invented by MM. Cambill Bonn and FFB, of St. Etienne. It acts automatically, with no or very little attention on the part of the worker. If there is a fault, or if a thread of the warp is broken, or the movement of the shuttle is exhausted, the loom stops by itself, and thus attracts the attention of the worker, who is able to attend to several looms at the same time. The inventors claim that their system can be applied to the tambour and the Jacquard, as well as to any other loom, and that they have solved the problem of faultless and cheap production. Experiments continued for several months are said to have proved that it is possible with one of the new looms and one worker of only slight experience to produce as much as with six ordinary looms and six experienced workers, which means a saving of 10 to 15 francs a day on 700 metres of ribbon. This represents, on the Ribbons, at present values, which are worth about 15 francs per 100 metres, a gain of 10 to 15 per cent. in the cost of production.

The erection of the new cotton spinning mill for the Mauve lace Cotton Spinning Company, Lough, is being pushed forward, and already considerable progress has been made.
BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, etc.

INCREASING THE DYING POWER OF DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.

All the indications hitherto given of a possible improvement of dyeex extracts, with the exception of the patented method of Mr. McFarlane and Clarkson, have been expressed with great reserve. One method consists in an oxidation of the dye-extract, and subsequent neutralisation with sulphuric acid. An addition calcination of the dye-substances employed the extract treated with the bi-sulphite produced the most intense colours.

The use of ordinary alkalies, such as borax, ammonia, silicate of soda, although producing good results, is scarcely practicable; in the first place, because it would be very difficult to carry out without the fear of a partial decomposition of the latter; and, again, these alkalies, if acting for some time, have an injurious effect on the extract, which may be considerably weakened thereby.

It was not sufficient to produce the same effect by means of oxidation. In cotton printing chlorate of lime has been employed for some time, and this substance also produced very good results in the author's experiments. The solution of potassium chlorate can be mixed easily with the extract, and produces a very decided increase of the dyeing power.

The method, however, that is best suited to the combination of the hematin, provided the dye-woods had been previously extracted with the help of deoxidising substances besides ferrous sulphate. This substance is an excellent agent for the oxidation of all vegetable colouring matters. The solutions of dye-extracts, if mixed with a small portions of this salt, produced a much more solid shade on textile fibres more readily than with the use of oxygen, or iron. And a dye-wood extract previously with bi-sulphite, and afterwards, with nitrogen from ferrocyanide, produced tones on stripes mordanted calico that distinguished themselves particularly by their intensity and brilliancy. This was, however, also the case with wool mordanted previously with bicarbonate of soda (1/2%) and sulphuric acid, and finally dyed with this dye-wood extract. The black obtained showed a very full, velvety, black shade, which, when compared with a sample dyed under the same conditions with pure extract, presented a difference of 15% in the dyeing power; i.e., 15% more of the pure extract has to be used to reach the intensity of the colour obtained on wool with dye-wood extract and potassium ferrocyanide. But even then the latter had the finer and purer shade.

The method of dying is very simple and goes as follows:—The dye-wood is employed dry, and cut across the grain, with the greatest possible care of avoiding the presence of many dusty particles. For the extraction the作者 makes use of three apparatus, four of which serve for direct extraction, and are, therefore, filled with wood, and emptied after the extraction has been repeated twice, and are again filled with wood; while the fifth apparatus remains filled with boiling water, and is under a certain pressure, which causes the transference of the liquor and the filling with fresh water to the other copper. Each extraction lasts fifteen minutes, with a pressure of 30 lbs. To the extractor, freshly filled with wood, is indicated a common salt, sulphite, or bisulphite is added in aqueous solution, and afterwards weak (0.5%) boiling wood liquor or for the latter is caused to enter the vase. After the extraction is completed, the liquor is transferred into a trough, from which they are either drawn up into the vacuum apparatus, or where they can be condensed by condensing so as to settle. The application of the latter method requires very large plant (bodies or tanks). From these tanks the liquor is caused to be conveyed by a red-wooden vessel directly into the vacuum apparatus. (The evaporation of the extracts of 60°C., in open vessels, whereby an oxidation of the colour matter is prevented (from the beginning), must be absolutely avoided; when the extract has reached the required strength (for instance, 15°C., but for yellow), the solution of the red precipitate is drawn up, and the vacuum is removed. In this consists the whole method of manufacturing an improved extract of this kind. The quantitative addition of potassium chlorate is regulated by the quality of the extract and the colour matter. With red-wood, fustic, and similar extracts, also, much stronger extracts are obtained; and on wood and cotton mordanted with alum considerable increase is obtained. But the method is carried out essentially on the actual colouring principle of logwood. This is obtained by precipitating a mixture of logwood, acetic acid and alum, and then treating the precipitate with sodium carbonate. The idea may lead to the preparation of a hematin on an industrial scale at such a price as will enable it to be used on a large scale for dyeing purposes.

METHODS OF WOOL DYEING.

Practice and Results.—(Continued from page 155)

2nd Method. Stiffing and mordanting.—This method consists in first treating the wood with a solution of ordinary alum, and then treating the material of the mordant required to develop and fix the shade. This method is more particularly suited to wool, as it is generally treated with logwood, madder, gamboge, etc., the colouring principles of which have some affinity for the wool fibre, and it will develop and fix the shade of the wool. This method is not suitable for the application of the dizarine colours. The stiffing and mordanting is carried out in the same manner as in the previous method. The wood having been stiffed, it is lifted, the mordant, such as alum or logwood, is added, and the wool is re-entered into the bath. This method cannot be considered a good method of working with woollen stuffs, and will not develop and fix the shade of the wood, nor be fast, but there is usually a considerable loss of colouring matter, as the wool in no case absorbs the whole of the dye stuff from the bath; what excess is left combines with the mordant when the latter is added, forming an insoluble colour lake, which falls down to the bottom of the dye-vat and is wasted; or it may go upon the wood in a brown, uniform form, and cause it to rub badly and come off in milling. Then it is rather difficult to dye to shade, much too uneven, and the dyes tend to bleed, because the dyer has little control. Working as he does with dyes of unknown colouring power, the scale may vary from very dark to very fresh batch of material, it is evident that although the same quantities may be used, the results will not be the same. A deep dye of no matter what shade may not come up deep enough, even if dyed with a large quantity of dye-stuff, because the mordant in the vat will prevent the colour matter from being properly extracted, and only a part of that which is extracted is fixed on the wool, the rest being thrown down in the dyebath, and partly on the particles of wood themselves, when log, wood, camwood, etc., are used in the form of chips or powder. Dyers being well aware of this, but when mistakes occur of bringing up to shade with soluble dyestuffs—arch, indigo extract, and such like.

This method, as stated above, is very wasteful, not only of dyestuffs, but of mordants. In no case does the wool swell the matter from the bath, the unabsorbed portion goes down to the bottom of the bath, and when the mordant is applied, it is carried off once more to the bottom of the bath, the evaporation of the dyestuff, the dye-bath is charged with a large quantity of colour matter in unusable form. The method is suited to materials which require a large addition to the colouring matter, and especially to the prevention of pollution of rivers. Two dangers arise from dyes-works add to the apparent pollution to a very considerable extent, dyers will have to pay much higher prices for their materials, and the addition of that of stiffening and saddening in one bath.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

February 27, 1876.

The principle of dyeing by stuffing and soddening out the use of two separate baths; in fact it is done in the case of dyeing a catch-brown from catch and bichrome-matter, the latter being applied in a bath of the dye-wood for a short time, then rinsed, and the colour is developed by passing it into the finishing bath of the matter of the brown dye. By this method, the baths, which are never quite so large as those necessary in the case of the usual process, and which need only requiring about 2 1/2 to 3 of the original quantity, is to be added for each succeeding bath of goods. In some cases, as in the case of catch, old baths work better than new ones.

The advantage attributed to this method of working is that arising from economy of dyestuff and mordant, and the reduction in the pollution of the stream on which the works are situated. The disadvantages are that the cost of labour is increased by the use of two baths instead of one, and that the shades obtained are not always so full as with the one-bath method. This, of course, can be remedied by running the goods twice through the one bath; which, however, adds to the cost of the process; but there is this remark to be made—the shade can be better brought up on the one-bath process. It is not easy in some cases the methods of mordanting dyeing, and the nature of the process is much better understood in the case of using the dye-wood for a short time, then rinsed, and the colour is developed by passing it into the finishing bath of the matter of the brown dye. By this method, the baths, which are never quite so large as those necessary in the case of the usual process, and which need only requiring about 2 1/2 to 3 of the original quantity, is to be added for each succeeding bath of goods. In some cases, as in the case of catch, old baths work better than new ones.

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February 27, 1862.

INTERESTING VIEW.

Mr. C. F. Cooper, having charge of the issue of grist and flour, has been appointed the chief agent of the new flouring mills erected by Messrs. B. C. & Co., at the Texal Mill, near the factory, and will be in charge of the operations of the mill.

THE TEXILE MERCURY.

THE MILLIES.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the house and yard of the Millies, near the railroad, and caused considerable damage. Fortunately, the fire was quickly extinguished, and no one was injured.

THE NEW MILLIES.

The new millies, which are being erected near the railroad, are expected to be completed in a few weeks. The millies will be operated by Messrs. B. C. & Co., and will be the largest and most modern millies in the district. The millies will be equipped with the latest machinery, and will be able to produce a large quantity of flax at a low cost.

THE TEXILE MILLIES.

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Scottland.

Aberdeen.

The Rev. Henry Williamson of Dunbeith, a notorious stalker of the 1st foot of the 3rd, was accidentally killed on the 26th last week, at the instance of the Aberdeen branch of the Dunbeith and District Mill and Factory Protective Union. The connection of the organisation of the female factory workers, under the auspices of the Dunbeith and District Mill and Factory Protective Union, had been in progress for some time. The work of the committee was quite satisfactory and the workers were getting on well with the agitation, and they were quite satisfied with the result. The workers were quite satisfied with the result. The directors of the mill were delighted with the progress of the agitation.

Kirkcaldy.

Macleod's Mill, at the east end of Kirkcaldy, is to be re-opened as a spinning mill by Mr. M. Macleod, who has just leased the premises for the purpose. The mill was last occupied by Messrs. Swan Brothers.

Ireland.

Ballymenash.

The committee of the flax market have issued a circular to the farmers, urging them to give up the practice of selling their flax in small quantities, stating that if they have received interest from several large firms, who send layers to the market, unless this plan is continued, they will not buy it; and in the interests of the trade, they are asked to take some sensible advice, as should layers stop coming to the market, they would be obliged to take whatever price was then offered.

Dunbeith.

Mr. W. P. Patterson has received the following note from the firm of Messrs. Moodies, Dunbeith: "What you stated at the annual meeting about the readjustment of one of our workers was perfectly correct. At the time this notice was sent, the worker was under a criminal investigation, and was not found guilty. He has been discharged and is now working fairly well."

Dundee.

Yestock week, 3,000 tons of jute estoons were disposed of for the public auction in the warehouses of Menzies, Fleming, Douglas, and Co., Traders Lane, Dundee. These estoons were sold at £9 per ton. The remainder of the material was withdrawn.

An adjourned meeting of Dundee jute spinners and manufacturers was held yesterday in the Royal Exchange to further consider the proposal to pay the millers 10 per cent of the value of the yarn, and on the 2nd of the month by closing them on Saturdays. There was a large attendance of manufacturers being represented. Mr. Alexander Henderson presided. The committee, which was appointed last Monday, reported that they had visited the firms which had not previously agreed the arrangement expressing their willingness to carry on their works on a short time, with the result that, after laying the whole question before these firms, they had agreed to continue the work, and to pay the millers as usual.

The committee at the same time re-asserted that the manufacturers in Tayport and Montrose had agreed to join in the Dundee scheme. The meeting re-asserted that every manufacturer in Dundee had decided for short time, and that they were quite as well off as they had been in the past. The Secretary reported that the manufacturers in Tayport and Montrose had agreed to join in the Dundee scheme. The meeting re-asserted that every manufacturer in Dundee had decided for short time, and that they were quite as well off as they had been in the past. The Secretary reported that the manufacturers in Tayport and Montrose had agreed to join in the Dundee scheme. The meeting re-asserted that every manufacturer in Dundee had decided for short time, and that they were quite as well off as they had been in the past. The Secretary reported that the manufacturers in Tayport and Montrose had agreed to join in the Dundee scheme. The meeting re-asserted that every manufacturer in Dundee had decided for short time, and that they were quite as well off as they had been in the past. The Secretary reported that the manufacturers in Tayport and Montrose had agreed to join in the Dundee scheme.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY. 159.

factory result in the end. Of course this sort of
litigious quarrels, even if they should hardly be regarded in the same light in the com-
mercial community. What is wanted is to save them from the sort of thing, for the real
object of Trib-
unals of Commerce in connection with all our
Chambers of Commerce, and the reten-
tion of those trades for arbitration. Already
there are a number of such tribunals in existence,
and we would urge upon all parties who may be unfor-
gettable in becoming involved in such
disputes to have resort to them if possible in the
first instance. Of course where people are
meaning to evade their just liabilities they will
refuse to go before them. In such a case there
is nothing left but the law courts, of which there
is too much complaint. We may illustrate the
value of the former institutions by adducing
the experience of that of Paris for instance.
In accordance with custom, the President of
the Paris Tribunal of Commerce, the members of
who are elected annually by their fellow-
citizens for settling commercial disputes, at the
first meeting in the current year, delivered an
address, passing in review the work done by the
tribunal during the past year. The figures which he
gave for the number of cases heard by it in 1894 was
35,723, or 1,487 more than in 1893, and of those
which were not decided, 5,967 were disposed of by
the end of the year. A very strong proof of the
competency of this tribunal is afforded by the
fact that in the latter year 11,926 were lodged
against its decisions, and that only 239 of those were
successful. The number of cases referred to
tribunal, and actually disposed of, was 43,519 in 1894.
We have no information as to the costs of the
presentment of cases, but that they are
indefensible and that they have been much less than those of our own
cumbersome machinery, and with results far more
satisfactory.

CARDROOM TRADES-UNIONISM.

Mr. Mullin, secretary of the Amalgamation of
Card and Blowing-Room Workers, has, we
observe, been directing a little attention to, and
criticising, The Textile Mercury. The point he
has touched on was a very minute one, relating to
the construction of a sentence. It may or may
not be correct; we have not taken the trouble to
refer to. If Mr. Mullin wants something to do,
we can find him matter of more importance, and
more capacity and official status. Will he be
likely to make it clear how the poor non-
unionist workers who have to conduct themselves in
the light of the treatment indicated by the
following correspondence, the original of which
has been published in the possession, and from which
our copies have been made. We omit the
names and dates given in these documents in our
treatment, and any reader may accept our
affirmation that the documents are genuine, and
the transcriptions are correct.

CARD AND BLEWING ROOM OPERATIVES’ ASSOCIATION.

Mr. R. A. A. B., February 29, 1895.

To the President of the above-named Association,

This, it is observed, is a notice of expulsion with
the signature of Mr. Jones, the "expelled" person receives from the same
society the following:

CARD AND BLEWING ROOM OPERATIVES’ ASSOCIATION.

Delia M.

Am directed by the Committee of the
above Association to draw your attention to a
resolution which has been passed by the members
of the society, namely: "To strike work
against all those persons who, whilst employed in
the business, and who are not unionists to become
members of their trade society.

You will be able to see your way
to join the Association at an early date, and thereby
avoid placing yourself in a very unpleasant
position.

I remain your obedient servant,

Will Mr. Mullin kindly inform his constituents and
others outside the pale of his confederacy of
associates what they are to do in order to
keep in hand and their fellow-workers’ good
will and the interests of the trade? Surely he is
some means to be found as a practicable substitute for such
"kicking of the bucket," for the days of the Tribunal may be
continued indefinitely, and in that case would become unpleasant.

BLACKBURN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Lieutenant Jephson on the Development
of Africa.

The annual meeting of the West and District
Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday
of last week in the Committee-room at the Town
Hall. There was a large number of members of
and of the general public, including a number of Indians.
Address, Henry Harrison, J. F., President, occupied the
chair.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the
amusing year: Messrs. Richardson, A. P. R. A. B., James Balloch (Durrow), J. Whitaker, W. B. L. A. B., J. Hacking, J. E.
Sharpe, and Henry Livesey.

The President’s Address.

The President’s address to the annual dinner, said the business that has engaged the attention of the Chamber during the past year of major importance, is the new French tariff, railway rates and charges, the Companies Amendment Bill, development of our markets with Western States of the United States, McCulley’s Bill, Indian factory legislation, fluctuation of exchange, extension of sales, of the rights of importation of British goods into China, and Imperial Federation. Many minor matters requiring notice have had the careful attention of the Board, but require no particular mention on this occasion. The Chamber has not yet received a copy of the new French tariff, which is the latest development of Continental policies, but there is no reason to doubt that the Bill at present under consideration in the House of Commons is substantially the same as already submitted to us. It is a hostile and unfriendly Bill towards this country, towards our shipping interests, to our engineering wools, cotton, silk, and other manufactures. The averaged high rate, and that based upon a power delegated to the Exchequer of Government of the day to fix the rates of imports, with power to bargain with foreign Governments for exceptional terms for the privilege of the minimum rate. Our Government having no power to give, our power of negotiating for exceptional treatment are nugatory. This matter was properly discussed in a Chamber regret in the report that the results of its labours have not been satisfactory. They can only have succeeded in the reduction of the rates. The railway companies generally have sustained their position and gained small advantages. The Companies Amendment Bill is a tax upon the commerce of the Chamber, and the one, with Mr. Malan, M. P., has been apologized by the Mexi-

The development of trade with Western
and Southern China is a matter of importance. It has
been settled in the letter by Mr. Holt-Hall at the last annual meeting. That address has had the
careful attention of the Chamber, who see the high commercial and tariff duties of the views laid
down by Mr. Hallott. During the past year the Chamber has had under its notice the projected
railway from Mandalay to Kunkn Ferry, on the river Salween, and on the consideration of this scheme they are of opinion, that Mr. Hallott, in the
contact Eugon or Matang with Sumawa, which lies to the east of the great Irrawaddy river, is a far
more comprehensive, important, and complete plan of the development of trade with Southern China
than the suggested railway to Kunkn Ferry, and success with the entire approval of this Chamber. A
railway from Rangoon and Karenni through the British Shan States to Saimawa would have the
great advantage of a fair footing for

I remain your obedient servant,

Blackburn Chamber of Commerce

The rating of McCulley’s Bill, so important in all of us, is as just and necessary, has the approval of the Chamber, and no effort has been spared to place it at the National Stock. This Bill has given wide-reaching significance to the manufacturing
interests of this country, but its technical nature has baffled lawyers and ministers, in leaving a Bill that would do no injury to the various trades and commerce ministries that affect its incidence. A deputation from the Chamber attended a meeting of almost all the industries interested in the Bill at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Sir W. H. Houldsworth, whose support was received with interest in the table of that meeting, with the whole of the omissions raised by hostile critics in Parliament.

Indian Factory Legislation has also received the attention of the Chamber, but it is with the extreme to the outside world.

In the Indian railway extension, we ask your attention
the branch route on the line of the last year’s annual report and the last annual report.
This very serious question merits and demands our careful attention to the interests of the people of our Province of West Bengal. The effect of this measure, it is believed, will be much less serious than the figure given by Sir John Gorst in his address at Liverpool, the total length of railways in India last year was 17,700 miles, in 1894, 20,410 miles, the length belonging to companies guaranteed by the Indian Govern-
ment. These 5,000 miles are the property of the
Government. The rate of increase during the last six years has averaged 15.25 miles a year, and 7.75 miles a year, or 27 times the size of England and Wales—a large account for the Indian Government to publish. The expenditure per annum is a little over ten million rupees, or about 1 million pounds sterling. This sum is a truly enormous expenditure in a country so dependent on railways and where the population is rapidly increasing. We also consider the absolute and immediate necessity for railway extension in India, and the expenditure plans for the next 20 years. But the appeal to the Government for consideration of the situation, the encouragement of the railway companies, and the underlying the country.

The Chamber has been in communication with the
Indian Government in regard to the importance of our
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Mr. Jephson, who was received with applause, said he was engraven with the idea of commerce and communication. A great deal of trade and commerce, in its various forms, was carried on in the interior, and Mr. Jephson was of the opinion that if the interior of South America were more favorably situated, its commerce and trade would be much more extensive. He took the view that the interior of South America was not sufficiently connected with the outside world, and that the commerce and trade of the continent were not as extensive as they should be. He thought that the interior of South America was not sufficiently developed, and that the commerce and trade were not as extensive as they should be. He thought that the interior of South America was not sufficiently developed, and that the commerce and trade were not as extensive as they should be. He thought that the interior of South America was not sufficiently developed, and that the commerce and trade were not as extensive as they should be. He thought that the interior of South America was not sufficiently developed, and that the commerce and trade were not as extensive as they should be.

The Rev. Mr. Jephson, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Jephson, said that the suggestion of the other Mr. Jephson was not to be lightly dismissed, and that the Government should take steps to promote the commerce and trade of the interior of South America.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

February 17, 1872.

vast tracts of land to this country. The difficulty of raising the money was nothing compared with the difficulties that Mr. Sankey and Mr. Jephson had to encounter. As the result of a string of Town Pubs—Mr. W. Thompson and Mr. Redmayne supported the proposition, which, on being carried, was earned with applause, and Mr. Jephson, in acknowledging the compliment, said it would be a good thing if some of the banks would consider raising money. Some Chambers of Commerce had adopted resolutions suggesting to the Government to grant a sum of money at moderate interest for building this railway. If they did the same, that would be the best thing. But the Government had done nothing so far.

Mr. William Barbour, of Paterson, connected with the Paterson Banking Co., which is the elected treasurer of the National Republican Committee, Mr. Robert Barbour, of the same city, returned home from Europe about the middle of December.

ERATIS—In the note on "The Southern Planter and Cotton Prices" in this week's issue, the figures of the imports in 1874-1875 were given as £ sterling instead of £.

The Policy Holder bears that the new Woolen Mill Tariff has been raised far too high little time.

The new Cotton Mill Tariff is to be hauled with general satisfaction in Yorkshire and much as it prevents the official into the same de-

The Secretary's report states that any remission of duties on carpeting or floor cloths in Mexico, the West Indies, or any of the Central American States, would be reckless and raw materials are taxed so heavily, the drawback clause being hedged with extraordinary conditions with which manufacturers say they cannot comply. Table and stair-cloths and linoleum goods being made on cotton foundations of domestic manufacture, and consequently unabated, are in better position, Ridder and other carpet centres in Great Britain, as well as Kirkcaldy, would do well to note this complaint amongst representa-

The report of the Bureau of Statistics on imports during the years ending 1839, 1849, and 1850, shows an increase of about 5,000,000 lbs. in the quantity of third-class or carpet wools imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1871 as compared with the preceding year. But this increase in the amount of imports is not accompanied by an increase in their value, the figures showing instead a slight decline. There are two reasons for this, one being the general fall in wool values, the other the large proportion of unsecured wool in the imports of wool for the use of our carpet manufacturers during the fiscal year 1870. The importing of wool in the unsecured condition means the payment of freight, cost of bank and insurance, but this waste of labour and money has been forced upon the carpet trade by theambiguous way in which the Department of the present tariff and the strained interpretation which the Treasury Department has given to the terms "secured" and "unsecured." Mr. Samuel Horner, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in producing his first carpet, 1409 in length, after having invested $100,000 in machinery. Before the 1st of May he expects to have three machines in operation, turning out 1,500 to 2,000 pairs of curtains weekly.

The stock of lace curtains and curtain nets carried at the London branches of Woolford, Mosley, and Clifton, Limited, amount to a stock at auction on the 3rd inst. by Field, Chapman, and Turner, at their new salerooms, 80 and 82, Leonard-street, Woolford, Mosley, and Clifton, netted curtains, have been reduced into liquidation a few weeks ago, hence the sale. The offer, consisting of 20,000 pairs of Nottingham curtains, 4,000 pillow shams, and 255 pieces of curtain nets, was put to the order of the sheriff for the liquidation expenses. The sale was peremptory, and consequently the goods were disposed of, the prices realized being very fair in the cheaper grades, while the finer goods went at lower prices.

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The Textile Mercury

February 16, 1860

LEEDS.—Wooden cloth manufacturers are experiencing a good all-round demand, but while the turnover is large, it is certain that goods are much below the level at which they can be sold, as the advanced prices charged are much less than those realized only a few weeks back. As a result, the manufacturers are making large losses, and are compelled to cut their prices in order to meet the competition. The demand for worsteds is still strong, and prices are being advanced. The silk trade is still languid.

Hosiery and Lace.

NOTTINGHAM.—The weather has continued unfavourable to any development of business in the hosiery and lace trade, which is still very depressed. The prices of the shipping trade are also languid, as orders are not forthcoming from American and other countries. The demand for cotton stockings is still weak, and there is a large surplus of goods on hand. The prices are consequently maintained at a very low level.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.

GLASGOW.—Masters, Ramsay and Co., worsted brokers, in their report dated 23rd February, say:—There has been a very active business in the worsted trade for the past week. The home trade is still quiet, and there is only a moderate quantity of goods going to the Continent and to the United States. The prices are very steady, and there is no tendency to the trade to improve. The worsted trade is still very quiet, and there is no sign of any improvement in the near future.

DROUGHT AND TUBE.

Dundee, Wednesday.—The market continues in a most unsatisfactory state. Prices are only going down, and the manufacturers are losing money. The demand for goods is still very limited, and there is a large surplus of goods on hand. The prices are consequently maintained at a very low level.

Dry Goods.

MANCHESTER.—There is a quiet feeling this week, retailers' orders having proven unsatisfactory. The weather is still very cold, and the demand for goods is still very limited. The prices are consequently maintained at a very low level.

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Yarn.—The cheaper report of the market, to which cotton, which was last week, was subject, was in great part caused by the examination of the results of the week, the effect of which was more pronounced in cloth than in yarns. On Saturday, the manufacturers of worsteds and cottons found that the market was lower than at any time. Prices were the subject of much discussion, and prices were advanced. The yarn trade is still very quiet, and there is no sign of any improvement in the near future. The demand for goods is still very limited, and there is a large surplus of goods on hand. The prices are consequently maintained at a very low level.

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and were among the cheapest woods, but exhibited a decided weakness in the close, white fibres, which had declined less markedly, remained weak and irregular in size. Fragmentation of quality, of course, results from Young perfection of teak by the teak and to the overripe logs and sand as well as from the want of use. The wood is as follows:

longitudinal section.

St. James’s Square, Manchester.

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Patents.
TEXTILE MACHINERY, APPLIANCES, &c.—DIRECTORY OF MAKERS.

Auctioneers:
Ridgno, Edward, and Son, Blackburn, and Manchester.

Bandings, Tape and Tubular:
Robinson, Thomas, Blackburn.

Batting:
Roddens, Belting Co., Manchester.

Bobbins, Spools:
Dixon, John, & Son, Stockton, near Keighley.
Fleming, John, & Co., Liversedge.
Liversedge, Henry, Limited, Blackburn.
Wilson, Brothers, Limited, Holme, Blackburn.

Boilers:
Foreman, J. & Sons, Stanleybridge.
Galway, Limited, Manchester.

Brading Machinery:
McClelland & Halverson, Manchester.

Calenders:
Hall, Robert, & Sons, Burry.
Hoyle, R. & Sons, Limited, Halifax.

Card Cleaners:
Cyte, Joseph, Brothers, Huddersfield.
Wise & Ingam, Leeds.

Card Grinding Machinery:
Jones, Duckinfield.

Cement, Mineral Fulfills:
Fox and Williams, Manchester.

Chaining Machine:
Hill, W. & Co., Rochdale.

Cop Tanks:
Lodge & Co., Oldham.

Cop-Tubing Apparatus:
Jagger & Co., Oldham.

Cotton Driving Rolls:
Hart, Thomas, Blackburn.

Crystaline:
Kesey & Sons, Duckinfield.

Doffing Comb Motion:
Brooks & Duxey, Manchester.

Driving Rolls, Bandings, &c.:
Hart, Thomas, Blackburn.

Drying Machinery:
Hall, Robert, & Sons, Burnley.
Whiteley, W. & Sons, Huddersfield.

Electric Lighting:
Woodcock & Rawson, United, Ltd., London.

Emery Filing:
Densfield Brothers, Oldham.

Engines:
Goodfellow, Jas., Hyde.
Hargreaves, & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.

Filtering Carriers:

Fire Hose:

Fire Pumping Engines:
Wilson, Dampening Co., London and Manchester.

Fasten Cutting Machines:
Weaver, John, and Sons, Hawkley, Huddersfield.

Humidifiers:
Matthews and Yates Manchester.

Hydraulic Presses:
Dickinson, Wm., & Sons, Blackpool.
Hall, Robert, & Sons, Burnley.

Hydro Extractors:
Barclay, Thomas, and Sons, Huddersfield.
Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow.

Indicators:
Orme, W., and Co., Oldham.

Jaccard and Card Cutting Machinery:
Ayrton, Wm., and Co., Manchester.
Derry & Co., Manchester.

Knothole Machinery:
Harwood, W., Manchester.

Looms, &c.:
Butterworth and Dickinson, Burnley.
Dickinson, Wm., & Sons, Blackpool.
Heckel and Co., Burnley.
Hall, Robert, and Sons, Burnley.
Huntington, Hallworth, and Co., Dobcross, Oldham.

Looms, &c.:
Liversedge, Henry, Limited, Blackburn.

Machine (Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, &c.):
Jagger, John, & Sons, Limited, Manchester.
McCowan and Hadow, Manchester.
Peat, Brothers and Co., Limited, Oldham.
Tuttlefield & Hallworth, Burnley.

Machine (Cotton Preparation, Spinning, Doubling, &c.):
Ayrton, W., & Co., Manchester.
Derry, J., Manchester.

Machinery (Sewing and Carding):
Sykes, Joseph, Manchester.

Machinery (Tins):

Machinery (Thread):
Derry, & Co., Manchester.

Machine (Sickness, &c.):
Dickinson, Wm., & Sons, Blackpool.
Hall, Robert, & Sons, Burnley.

Mechanical (Drawing, &c.):
Sykes, John, and Brothers, Huddersfield.

Machine (Sizing, Filling, &c.):
Dickinson, Wm., & Sons, Blackpool.
Hall, Robert, & Sons, Burnley.

Machinery (Woolen and Worsted):
Brooks & Duxey, Manchester.

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Brooks & Duxey, Manchester.

Patents, W. P. THOMPSON & CO.:
Delegate for the manufacture of Patent and Engineering Trade Marks and Devices.

Picking:
Stahl, Thomas, Bolton.

Pistons:
Lancaster and Tonge, Pendleton.

Pullers:
Richard, Geo., and Co., Broadheath.

Sizing and Filling Preparations:
Adle, Tinkerton, and Co., Blackburn.

Smoke Consumers:
Bonn-po, Manchester.

Sprinklers, Automatic:
Lawson, Taylor, and Co., Manchester.

Steam Traps:
Lancaster and Tonge, Pendleton.

Temper, etc.:
Bennett, James, and Sons, Keighley.

Warping Machinery:
Becsig, J., Manchester.

Waste (Cotton) Picking Machinery:
Brooks, Burnley.

Wool Extractors:
Jarman & Son, Huddersfield.