is said to have received a trial order for Canadian tweeds from a Yorkshire house, and \"repeats are promised if the goods satisfy their special purpose.\" It is reported with what truth we know not, that Halifax (Nova Scotia) tweeds have for some time been shipped to London for use in the fashionable West End clothing trade. They are employed for gentlemen's sporting suits. The very name of Halifax tweed, it is further affirmed, is of Canadian and not English origin, the goods having been introduced into London by the British officers stationed in the Nova Scotia capital, which, as our readers know, is an important naval and military depot.

A CALICO PRINTERS' SYNDICATE. As will be seen from our Joint Stock News, a syndicate of calico printers has again been formed, and registered as a limited liability company. Its primary object is to put an end to the present system of price cutting and the terrible amounts of work which merchants and shippers are so fond of claiming, and which under present conditions calico printers are not always in the best possible position to resist. Of the details of the new syndicate very little is known, but it is said that the large firms are taking it more kindly than they did to the last attempt to form a syndicate; and it is quite possible that if the promoters of the new movement have learnt a lesson from the ill success of the old scheme and can avoid its defects while utilising its good points, they may have reason to hope for a scheme to a favourable issue. Calico printers are a jealous set, and there will be an uphill fight to overcome this jealousy and bring them into line on the subject. It is hoped that they will not be so avaricious as certain of them were on the last occasion; they should remember that to overload the syndicate with unproductive capital paid, or rather overpaid, for works, is the system to pursue to strangle the concern and prevent it from earning fair dividends. Let them, therefore, ask only a fair and reasonable price for their works, trusting to the success of the new scheme to pay them for joining it. Time will shew whether the calico printers will join the new syndicate, but under good management there is no reason why they should not be successful, and effect the object for which it is formed.

"DELIVERY AS REQUIRED." "For this is a sort of agreement, you see. That is binding on you, but not on us," said Miss Flora M. Flibbes.

Referring to our comments last week upon the yarn case tried before the County Court Judge of Nottingham, in which the purchaser, having bought with a clause like the above in the order, claimed the right to indestructibly postpone delivery if he so wished, and which the judge very properly refused to endorse, our correspondent says: "It is a manner in which selfishness is permitted to blind the sense of equity and justice. It is also astonishing to find how widely spread such sentiments are. Re-fering to the present mentioned case, a gentle man acquainted with the facts narrated to the us the following parallel story: A silk lace manufacturer in Calais placed with a silk merchant a heavy order for silk at say 50s. per lb, the order containing the above clause, which is as common in Calais as in Nottingham. Silk went up in price, and for a time deliveries were called for and went all right, nothing being said. In a short time it began to decline, and within a week the invoices with the requisitions upon the merchant entirely ceased. It went down to 45s. per lb, and still no demands came in for delivery. At this point the merchant called upon his customer and asked him why he was not calling for delivery of the goods, \"Oh!\" he asked, \"I don't require any of your silk.\" \"But you must be requiring silk,\" said the merchant, who had ascertained that his friend was in trade, \"it is the best\". \"Oh no,\" he replied, \"I don't require any silk at 50s. per lb, when I can buy the same quality at 45s.\" From this it will be evident that in France they attempt these things of course are tried here. It may, however, be safely affirmed that in this country no such claim would be held valid; but when there was considerable demand in the order freeing the seller from responsibility in the event of prices going up. A bargain that contained both these conditions would simply fall to the ground, and set all attempts to do business would be reduced to a nullity. It is a reductio ad absurdum.

THE AMERICAN CONSPIRACY AGAINST CANADA. Now that the gigantic intrigue and conspiracy of the professional politicians of the dominant party in the United States has ended in a great defeat, the story of the widespread and corruption of the government of the United States, including the states of the United States, is well known. The American Congress, under the leadership of John McKinley, has been known to be a member of the American Congress, and it was well known that he could not be induced to take any part in a plot to prevent the absorption of the country by the United States. Therefore he had to be displaced by some means, and at whatever cost. The support of the electorate had to be detached from him, and the insta

THE TEXTILE MERCURY. VOL. VI. NO. 450. SATURDAY, MARCH 24th, 1894.


WOOLEN FROM CANADA. The thought which, as Robert Buchanan puts it, \"buzz to the whistle-whaling of the looms,\" has been found to have a place in Canada, to a much greater extent than is generally imagined. The Canadian mills have recently undertaken a special line of woollen goods, and the imports of Scotch and German materials have fallen off appreciably since the growth of the Canadian industry. Flannelers and Shale clothing manufacturers in Canada have purchased more largely than formerly, and the Canadian cloth has already found a ready market in this country, in the most promising way. The inquiry is felt in this country, and the Canadian manufacturers have been hard put to it. Mr. R. S. Fraser, of Montreal,


The Textile Mercury.

March 19, 1802.

This exposure had the most damaging effect upon the fortunes of the so-called but really miscalled "Liberal" party at the polls, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure of money for corrupt purposes, some little of which has recently been brought to light in the numerous constitutions, where the grievances of the party have been unseated and replaced by better men. It would be interesting and instructive to learn from where the real movement of the Liberal party, to his honour he be recorded, would not lead the disloyal faction to the destination they wished to go to, and retire from his post before the election. It was a great pity he was not bold and honourable enough to have roused upon him and shewn up both plot and plunder; the whole scheme have been all the more and instantaneously complete.

It has, however, been sufficient for the perfect discomfiture of the party, and received the public of Professor Smith, who declared it was the last political speech he intended to deliver: his political swan-song in fact. Unfortunately no more reliance can be placed upon such statements as these from professional politicians than on public entertainments. Accordingly, after a week or two's eclipse, he reappears before the public in an article in the New York Herald, against the cliques of the Easter, which has just come to hand. This, of course, is of such a character as might be expected from a discredited and disappointed politician who had abandoned his party into a quagmire. The concluding passage is characteristic of Mr. Smith's capabilities in performing the right-angled movement without the least sign of a blash at the inconsistency of the movement, or trouble to his historical conscience. The closing passage is:

"Canadian Liberals are ceasing to work for justice to England or the British Press. That we have been and are struggling against a system of government by corruption, rancour to the character of our people, is nothing. The system keeps the Colonies in the state of a baffled independence.

"We are therefore surprised that the party of Mr. Goldwin Smith is the party that has carried the practice of corruption to an extent never dreamt of before. It is based on political principle and a correct perception of its true and best interests that preserves the Canadian connection with England, a connection that will not be severed until the people are struck with mental blindness, or their political connections become so corrupt under the teachings of emissaries like Mr. Smith, that they will be led to prefer an apparent temporary personal interest to the welfare of all their chartered privileges. When all the generations that have to follow. Of course Canada must be punished for refusing to swallow, but the blessings of annexation to the United States, offered by these men; shall the Biching Sea seal fishery question has been raised, in and by which it is arrogantly proposed to disfranchise the most important and valuable industry, advancing demands on the part of the United States of a right to conserve the Pacific Ocean. If this preposterous demand is not submitted to, Canada has to be further punished by the methods of all last winter commerce with Europe that now passes in bond through the State of Maine, during the time that her own ports are closed by frost, and Mr. Smith is a man who can aprove of and advocate these all, and then talk of "filial feelings towards the mother country", and "the army and navy strong in her own heart, and perfectly compatible with a belief in the necessity of anarchy for the New World." We cannot see the honesty of such declarations as these, and we are confident that both the Canadian and English public will regard them in the light we do.

Iris Woolens.

The death of Mr. Mahony, head of the famous Blanchy firm of woollen manufacturers, in the ranks of the trade a figure which, although that of an Irishman, was yet a prominent one in the woollen industry. Situated within a stone's throw of Blarney Castle and reclaimed from a desolate condition which belonged to an old family of the McCarthys, the mill of Messrs. Martin Mahony and Blanchy is distinguished by objects of historical interest. In the ancient square keep of the castle tower, still standing, juts out the old stone—the Blarney stone—of which certain folk go to kiss. The last of the McCarthys was a supporter of the cause of James II., and his estates, valued at £15,000,000 a year, were forfeited. The property of the Blarney estate is about 30 years old, and represents the only textile industry in Blarney, although a century ago there were thirteen looms in the town, according to Arthur Young, and 500 operatives engaged in the linen trade. About 750 hands are now employed by Messrs. Mahony, 100 being men and 450 women and girls. The business has only assumed large dimensions during the past twenty years, and there are now 15,000 spindles and 740 looms in the factory, fingernails in Blarney tweeds and serge being produced. Messrs. Mahony are by far the largest manufacturer in the county Cork, the next in size being Messrs. O'Brien Bros., of Cork city, who have only, however, one fifth as many spindles and about half the number of looms engaged by the Blanchy firm. The remaining woollen manufacturers in the county have from two to seven looms each, and the industrial establishment, with regard to the amount of capital, is that of Cork Spinners and Weavers Company, with 25 looms and spinners and manufacturers, who have 170 looms. The venture is a revival of an old project, and has already been referred to in our columns. At Fermoy, Fennnock, Dunnaman, Kilworth, Kinsale, Doneraile, Drapery, Banber, and Bandon, there are various small mills employed in spinning and manufacturing woollen yarn and cloth. That of Mahony is, however, the chief. Their young hands earn from 4s. to 5s. a week, and the adults from 10s. to 50s. A large portion of the production is sent to the Colonies, where good substantial tweeds and twills find a ready sale. Messrs. Mahony produce their own gas and soap from their own by-products. Their cloths are of the class usually recognized as representative of the better classes of Irish woollens, and the design is perhaps superior to most of the productions of the Colonies. Messrs. Hill and Son, of Blue Bell and Leane Mills, Dublin, are also representative Irish woollen manufacturers. They have 142 looms and 4,000 spindles, and the mills turn out, according to one statement, 122,000 yards of cloth yearly; which, like others, goes both to the home and Colonial markets, as well as to the United States. Dublin has for a long time been a centre of the Irish woollen industry, and although besmeared, Messrs. F. and P. Clayton’s may be considered as the only remaining woollen concern in the country, there were formerly many more mills, now discontinued the concern has been the object of the other. One chandelier blown over the trade was in the early portion of the century, when the supply of the army and militia was entirely in the hands of the concern; and the only demand left for Irish manufacturers to fill. This was monopolised by a few large houses with interest at Court or in Parliament. The monopoly was encouraged a feeling of carelessness, which had grown to large proportions as a result of the protective duties placed upon English goods, and the same, by and by, looked upon his Government contract as a vested right. His cloth became inferior in quality. Inevitable habits were wound up, and in 1801, one of the chief contractors in Dublin failed. The credit of nearly all the wool manufacturers of Ireland was so affected that the banks throughout the country refused to discount their bills. Disaster overtook many well-known firms, and it was a long time before the industry, even with the stagnation which had overtaken it. Subsequently, a few intelligent men with fresh capital and new ideas set themselves the task of improving the status of the Irish woollen trade. In 1802 there were 45 manufacturers in and about Dublin, employing over 2,800 hands, producing goods valued at £300,000. Messrs. Hill and Clayton are now the only manufacturers of piece goods in the country. At Ballbriggan there is an additional and important woollen factory of Messrs. Smith, Meyler and Company. At Athlone there is also a well-known woollen factory with 96 16-foot looms on Shannon. Saxon, Monaghan, and other works, and the business of the concern has developed rapidly since the commencement of what is popularly known as the Irish linen movement. The mills are on the banks of the Shannon, and much of the wool consumed is grown in the counties of Galway and Roscommon. A fine breed is a specialty of the firm.

Germany and the New Treaties of Berlin.

The treaties of commerce recently concluded between Germany and several of the neighboring countries are not regarded with much satisfaction by some German merchants, who may have pleased diplomats. A writer in a German textile contemporary maintains that so far as some of these treaties are concerned, Germany has gained very little indeed. The arrangements made with Austria bring no practical advantage in his opinion, to the textile manufacturers of Germany, whereas the Austrians have managed to obtain substantial concessions in other directions. Switzerland has been similarly successful in giving too little and getting too much. The statement, which appears to have been made, that the cotton industry of Germany was about to find markets in countries inhabited by 250,000,000 persons, in the judgment of our contemporary, is relegated to the region of fable. It takes, indeed, a very gloomy view of the prospects of textile manufacturers in some of the poorer countries. There is little hope from Austria, and the position in Italy is similar, the sale of German cotton goods to Italian consumers having declined, it seems, year by year. The extent to which these goods are manufactured in Northern Italy is becoming larger and larger. The Italian tradesmen are already met with in markets beyond the sea, and as wages are so low in Italy and the wants of the working population are few, competition is likely to be intense. The densely inhabited
county of Belgium, which used to take a large quantity of textiles from the German manufacturers, orders less every year. Printings, however, have slightly improved; the demand for Windsor patterns is still the most important feature of the trade. Lyons houses, however, have not allowed the trade to be confined to English looms, and while the manufacturing houses and silk merchants are thus, no doubt, producing goods the production of which has evidently followed a careful examination of the fabrics which Muschenhoff houses are now turning out. As the spring season is advancing, the delay in the production of goods for the general demand for silks tends to produce serious loss, as when the enquiry comes the mills will be unable to meet the demand with sufficient rapidity.

FRANCE AND HER TARIFS.

The exaggerated opinion of France, or perhaps it would be better to say of the French people, produces some very curious effects upon outside spectators. Her soil is quite sacred soil, but neither by any chance admits that the soil of any other country is so to her, or to her own people. She is the leader of civilization in all her eminently political institutions, and those who do not admit this are to her anachronisms. In proof of this assumption she points to her glorious uprising of last century, when she effected a revolution in the political institutions, cut off the heads of her king and queen, abolished her chamber of aristocrats, inaugurated a new era of progress, and made mankind look to her for leadership. We never could reconcile these arrogant claims to our historic conscience, for if there is any merit to be claimed for a popular revolution, founding a republic, abolishing a legislative chamber of privileged aristocrats, or cutting off the head of a king, surely it should have been extended to England. We did all this in the Cromwellian period, and as to cutting off the heads of queens our Henry VIII. is the champion in that rôle. So in these respects France must really take a back seat. This illustration is only typical of the remaining phases of the French national character, in every one of which the advances claims and demands that she will not permit to other states. It would be quite easy to show this did not exist. Our purpose, however, now is merely to direct attention to the manifestation in respect to commercial matters. About ten years ago France inaugurated the present disturbance in tariff matters, directed to the almost universal abrogation of treaties of commerce. In doing this she claimed, and expected to have the claim conceded, that, she had a right to impose any tariff she liked upon competing industries of other countries, whilst they ought to continue to take the productions of her people as before and be very grateful that she would condescend to permit them to do so at any price. All this is to turn a strong shrew towards the negotiations a few years ago when a futile endeavor was made by this country to establish a new basis for a fresh commercial treaty, the Conden-Napoleonic being far too liberal to England’s taste. And this notwithstanding that she had absolutely free admission into this country for all the produce of her vines, her grapes, and tobacco, which are taxed for revenue purposes from whence they may come. But even these changes did not satisfy her, and as well known she has declared her commercial treaties, and inaugurated a new device for controlling competition with her home productions. This is the institution of a tariff, a minimum and a maximum one, the former for application to those on whom she chooses to bestow it, and the latter for those whom she chooses to regard as less treating with her due to her divine appointed mission as the leader of civilization in the world. But even her favorites have small cause to be thankful to her, as the minimum tariff which she has condescended to bestow on the market of favours is a large advance upon all preceding ones, and probably on its aspects. So far as we are concerned we should reply to such a favour by the imposition of a great duty upon French wines and silks, compensating the home public by an abolition of the existing duty of 4d. per lb. upon tea, which, at the same time, would tend to increase our imports from our best Friends, the countries that France has favoured with her maximum tariff, of which Spain is one, have naturally felt a stronger disposition to retort, and, consequently, a tariff war practically prevails between France and Spain, and France and Italy. It has only just begun between the first two countries, and already France is crying out. On Friday week a deputation of the Paris Chamber of Commerce (and says the Paris correspondent of the Standard) an interview with M. Robes and M. Jules Roche, and handed them the following resolutions which speaks for itself:—The Paris Chamber of Commerce is deeply concerned at the position in which France has been put by the derogated tariffs of Spanish customs, which suppress all transactions, thus benefiting English and German competitors, who enjoy privileged status until the 30th of June next. On behalf of numerous syndical chambers which share their own views as to the dangers of this rupture, the Paris Chamber of Commerce calls upon the Government to consider at the earliest period the measures requisite to amend a state of things which imperils national industry and thecondition of the working classes. Surely it should not matter to France whether our privileges extend to June 30th or to the Greek Islands when the arrangement agrees almost absolute freedom of export from Spain to this country. But there is no way of satisfying these trans-channel neighbours, whatever course may be taken.

QUOTATIONS OF LINENS AND COTTON GOODS.

Owing to the peculiar condition of the textile trades during the past few months, very close attention has been paid to the relative positions of cotton and jute prices. The effect of the unusual fall in cotton has, as we have already indicated, increased the demand for the jute trade, especially since the rise in prices of the Indian fibre. To a certain extent the commercial relations of the Lancashire manufacturers have been hampered, although the latter have not been injured to anything like the same degree as jute goods. The returns of the Flax Supply Association for the past month show that shipments both of flax yarns and linens have fallen off in comparison with February, 1891, while the figures for the two months indicate an increase in the case of yarns, and a falling-off in cloth. Of linen yarns 141,900 lb. were shipped in February last, as against 183,900 lb. in 1891, while the quantities were 14,141,600 yards in 15,141,500 yards respectively. Imports of flax and tow showed an increase from 6,950 tons in February last, 1891, to 8,650 tons last month, the values being £256,753 and £354,249 respectively, an average of £38 per ton this year, as against £27 per ton last year. For the two first months of each year the quantities were 12,295 tons (149,523), and 19,737 tons (£168,390), the averages being £34 and £32 per ton respectively. It is true that the average January our flax imports were cheaper than twelve months before, those for February being dearer than in the corresponding period of 1891. The scarcity of fine flax this year has naturally resulted in an increase of quotations for such growths, while the inferior character of the coarse
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

March 29th, 186--.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

208

generally has naturally led to an abundance of supplies of the cheaper kind. Below we give a comparison of prices of the average values of our cotton and linen exports. The figures for cotton refer to January, and those for linen to February, as March was twice as great as that of the cotton exported in January, only the more expensive dyed goods approaching in anything like close proximity the difference between the two being 17½% per yard.

THE NEIGHBORS IN AMERICA.

The racial problem in America, as we have often pointed out, is one of the most important now presented for solution in the United States. In its essence it consists in the choice of the terms upon which the two races, white and coloured, shall live in harmony side by side, and minimize the friction of national, social, and economic life. It must be confessed that so far as the facts have shewn themselves the outlook has as yet been anything but encouraging. Since the negroes ceased to be the chattels of the white man they have emphatically received more kindness than halfbreed, and have been treated with anything but equity and justice. For years past, in the interval between harvest-time and spring planting, the negroes have lived in a primitive state of isolation and necessity for their services, has been addicted to indifference in negro battue shooting. The negroes' apartment or lodging, a hamlet, for the most part, had only a log fence and a smoke-hole, and in the room there was only wanted the advancement of some vague charge of attack or attempted outrage upon a white woman, man, or child, the negro's fate was settled a year's imprisonment, and his name carved in the jail register.

The negroes, unfortunately, do not prove to be of much assistance where modern technical terms are concerned, and the reader who expects to find in this report any information as to the value of the negro's assistance in cotton-growing must needs have much studied if he is to avoid confusion in translating. The average dictionary-calculating informant will tell you that a carpet, and that carpet is tapis, with which equipment of knowledge the student is left to found upon all the niceties involved in distinguishing between tapis of Orleans and tapis of Nice. If this is simple enough, tapis à pois noirs, tapis konic, tapis magquette, tapis, and what not, all signifying entirely different classes of goods. The two first-named refer to goods in which the Oriental method of production is adopted—a method similar to that of the old hand-made Axminster, in which bolts were tied upon the warp placed upright between beams. Tapis haute is French for 'highway' carpet, and a magquette is a Wilton carpet. The Amerindians employ both terms, and there is still lacking an authoritative definition of the classes of goods indicated by the French one. A carpet is sometimes not a carpet at all, but covering for the table, which is often used to which carpets were originally put in this country. But there are velvet piles, power-loom Axminsters, and tapestries being produced in England for which are by no means clear. Similarly French terms for woollens are difficult to understand amongst the uninitiated. In order to remove a few of the doubts which may arise in this respect we give examples of cloths coming under the headings of tapis hauts en pois, tapis de fantaisie, and draperies, and the modern definition of "drapery" as the translation for the latter term is clumsily slovenly and unsatisfactory. As we use the French term for draperies are drapery, and the Englishman who resorts to a dictionary wishes to know to what subdivision of cloths are 'the French term draperies applied. When we frequent the stores of the fabrique de draperies one of our old clothes for men's wear is sometimes referred to only. The term draperies, however, includes in addition goods intended for mantles—mantles, cloths as we should say. They are, of course, frequently manufactured by firms engaged also in the production of Wellingtons, and the manufacturers frequently sell them under the name of "drapery." In this case, however, it is not so.
THE WAR BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The aspect presented by industrial England during the past season has been one in which the harmonious co-operation of Capital and Labour has been strikingly conspicuous by its absence. The scene, indeed, has all along been one of measles and discomforting aggression by Labour upon Capital; and hardly a single instance during the past seven years has the reverse been the case. Disputes on the largest scale we need only mention those initiated by the dockers, gardeners, sailors' unions, the engineers, and colliers. In our Australian colonies we might mention the strikes in the mercantile marine, and amongst the wool shearers, for their magnificence and the bitterness with which they were fought out. We need not extend our review to the Continent, beyond observing that almost every State there had had its difficulties on a large scale with Labour, which had been attended by the peculiar manifestations that usually accompany Continental labour agitation. English industrial life at the moment we are writing presents the judicially minded a scene in actual life that would for its idiotic folly transcend the capability of the wildest comicalist ever to have appeared in the imagination. Over 300,000 dockers, barmen, clerks, clerks, and miscellaneous men directly employed in connection with our collieries, have, at the dictation of a few irresponsible men, been idling for a week, their object being to deplete the supply of coal to our industries and households to such an extent as to prevent an apprehended decline in prices and a consequent reduction of wages. It does not enter into their considerations that the reduction of wages is at high mark, and that during the past two or three years the aggregate advances they have obtained reach 30 to 35 per cent. Of course their blundering action has involved the compulsory idleness of a number of persons outside their union, certainly of over 100,000, whilst it has inflicted a terrible hardship upon hundreds of thousands of humble homes in the kingdom, which could ill afford to pay the enhanced prices for fuel that have resulted from the idleness of their action. It has apparently been brought home to them at last, as they have de creed a return to work on Monday. But the buckler the blunder has been paid; nothing can obviate that: the worry and the cost of this infliction of folly upon our industries will leave its mark in the faders of many industrial concerns, and will be a subtraction of the amount from the depleted profit fund. Another instance of the want of reason in the conduct of working men may be adduced in the existing strike of the engineers on the North-East coast, consisting in the aggregate of between 40,000 and 50,000 men who have been idling now for many weeks because two sections of workers cannot agree as to which should have a certain portion of work. This case goes to show that even the ranks of English workmen there are many men who would rather "play" upon 10s. per week than earn 35s. per week as honest labour. In the textile industries a different policy has been followed. No great strike has been inaugurated, but instead of that a system of deliberate petty persecution and harassment of employers has been adopted in every department, and this has been so uniformly the case that it justifies the impression that it is one which has had due consideration and been unanimously agreed upon. To render it more effective the leaders have for a long time past systematically worked with the professional politicians, and impressing the aspirants for social position with the fact that they are the men who make and unmake members of Parliament, and that unless these are prepared to do their bidding they may give evidence of their strenuous and unsparing returning thither or of making a first journey thereof as members. It is to this policy and the fact that a dissolution of the present Parliament is not in the offing that recent legislation has been attained, and the present obsessions of politicians is owing. Of course the recent Bill for the welfare of women is a fine one, using them as instruments of flagellation for recalcitrant employers. This, however, is only one feature of the policy. Another is to come- to non-unionists to join the employers' instrument. The quarterly report of the Executive Committee of the Associated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners has just been issued, and deals at length with the non-union workers' question. Details: The most important point in our policy that has come to the front since we issued our last quarterly report is the increasing proportions of the cotton industry to join their respective associations. It is a policy which has never before been so fully adopted by the operatives of the cotton trade, and in all probability would not now have been actually had not employers got into the habit of saying that we were doing so. If we were to have a second public meeting we should be able to show that the plan of action that we were not doing it was thought that we might very fairly do it without causing any change in their ranks, and it was, therefore, not feasible before the federation card-room hands and spinners had been summoned to act upon it. The communication from the North and North-East Lancashire employers asking for a meeting to discuss the matters, the sense of which was not arrived at, the question was fairly discussed on both sides. Nothing has now come to our hearing about a scheme that would be. The employers do not like the idea of having their mills stopped because some of their hands won't pay to their union, but they have an easy remedy. They have only to refuse to take non-unionists on and then they have no trouble such as is of their own creating.

We have had to talk of Maudsley quite recently for his distinctive statements, and there is here ample room for doing so. The policy that the policy of compelling non-unionists to join their ranks was initiated because spinners and manufacturers avowed it was in vogue, is one of the most impudent falsehoods ever printed, and deserves to what mean the leaders. It has been called to demand that the members should be dealt with when it does—this is like a question of whether their man shall even be allowed to take the money, and work at the trade, so long as there is a single man drawing outside work pay from the union funds. There must be no mistake about this. If a thing is worth doing at all it should be done well, and in this case being well consists in driving every "rascal" out of the business.

Then is every man who does not choose to delegate the management of his private business to the caprice of a workman at any given point is the working man's capitol, and the utilization of the capability is his business; and that his and the hands of such men as Mr. Maudsley is to be "driven out of his business." Is this the liberty Englishmen have struggled for a thousand years and had that connotations of the name? Is such an action consonant with the protection accorded to every one of the rights of such a subject? Is it the extent of the tyranny contemplated? A recent issue of the operatives' organ contained the statement:

"It is under consideration to put a heavy penalty on all persons who cause the trouble of meetings being held to make it pay to the employer to strike work against non-paying to have to begin in, each of such non-payers will be required to pay a fine
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

COATINGS AND TROUSERS.

A most effective toning pattern may be produced with Design 14, made as follows:—

Warp:
2 threads 2/24/8 medium blue grey cross-bred
3 ' ' 2/24/8 black and blue mixture cross-bred
14 ' ' medium blue grey
2 ' ' black and blue mixture
15 ' ' red

Welt:
All 12½ dark coal blue; 48 picks per inch
If made in the above order, the weave (shown in solid type) should come on the last eight of the fourteen threads, black and blue mixture producing a faint weave stripe.

Since this combination is based upon the coincidence of the 2 and 4 twill with the eight-end satin, a perfect check may be formed, as shown in Design 15. Should the same scheme of colouring as the above be adopted in both warp and weft, the medium blue grey should be darker, since fowl stripes are more noticeable than weft checks. Of course the effect may be largely extended by drafting, 16 shafts being employed.

An effect using the 5-end satin on a similar principle is given in Design 16. The above set will be equally effective here, while a fine yarn may be applied with equal success thus follows:

Warp:
24 threads 2/24/8 black and blue mixture
12 threads 2/24/8 dark blue mixture
12's red 4½

Welt:
All 2½ dark brown worsted; 70 picks per inch

An effective addition will be two threads of black and white twist in the dark grey, a similar effect being similar effect being also being used.

A useful stripe effect for development in other cross-bred or woollen yarns is as follows:

DESIGN 14

DESIGN 15

DESIGN 16

Foreign

Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, March 30th.

This may be termed a printed goods season, for the demand for printed goods was never so great, as almost all of the prevailing styles ran in two, three, four, and even six lines of printed designs. Indian and China are selling well, and in plain goods, Italian and French are everywhere in evidence. The foreign buyer of Fulwell, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, has arrived in town and has purchased some of the finest Australian wool ever seen. He has bought 20,000 yards of the finest quality, worth nearly thirty miles in the count. This fine wool is used in making their piece goods and cloth by Messrs. Collingwood and others, and the cloth is a fine one for the purpose of the garments.

Large sales of Australian wools are noted here, and the prices and prices that must make the wool a pretty cheap one for the buyers. Some Queensland wools have been bought for a base as low as 40c., and good wool is coming in at 67c. To cost 50c. a wool must be exceptionally cheap, and a wool that last year would have easily brought this price today less than 7½c., which is the price for a choice, 4½ port Philip wool. The wool of the Australian is certainly one of the best wool of the market, and to that extent we should all have a similar advantage in the arrangement, since their prices have already advanced slightly. Various forms of combinations have been attempted in the past by the carpet mills, but always without success. Shortly after the passage of the tariff law an attempt was made to unite the leading mills in the hands of one selling agent, but this met with only a small

measure of success. It has been demonstrated that no form of combination can be adopted that will hold. There are so many manufacturers and the output of carpets is so large that it is impossible to secure that combined action which is necessary. The new plan is not to form a trust, but a pool. By it all the mills will agree, if the plan goes through, to stop a given amount of their looms for a given time, under penalty. It is now supposed that the first agreement will be to stop about ten per cent of the machinery for thirty days, and at the end of that time a further arrangement will be made. In the event of a certain number of looms of each manufacturer still being idle, a fine will be imposed, and if any mill puts them to work before the expiration of the time, it is believed that the matter can easily be found out.

After importing their fuel economists for many years, Messrs. Edward Green and Son, Limited, whose present address is 117 Broadway, New York, have established at Matteawan, N. Y., a plant complete in all its details for the exclusive manufacture of the economizer, and are prepared to turn out the same in the highest class of workmanship with assured efficiency for the purpose in view, at a considerable reduction in price from the quotations for the imported article, which carried a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

March 11, 1868.

5 threads lavender.
6 medium green and grey mixture.
7 lavender.
8 medium green and grey mixture.
9 lavender.
10 medium green and grey mixture.

Design 17 is a suggestion for the most efficient combination of colour with weave effect. It is intended that all the threads and picks developed in solid type shall be twist yarns, while the cross type represents solid colours, as follows:

Warp:
6 threads blue and brown twist,
4 dark blue,
3 blue and brown twist,
2 dark blue,
1 blue and brown twist.

The 12-end satin is here also made the basis of the design, it being converted for the twist yarns into a 32-thread (2-fold), then reducing them, while for the solid coloured threads it may be converted into any of the satin derivatives as desired.

COTTON DRESS GOODS, DESIGNS, ETC.

During late spring and the summer muslin and light zephyr cloths will be in demand. Design A will convey some idea of the ornamentation required on these fabrics. By reference to the draft (which we cannot give in full account of space) it will be seen that 14 shafts are required, these being on the ground and five each for the spots; 50 dents per inch of 40's twist for the ground warp, two-fold 50's for the spot yarns; the draft with 100 picks to the inch; lighter cloths made in proportion to these quantities. We give a pattern to the draft and pegging plan may be fully understood: 52 very light tan on the first four shafts; two tan on a dent, one dark blue, one dark blue on 2nd shaft; two tan on ground shafts, making three in a dent, one dark blue, one dark blue on 3rd shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 4th shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 5th shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 6th shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 7th shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 8th shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 9th shaft; two tan, one dark blue on 10th shaft.

Pegging Plan for Design A.

Draft for Design A.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

MESSRS. HOWARD AND BULLOUGH'S WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

The subject we have selected for our present sketch is that of a machine works mainly devoted to the construction of the most recent type of oil in spinning and cotton manufacturing machinery. This is the establishment of Messrs. Howard and Bullough, Limited, Globe Works, Accrington. The town is essentially the ecclesiastical memorial of the Lancashire cotton trade. At the beginning of the present century it was simply an insignificant village. Now it is a considerable town, with numerous public buildings, a corporation, and a bench of magistrates. Its industries are numerous, and much more diversified than is commonly the case in a cotton manufacturing town. Besides cotton spinning and manufacturing, it has considerable calico printing and dye works, machine-shops, chemical manufactories. It is situated amongst lofty hills rising from 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea level, and affording in many of its aspects grand and picturesque effects. Its name, Accrington, meaning the dwelling in the clearing in the oak forest, carries one's mind back to primitive times, so far as its name implies.

The Globe Machine Works, Accrington, were founded in 1853 by the late Mr. John Howard, who had previously, a few years before, Mr. James Bullough, one of the most notable inventors of the first half of the century, who acceded to a partnership mainly with the view of inducing the late Mr. John Bullough into the business. The letter, inheriting a large share of the inventive genius of his father, determined upon making a machine-shop with hardly a peer. When the cotton trade emerged from the difficulties of the American Civil War, business at the Globe Works rapidly increased, and Mr. John Bullough, who had then become sole proprietor, seeing the promising future of the then new type of oil spinning machine, the ring frame, threw the whole of his great energy into its improvement and construction. In this effort he was backed by an able corps of leading subordinates, and the result is the Globe Works, with their world-wide reputation. Twelve months ago this great industry was struck down by the death of its leader, and the initial steps that were to ensure the future of the work were at home in this country, and in India, China, Japan, and the Brazils, where they will greatly extend the number of oil frame machines. They are always made of the best steel, and in order to ascertain that the quality does not vary from a proper standard either in the direction of toughness or softness, they are also tested frequently for flexibility. The correct tempering of spindles is a highly important matter to spinners, as, if they are in any way defective in this respect, the rough usage to which they are subjected by the operatives soon strains them and makes them run untruthfully, to the great disadvantage of the work produced.

Hardly less importance is the high quality of the rings. To produce, it is possible, a ring as hard as the diamond, and to be polished to the highest degree. This is necessary in order to resist the destructive action of the traveller, which makes, say, ten thousand journeys round it in contact in the course of every minute. If the steel that compounds the ring is not of the hardest, and polished to the utmost possible degree, the action of the traveller, it must be obvious, will soon destroy the ring. Hence, therefore, it is to ensure the ring being so hard and highly finished that the traveller shall not affect it, but shall take all the wear upon itself, as it can easily be replaced at a not very significant cost compared with that of the ring. Each ring is, therefore, tested for three qualities: size, shape, and hardness. Slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames are also tested in the same way, and the rings are perfectly balanced, and that the centrifugal pressure is in proper working order.

Amongst the most important screws used in the establishment, thereby assuring the best quality. The stripping of new and out threads, though trivial matters in themselves, because important in places thousands of miles away from the spot where they can be renewed. This shows how carefully every point that would be likely to affect the performance of the spinner is anticipated and provided for.

The grinding shop is a large well ventilated building, very completely equipped for its special purpose. The work done here is very considerable, as so many parts of almost every machine require to be ground and glazed. The most important is that for wood working. The amount of wood consumed in the construction of creels, rollers, beams, and sizing machines, covers for roller cards, etc., and for packing cases, is simply enormous. This is conducted in a large building containing three floors. The bottom one is devoted to case-making. Adjoining is a large yard for the storage and drying of timber.

The fitting department is a handsome new building, recently erected, and in which the visitor enters the town by the train from the Manchester direction. It is four stories in height, all of which are well-lighted and very lofty. The top room is devoted to the fitting up of ring-spinning and doubling frames. Every machine before being sent out is first gone over by the fitters, who have the power to ensure its being complete; it is afterwards taken down and the parts carefully packed, and if anything is wanting when it is re-erected in the position it has permanently to occupy. This room is a scene of constant activity in building up and pulling down machinery, as the weekly production of these machines is 25, ranging from 300 to 500 spindles. Of this machine the firm are, we believe, the largest makers in the world, the number of spindles they have now supplied to the trade exceeding 4,000,000,—a testimony to excellence by which it would be difficult to be surpassed. The application of this is continually being strengthened.

The room below is devoted to the erection of cards and the other machines. The large carding engines on the floor naturally strike the eye and impress the visitor. The machine is also amongst the most important in the whole series of those belonging to the spinning branch of the trade. Having so recently described it in these pages, it is not requisite that we repeat it. It need only be observed that the firm produces 200 cards per week, all constructed with the greatest care in respect of details, and fitted with their latest improvements. The quality of this card is so excellent that, since its introduction, the firm have made and sold over 2,500.

Winding, warping, and sizing machines are a strong department of the firm's productions. It is with these machines and the looms that the fame of the elder Mr. Bullough is most closely associated. In fact he may almost be said to be the parent of the principal of the new flat frame looms, and the beam warping machine, whilst his improvements in the loom have certainly contributed more to its present perfection than that of any other. He has made the firm's reputation, he has done much—indeed a great deal—not only to conserve, but to
Machinery and Appliances.

NEW LET-OFF MECHANISM FOR LOOMS.

Mr. John Gilbert Avery, of Spencer, Mass., U.S.A., is the manufacturer of the improved let-off which we illustrate in this issue. Mr. Avery claims that this let-off possesses features of peculiar merit. That it is certainly ingenious must be admitted by those familiar with the weaving department, and we understand it is giving satisfaction in all the mills where it has been applied, and is especially valuable on all classes of goods where a variation in the number of picks per inch is apt to cause streaks or cloudy effects on certain delicate colours. This operating a vertical shaft, near the lower end of which is another worm, in mesh with a worm wheel on the warp beam.

So far there is nothing particularly novel about the device. It will be seen that at each beat of the lay, as the main shaft of the loom makes a half turn, motion is transmitted in such a way by the connecting mechanism, that a certain length of warp is let off the beam.

The ingenious feature of the mechanism consists in the manner in which the variation in the circumference of a warp beam, between a full and empty beam, is overcome. Near the top of the vertical shaft is a worm gear, in mesh with a series of other gears, by which motion is communicated to what is termed a graduator shaft, which is screw-threaded, and provided with a loose screw nut, which travels forward under the action of the screw thread as the warp is unwound. This

LET-OFF MECHANISM FOR LOOMS.—Mr. J. G. AVERY, SPENCER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Let-off is worked by gears, and is claimed to be positive in its action and to provide the required length of warp at each pick, without dependence in any manner upon the tension of the warp or upon its resistance to pressure. The action of the let-off is described by the Textile Manufacturing World (U.S.A.), as follows:—

On the picker shaft of the loom is a spur gear, in mesh with which is a smaller gear, to which a connecting rod is attached, operating a lever. At the other end of this lever connection is made with a ratchet wheel, on which the dogs are arranged in such a manner that half point one way and half the other. Suitable dogs are provided to work in this ratchet wheel, so that as the lever is pulled down the ratchet wheel will be turned by one set of dogs, while, when the lever is moved up, the other set falls into operation, and practically makes a continuous movement in the same direction as this ratchet wheel. This ratchet wheel in its turn is attached to a shaft, on which is a worm, and in mesh with this worm is a worm gear screw nut is attached to a lever y, one end of which forms a movable fulcrum, a, for the lever operating the ratchet wheel, which in turn communicates motion to the warp beam. A series of holes in the graduating lever and its connections provides for setting the device for coarse or fine warps. It will be seen that the operation of this graduating lever is such that as the warp unwinds, the movable fulcrum upon which the lever which controls the motion of the warp beam works, moves along, so that the stroke of the lever is longer than at first, the ratchet wheel is given more of a turn, and the difference in the circumference of the warp beam is compensated for by the motion communicated to it.

The hand lever z, shown in front, is for the purpose of disconnecting the clutches in case of a pick-out. The hand-wheel x shown in front, is for the purpose of turning the beam back after the last pick-out. The hand-clip on the screw-shaft o, is for adjusting the number of picks required.
ELECTRIC POWER LOOM WORKING AT ST. ETIENNE.

Writing with regard to the introduction of electricity into the weaving industries of St. Etienne—St. Etienne, the French Commercial Agent at that town says:—

The city council of St. Etienne has decided upon the erection of about 100 miles of tramways in the most important districts of the city. The tramways will run along the main streets, and will connect the various parts of the city. The tramway system will be operated by electric power, and will be used for the transportation of goods and passengers.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Mr. Parsons Shaw, of Bolton, writes to the Manchester Examiner as follows:—The cost and the advantages of electric power by machinery in the textile trade are now becoming apparent. The cost of machinery is considerably less than that of steam or gas engines, and the power can be supplied at a much lower cost than that of steam.

PICKING COTTON BY MACHINERY.

The method for the preparation of orange in calico printing, which has been in use for a long time and is still largely made use of, is based on the fact that lead acetate and potassium bichromate yield yellow lead chromate on being mixed, and that a solution of lead acetate and potassium bichromate in water is the treatment with lime becomes orange. The orange is prepared as a pigment, and then printed with blood alumines; parts of lead acetate are precipitated with one part potassium bichromate in a sufficiently dilute solution, the precipitate is washed and boiled with milk of lime, well washed, filtered and pressed, and about 400 grammes of the orange lake is thickened to 600 grammes albumen solution, printed and steamed. If the orange is required yellower, one part of orange is replaced by one part of yellow lead chromate, or by mixing with the material with a thickened lead salt, chromic, and then passing through a bath of caustic alkali. On printing the lead salt, about 100 grammes lead acetate or nitrate must be taken per litre of thickening, printed and steamed, or aged, passed through ammonia, according to the size of the pattern with the necessary quantity of bichromate, and then passed through a boiling concord to open the gold. Another orange is prepared with alizarine orange, which gives a light yellowish orange; and all other alkalis are used, ammonium carbonate may be used, with the addition of some of the water removed, and then mixed with the gum which has been impregnated with Turkey-red oil, steaming and soaping. Thickening is very accurate, and the cotton is removed, the material for printing is reduced and the rest is washed, and the rest is dried and ready for printing.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Tw, 200 grammes alumina acetate at 10° Be., and 90 grammes calcium acetate at 10° Be., are added. These should be mixed immediately after their preparation. Alkalline cation, for instance, is not combined but forms an interposing layer of gelatinous alumina acetate, and the latter is passed through a filter of filter paper. The second method is to mix it with some gallacetopplomone or alizarine yellow. This yellow is fixed by means of tannin on cotton material, and finally the latter is passed through an ordinary carbonic acid bath. With Persispanberry or a tannin, very few dyes may be obtained, but these, as a rule, are not fast to soaping.

Lastly, it is a new orange for printing, under the name of diamond orange, which has been brought out. It is a rich brown-brown paste, which has the advantage of alizarine orange of not settling at the bottom of the casks like the latter, and it can consequently be stirred better. It further advantage lies in the fact that the printing colour may be preserved for some time without losing any of its intensity. Alizarine orange, on the other hand, after a very short exposure loses as much as 50 per cent. of its colour power, even when sulphocyanine is employed instead of alumina acetate. The printing colour is best prepared by mixing well 240 grammes diammonium carbonate, 500 grammes diamond orange, and 50 grammes ammonium carbonate. The grinding of the diamond orange, which may be fixed with aluminium acetate; a shade similar to alizarine orange may be obtained as follows:—25 grammes thickening containing acetic acid, 100 grammes diammonium carbonate, 60 grammes diammonium orange, and 25 grammes aluminium carbonate at 10° Be., are mixed together. This is printed on material 15 minutes before being exposed to the printing colour. Other colours, e.g., crocine orange and orange II, are used very well in wool printing. Both give fine shades of dissolution in water and acetic acid, and thickening with gum water, printing on a boiled and steamed wool then steam and washing well. The proportions are about 1–3–2 grammes of thickening matter, 6–9 grammes acetic acid at 6° Be., 4–5 grammes water, and 50 grammes gum water.

NEW COLOURING MATTERS.

Some rather interesting colouring matters from a new base have recently been patented, which are capable of dying cotton from an alkali bath. The new base, however, other bases, are the two isomeric a- and b-naphthylamines. These bodies have only recently been discovered, and now they are prepared into the service of the colour maker. There are some differences in the properties of the dye-stuffs yielded by the two glycols; thus, this is a compound, when used in combination with benzidin, folidine, and other dye-stuffs, gives dye-stuffs soluble in water; while the corresponding compounds are insoluble in water. So far as the shades of colour are concerned the combination of a glycol and benzidin is dark red, resembling Congo Red B; while the blue from benzidin sulphon and a glycol is similar to rose-brown. In both cases the shades are brighter and less sensitive to changes, which is a decided advantage. The reds, which can be made from the glycols by combination with tannin and benzidin monosulphohydric acid, are not resistant to the action of acids than most other direct reds. When placed on the market these new products should meet with considerable success from dyers.

New moulding blue dye-stuffs are described as being obtained from galloylamine by heating with anhydroxy ethylaminobenzaldehyde and sodium carbonate. The trisulphonated compound dyed chrome-wool from acid bath free blue tints; isolatmoylan gives a blue-green dye, which with a little green dye, the patent specification does not say. Messrs. Rend Holiday and Sons have patented the preparation of a new a-sulpho a-sulpho sulpho acid, to be used in the preparation of azo and triazo colouring matters. This new acid is prepared by heating a-sulpho with sulphuric acid under certain conditions. The characteristics of the new acid as given in the specification, do not seem to agree with certain statements made in describing the process of manufacture. The description, too, of the properties of the new acid are scarcely sufficient to differentiate it from known acids of a-sulpho.

RECIPE FOR DYERS.

The following are mostly translations from foreign sources. They are not given from results of these recipes, but give for the purpose of showing our readers what their competitors are doing:

BLACK ON CLOTH.

For 100 lb. woolen cloth. Prepare a bath with

6 lb. ascites of chrome, 5° Be.

Enter the goods in this at about 80° F., raise to 98° F. in the boil, and work for 3 hours longer; then lift, wash, and dry.

BLACK ON WOOLLEN CLOTH.

For 100 lb. cloth. Prepare a dye-bath with

10 lb. Glaser's salt, 2 5° Be., diamond black, 1 5° Be., diamond green.

Boil for 4 hours and pass through a fresh bath of

2 lb. bicarbonate of potash for three-quarters of an hour at the boil; wash, and dry.

BEET PRINT ON CALICO.

Prepare the printing colour with

4 lb. aceto-starch-vaseline thickening
5 lb. aceto-starch, 6° Be. thickening
5 lb. ascites of chrome, 2 5° Be.

Print, then steam in a boiler for three-quarters of an hour at the boil; wash; and dry.

SCARLET ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton. Prepare the cotton by steeping for six hours in a bath of

1 lb. scarlet

Then lift, wring, and pass into a bath of

4 lb. tartar emetic

Work half an hour, lift, and dye at the boil in a fresh bath of

1 lb. scarlet emetic, 5 lb. scarlet emetic 5° Be.

Lift, wash, and dry.

BLUISH RED ON WOOL SILE.

For 10 lb. wool, the bath is prepared with

10 oz. of sulphuric acid, 5° Be.

3 oz. of acetic acid, 1 oz. of hydriodic acid, 2 oz. of acetic anhydride, 3 oz. of calcium chloride, working at the boil for 4 hours.

CIVILIAN RED ON SIBLE.

For 10 lb. silk. Prepare the bath with

5 lb. asulpho, 5° Be.

3 oz. of acetic acid, 3 oz. of cresol orange, working at the boil for an hour; then lift, wash, and dry.

PULET VIOLET ON CASHMERE.

For 100 lb. cashmere, the dye-bath is made with

1 lb. Glaser's salt, 10° Be.

1 lb. sulphate of alumina, 2° Be.

13 oz. of ascites of chrome, 5° Be. cyanin R.

working at the boil for an hour; then lift, wash, and dry.

GREEN ON JUTE.

For 100 lb. jute, dye in a boiling bath with

5 lb. asulphate of alumina, 1° Be.

1 lb. bluestone, 1° Be.

for an hour, then allow to cool; add 1 lb. dry wood extract.

Work for 1 to 2 hours longer, then lift, wash, and dry.

EAST BLUE ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton, dye in a boiling bath of

3 lb. lartaconite, 4° Be.

Chesler's salt, 1 lb. soap,

working for an hour; then pass into a new bath of

5 lb. copper sulphate, 1° Be.

working for an hour in the cold. Lift, wash, and dry.

GOLD BROWN ON CLOTH.

For 100 lb. cloth, prepare the dye-bath with

2 lb. acetic acid, 2° Be.

1 lb. bicarbonate of potash, 2° Be.

for an hour; then pass into a new bath of

3 lb. sodium carbonate, 5° Be.

1 lb. bicarb. of potash, working for an hour in the cold. Lift, wash, and dry.

DARK BROWN OLIVE ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton, prepare a bath of

28 lb. sodium carbonate, 18 lb. moorhead, 4 lb. bicarbonate of potash, 4 lb. gum arabic, 4 lb. soap, working for an hour at the boil; then add 1 lb. bicarbonate of potash for half an hour; then add on a new bath of

4 lb. nitric acid, working in the cold for half an hour; lift, wash, and dry.

PALE OLIVE ON COTTON.

For 100 lb. cotton, prepare a bath with

25 lb. asulpho, 1° Be.

1 lb. logwood, 1 lb. real wood, 2° Be.

4 lb. soap.

Work for 1 hour, then add

5 lb. bicarb. of potash. Work for 2 hours longer; then lift, wash, and dry.

FINISHING MIXING FOR FUSTIAN.—25 lb. starch and 50 lb. alum are boiled up with water to 60 gallons of mixing. This mixing is suitable for a light weighting and finish on fustian.

FINISHING MIXING FOR SHIRKING.—12 lb. white starch, 3 lb. turp, 5 lb. tallow, and 4 lb. clearence are boiled up with water to 10 gallons of mixing. Another mixing is to 15 lb. starch, 6 lb. tallow, 5 lb. tallow, and 4 lb. shatter, boiled up to 17 gallons.

The Indiana Factories Act.—The Times correspondent at Canton writes on Tuesday:—The report is here, and the General Inspector of Trade and Commerce, in his annual address to the Chamber, says that the Indian Factories Act has resulted in the dismissal of all operatives under 14 years of age, and of all women and children in certain factories, as an employers prefer the simple method of making a clean survey of the present state of the factories to keeping them under the tedious process, which is done from time to time, specially among women and children. He gives instances of hard-working and industrious, and says they are typical of thousands which have followed the past of the Act. It is in the same address the President says that the English cotton trade has almost collapsed. He attributes this partly to the changes of American and Egyptian cotton, but chiefly to the extension of adulteration, which the Chamber has vainly tried to check during the last few years.
News in Brief

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

England.

Brockton.

The firm of Mr. William, Lancaster, merchant of Abergavenny, having ceased to exist, Messrs. William Dickens, directors, have decided to incorporate their business under the name of Samuel Bateson, Mr. Bateson, who was within a month of his seventeenth year, two months later, and one daughter, one of the sons being in the army.

Atherton.

Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Limited, Oldham, have secured an order for a new mill to contain some 2,000 spindles at Atherton with cotton spinning machinery.

Bacup.

The name of Mr. J. H. Madiasen, M.P., and Mr. Joshua Hinde, the younger, both of Bacup, have been added to the Committee of the Peace for Bacup.

Brompton.

Messrs. Didsch and Co., solicitors, have filed a petition in the High Court of Justice, in the matter of the administration of the estates of Mr. Henry Spencer, trading as J. S. Spencer and Co., linen printers and calenders, Burslem, Mr. Spencer committed suicide on Wednesday week by shooting himself with a revolver.

Bolton.

On Thursday last a deputation, consisting of the managers of the Manchester, Blackburn, and Darwen, and the Bolton Spinning Co., had an interview in London with Sir Owen Roberts, the new Consular and National Consul, and with the chairman of their Technical Instruction Committee, in reference to the proposed technical school for Bolton. The deputation had good reason to be satisfied with the results of their mission. It is expected that Bolton School will be completed by the end of the year.

Bury.

The number of members on the board of the Bury Spinning Association during the last twelve weeks has increased to 3,452, as an average of 24 per week, and the sum expended as a portion of their capital is £2,700.

The stoppages for repairs at the Woodhall and Egypt Mills, respectively, for the portion of this period.

Bolton.

The death is announced of Mr. John Kershaw, of Green Bank, Darwen, in the 72nd year of his age. The deceased gentleman originally controlled the Bury Street Mill, which he built in 1867. Ten years ago he retired into private life, and was succeeded at the mill by Messrs. John Hodgson and Co., who have since considerably enlarged it. The deceased was much respected by his acquaintances and his former workpeople.

Mr. J. T. Filding, secretary of the Bolton and District Operative Cotton Spinners' Provisional Association, has opened the association, which is the result of the amalgamation, has increased to 4,233 spinners and 6,499 pieces, the total being 12,732. He speaks with approval of the federation with the first and lining-room association. The latter association has increased their membership by 215 during the last three months, and the association, he says, will, as the members will be induced to come out on strike, also indent to the other departments to come out. The total expenditure for the week was £4,276, an increase of £2,623, of which £247 had gone into "in" pay and £2,380 for deputies. The pay to members out of employment had, however, decreased £210, from £3,497 to £3,287.

The report adds that the Council are determined to stop the hundredfold of stoppages ensuing thus far.

Burslem.

Mr. John Veale, manufacturer, of the firm of Waring and Phillips, died on Saturday. deceased, who was 90 years of age, was well known for the notion that he had taken in connection with the Burslem Coopetition Society, of which he was one of the founders.

A Burslem veave, John Ivermore, died on Monday night from injuries received in an accident at one of the Burslem factories. It is stated that he went while intoxicated to Messrs. Waring, Live and Phillips,无限 belong to the same firm, and was working on a loom. As he was interfering with workmen in the warehouse the manager ordered him out, and accompanied him to the top of the stairs. The deceased said he would go down if the manager went after, and asked him to go back to the bottom where he stood and to the bottom and fell to the floor, fragmenting his skull.

Bradford.

Mr. William Bateson, a member of a family whose ancestors have been connected with Woodhithe for three centuries, and of the family of Mr. John Bateson, business manager of the late M. H. B. Bateson, who was in the possession of the local doyley, has married Mrs. Bateon, who was within a month of his seventeenth year, two months later, and one daughter, one of the sons being in the army.

In Bradford very few firms have themselves found it possible to keep their factories running for any length of time. In the case of Messrs. Reed (Electrical), the directors, and Mr. Charles Nicholls, the second morning, and one firm has been running for 100 years. The last firm, Messrs. Bateon, have been in existence for 100 years, but they have been running for 100 years.

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brought homes from the mill each evening, in the anticipation that they would be able to work at home. On Saturday some of the non-workers who have been sleeping on the premises left for their respective homes on Monday morning, with packs of 110 lbs, all told, being employed. Last week there were only 12 pairs of shoes cut, but this week 60 hands continues at the same rate as last week the employee estimate that the whole mill will be working in about a fortnight.

Wigan
Several new pairs of groaning frames, by Mears, Dobson and Barlow, of Mears, are being put in at Mears, Eckersall and Son.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, founder of the well-known firm of Thomas Taylor and Brothers, limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Wigan, died rather suddenly at Southport, on Tuesday, when he had been staying for the past few weeks for the benefit of his health. For the past half century he has occupied a more prominent position in the development of the cotton industry in Lancashire than Mr. Taylor, whose name is known in all quarters of the globe. He was 85 years of age, and up to a few days ago took an interest in the large concerns over which he had so long presided. He was a magnate for the county, and had filled the office of mayor of Wigan, and had also occupied various official positions. His name will be handed down to posterity by his fight to Wigan of the present handsome free library.

York
The threatened stoppage of the collieries for a fortnight has caused something not a topic in this district, and the price of coal is already on the increase. The demand is said to be from coal-mill owners. Many of the mills have laid in good stocks.

SCOTLAND
Dundee
This is now being limited at Dundee from the Baltic at £10,000 per ton. This is a great contrast to the days of 20s per ton paid.

Mr. John Smith, manufacturer, Dundee, has been elected chairman of the Circulating Fund, Second, and Third Scottish American Trust Company, Limited, in the room of the late Mr. John Goldie. Mr. Sharp is a large shareholder in the three companies.

Dundee Works, Mears (Mears, Ferguson and Son), are running on short time. The machinery stoppage at one or two shops, on Fridays, and work returns to normal Monday mornings, to last the period during which their works will be kept on short time.

Forfar
Short time has been resumed at Haugh and Smith, and Smith Brothers (John, John and Son), operations to be stopped on Saturdays.

Glasgow
There have of late been two lively times in the stock market as far as costs are concerned. The “hears” have been at work both here and in London, but the game is considered risky.

Mr. James Menzies, telegraphist of the firm of James and Menzies and Co., calico printers, Glasgow and Monsbouer, appeared yesterday before Sheriff Gribble for examination in bankruptcy. The bankrupt put in a statement accounting for his difficulties, and the tribunal being satisfied with the explanations which he had already received, no questions were asked, and the statutory oath was administered.

A similar action was decided in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Tuesday. The Fort Glasgow and Newark Sal拴o Co. sought to recover a debt of £5,000 from the Company for the loan of £20,000 in compensation for the loss of a ship by fire, which, under the terms of the contract, was irrevocable.

In the Outer House the plaintiffs had been awarded damages; but the Railway Co. appealed to the House of Lords, and it is now known that the engine did not sink apart in excess, decided to accept the offer of the defendants to pay the damages, and were entitled to expenses.

Several complaints are being made by local merchants as to loss of business owing to the consequence of the increased import duties recently adopted by the foreign Governments. The importers have had to increase the prices of goods to Spanish ports and disposing of them there of the foreign state, that they are of the opinion that this is prohibitive. In connection with this matter some over-exporter has received a curious letter from his correspondents in the Far East, which is not possible to sell at the manufactured goods there, and at the same time re-emphasizing that the Glasgow firm send out par-
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COTTON ACREAGE: PROPOSED REDUCTION.

The Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore) says:—

"We have had some recent reports from the South that seem to indicate the purpose on this part of cotton growers individually to plant this year a full and possibly an increased acreage. Every grower holds the belief that all other growers will plant less than formerly, and that the aggregate cotton crop will thereby be greatly reduced and, I hope, largely advanced. Human nature is human nature, and it is not at all improbable that a sufficiently large number of farmers will proceed upon this motive to make the next crop a larger one than last. Besides, the cotton growing area is extending. Every year new lands along the Mississippi and its tributaries are cleared of timber and planted in the products of the South. Last year produced a considerable part of the cotton crop, but the increase in cotton acreage is continually increasing by the adoption of new methods and by the importation of labor from other parts of the country who buy lands hitherto incultivated and go to raising cotton. Here, and in the older States as well, advanced methods of agriculture have, as to many localities, increased the yield per acre. Oklahoma and Indian Territory are likely to become large producers of cotton."

Our contemporaries continue:—"The Manufacturers' Record has repeatedly stated that the matter of reducing the cotton acreage is not far removed from the minds of the bankers and merchants of the South than it is from the minds of the planters themselves. For the present, the resolutions of the bankers' associations to reduce the acreage have little effect, but if the bankers and business men generally in the South would unite to bring about a smaller cotton crop and a larger acreage in food-stuffs, the result would be very marked."

Mr. Wecker, the president of the American Bankers' Association, has written a letter to the president of the Bankers' Association in the State of South Carolina, in which the following is said:—"The Cotton News, Feb. 5th, 1869.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, I have the pleasure to inform you that the cotton market in this country is in the hands of the owners and not the bankers. The bankers have the money and the cotton in the hands of the owners. They have not the power to influence the market. They cannot control the market. They cannot prevent the cotton from being sold."

"Texas is the largest cotton-producing State, and its cotton is in the hands of the owners. The bankers have no control over the cotton. They have no influence over the market. They cannot prevent the cotton from being sold."

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY

March 13, 1842.

218

256. It has been remarked that the large cotton manufacturing establishments of Mohawk Valley are not, in a large measure, open for the retail sale of their goods in that city. This has been done with the double object of selling their goods more cheaply, and of showing the excellence of their fabrics, and the favourable comparison they present with the foreign goods. The articles chiefly on sale are cottons, calicoes, zephyrs, and cotton tissues used in upholstery.

The Silk factory of Grinnell at Duxton has been extensively honed for a contemporary purpose.

Dutche forming R. E. Smith, in Berlin, white millers, has erected a new works, of 300,000,000, at the same.

The New York company is establishing a joint-stock cotton factory, with a capital of 2,500,000,000, at Tidstock.

The new established dyework of J. K. Ponder, in Lorea, has been erected by fire, with all the machines and goods. The damage is estimated at 2,800,000,000.

Some Germans are flattering themselves that New York grain is getting more and more in favor in Eastern Asia. The goods of this class imported from England into Japan for last year represented only 260,105,000, whereas in the year 1841, that imported from Germany represented 721,758,000. It is allowed, however, that the English trade is in a better condition, as they do not shrink. It is also admitted that the exportation from Austria and eastern German industry cannot compete with the English.

THE EXHIBITION OF COTTON YARNS FROM HUNGARY TO THE TEXTILE EXHIBITION. On Monday a letter was received in the United States for Foreign Affairs stating the amount of the drawbacks to be levied on cotton and cotton cloth from Russia. These drawbacks, which will be returned to Russian investors, vary from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the market price of the goods.

INDIAN PEASANT LAWS. In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. John Smith said: "Representations have been made to the Secretary of State that the interests of the habitants in India are prejudiced, and this is not from any advantages offered by the Government of the United States. An abolition of the Indian law is required before the necessary order in Connecticut can be issued in this country, and the Secretary of State is instructed to restrict the Government of India to deal with the subject when their Patent Act comes into operation.

English people who are afflicted by the spoliation of foreign names may take comfort from the difficulties experienced by some of their Continental brethren in dealing with English names. One of the most distressing incidents is when a German in معجم النجاح présents its tobacco paper with the picture of the Greek Crown Prince and Princess; and perhaps with English words. It is a common occurrence to meet with such specimens in this country, and they are sometimes met with in Belgium, Poland, and even in France.

LABELS FOR THE ORIENT.—A recent letter from Suez states that several consignments of goods have been held over by the Turkish Customs officials there, owing to the labelling of the merchandise in question. Care should be taken to use labels or designs likely to suffer any Oriental susceptibilities. A few instances in which goods were released by the authorities may be given:—A case of watches, because the name of the manufacturer was stamped “Maxim,” a Turkish word meaning “God preserve you”; a cigarette paper with the picture of the Greek Crown Prince and Princess; and perhaps with English words. These goods are rarely met with in this country, and they are sometimes met with in Belgium, Poland, and even in France.

Textile Markets.

COTTON.

Our market remains distinctly in a condition unsatisfactory. Cotton continues to exhibit a decided decline in value, whilst estimates of the current crop and other influencing factors, point to a corresponding heavy. Mr. Newell has this week issued a circular giving 5,000,000,000 his definitive estimates. Mr. Newell seems to possess a more reliable mind than the bulk of cotton prophets.

He began with comparatively low figures, though not nearly as low as some of the other estimates. These figures have repeatedly increased, until they now stand full one million higher than the last issue of January.

It would not argue much for a person's ability to make an approximate guess when he makes a more extreme estimate. Mr. Newell's figures may prove to be the exact one, he will be in the happy position of being able to say, "I was right." Guidance of this kind, however, is not what the market wants at the present time. It is an estimate without bias, from a fairly accurate condition of fact, and not from mere trade requirements. That most of Mr. Newell's competitors have worn their forecasts are unanswerable, particularly by the fact that they had already predicted a price from the field in order that the possessed of their guessing capacity may not remain too conspicuously prominent. The reader of this report will perceive that as early as the middle of last month he was made to understand that the current crop would in effect be equivalent to one of the largest ever grown. This estimate was not deduced without a careful survey of the facts that had up to that time manifested themselves, was submitted to the most searching criticism, and was rechecked and rechecked at that time, knowing that the 7,900,000,000,8,000,000 lbs would be the extreme possible sum of the crop. There is an old saying that there may be truth in the proverb: 'Perfection is not necessary to be permissible for us to call it so.' Where are those who have been wrong here? Where are those who have not been wrong? It is not necessary to be correct in every instance to be correct in the last. Where is the overvaluing of the last? Where is the undervaluing of the last? There may be some advantage in it. In writing this, we simply claim credit for a few judgments to the contrary.
VARNISHS.-Last week's business in varnishes proved, as reported, to have been on a diminishing scale through-out, and this week is no exception, although better for the close coming today. Varnish is now commonly selling at prices below any previous record, though further reductions are not quite touched on an unprecedented scale. Of course, today, tonnage is transferred from yard to the inspectors' office at less expense than ever before. The trouble is that it will be still less with the high prices of the spooler to-day is very low. In every description of varnish, the price is in such a superior grade as to be of no use in some export lines. The state of the cotton market on Monday had a very adverse influence upon varnish buyers everywhere throughout the South. Prices were lower and very seasonable. On Tuesday this depression was intensified by Mesca's new circular advertising for an increase in the quantity of varnish sold. The demand for varnish as was at all well could be, and it is now believed that the demand is still more sharply reduced by the restrictions of the spoolers. Prices are reduced on an average fully 50 cents per barrel. Today, Wednesday, prices showed no improvement, the sales accomplished mostly having something of a fancy character about them. Yesterday there was no improvement in the inquiry for varnish in any section, and the prices in nearly all were irregular, and some very cheap lots for instant delivery may be purchased.

CLOTH.-The business of last week in cloth was not great, but coming upon that of the previous fortnight it was sufficient to enable producers to retain attention to make further inroads upon their already impoverished margins. Little business is attempted in cloth which a Saturday, and the opening day of the week all orders avoided nothing exceptional in this respect. No stimulation in the cloth market turned up on Monday. So far as could be gleaned, all foreign orders were poor, and if anything caused to hand of value it was not deemed an opportune time to introduce it to the market, manufacturers maintaining a comparatively steady front. On Tuesday, cloth producers encountered an experience by no means ex-hilarating. Still, there was nothing particular about depression, excepting perhaps, in Berlin prints, which were not in the market. The general level today is not so depressed. Little change was noticeable on the cloth market, the New York day. Yesterday there was no material change in the demand for cloth, which continued slow in all departments, and inclined slightly in favour of buyers. Today the cotton market maintains last night's impression, and it is probable that the run continues. For yarn there is perhaps a slight increase in quotations, but not much business results. Cloth is quiet and practically steady.

WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS.-BRADFORD.-The wool trade is dull. Yarns are quiet, only urgent requirements being filled just now. There is no appreciable change in quotations, but since.

LEICESTER.-Although transactions in raw wool are not extensive, consumption is considerably more free if quotations were lower. At present they purchase very cautiously. Good wools, however, command fair rates. Tuesday's trade showed if anything a slight increase in the turnover, and prices are less irregular. Growers and country dealers are evidently not of the opinion that any further immediate fall in the market is likely for they are holding back supplies in many instances in the hope of seeing prices strengthen. Their views, however, are not those of consumers, as is evidenced by the manner of the last. Yarns are dull and spinners express great dissatisfaction with the quotations they are getting. Luxury buyers are operating more freely, although dissemination is still expressed at the character of the trade. Elasticities are in fair request.

NOTTINGHAM.-The better classes of cotton goods are being run off on the market, and the tendency is to make out the signs of the times that in no improvement for the next season's trade. A few orders have been made. It is expected that for some weeks to come prices will hold steady, and that buyers will have no leisure to examine the papers shown. The higher prices for the year, which is due to the increased demand for materials, are exceedingly low. The trade is regarded as being in a healthy condition, and the opinion is general that the consumption will not lag over the period of production. Prices keep firm.

GLASGOW.-Messrs. R. Kennedy & Co., wool brokers, in their report dated 15th March, say: Wool.-In the wool market there is practically no change this week. The demand is still very slow, and goods are being quoted for home and export market. There is still a demand for all qualities, but the consumption is not sufficient. There are a steady demand for some specialties, but the shipping trade is still active.

DUNDEE. WEDNESDAY.-The market continues depressed. Jute prices have moved very materially, and the market is full of jute goods to drop. Jute, for extreme prices, say £1 per ton, can be found on the spot. Some buyers willing to secure their profits take off small lots, but as yet, there is no sign of any important movement in the price of the raw material. The figures still indicate a shortage of shipment to Europe, on the year, of a very low order. Today's market is full of what have been termed jute goods, and the price of some lines is 12d. short. Ordinary warps are 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. For Indian damas the demand is very subdued. The market is inadequate to take off the worsted, and the trade is somewhat steady. The market is only slow, and the trade is not at its lowest price, and the market is somewhat steady. The market is only slow, and the trade is not at its lowest price, and the market is somewhat steady. The market is only slow, and the trade is not at its lowest price, and the market is somewhat steady. The market is only slow, and the trade is not at its lowest price, and the market is somewhat steady. The market is only slow, and the trade is not at its lowest price, and the market is somewhat steady. The market is only slow, and the trade is not at its lowest price, and the market is somewhat steady.
Gazette News.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.


Joseph Harkey and C. Oldham, manufacturers, Holyhead Mills and Canal Mills, Appley Bridge; and at Kingstall Street, Leigh.

Patents.

NOTE OF REMOVAL AND CHANGE OF FIRM.

E. K. DUTTON & CO. (late Dutton & Fulton) CHARTERED PATENT AGENTS

Removed from 1, St. James's Square, 2, Queens Chambers, 5, John Dalton St., Manchester.

SPECFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Each of the following Specifications may be purchased at the Sale Room, 23, Currier-street, Edinburg, for the price of 8d. 1s. each, which sum will be paid on the payment of the principal Patent Office in the United Kingdom.


2,858 Johnson (Isidore Amiel and Seba Fabric), Hydranex. 1,547 Ruster: Loom-shafting apparatus. 1,099 Scott: Cutting bagging cloth, &c.

171 Barnett and Fox: Combining fleece.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.


which may be opened during motion by a lever on the frame, and which is in connection with the other parts as follows: A handle or grip is fixed to the frame, and the handle is connected with an arm or lever which is operated by a hand or foot. The handle is connected with the arm or lever by a pivot or pin, and the arm or lever is connected with the frame by a hinge or pivot. The handle, arm, and frame are all connected by a series of links or rods, which are arranged to form a closed loop. The links are arranged in pairs, and each pair is connected by a pivot or pin. The links are connected by a series of springs, which are arranged to provide a resilient connection between the links. The springs are arranged in pairs, and each pair is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in series, and each spring is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in parallel, and each spring is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in a series of layers, and each layer is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in a series of rows, and each row is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in a series of columns, and each column is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in a series of planes, and each plane is connected by a pivot or pin. The springs are arranged in a series of loops, and each loop is connected by a pivot or pin.

12. A new and improved method of making a textile machine, comprising the following parts: A frame, a shaft, a roller, a bobbin, a winding mechanism, a tension mechanism, a feed mechanism, and a cutting mechanism. The frame is substantially rectangular, and is made of metal. The shaft is a hollow cylinder, and is made of metal. The roller is a cylindrical body, and is made of metal. The bobbin is a cylindrical body, and is made of metal. The winding mechanism is a scroll, and is made of metal. The tension mechanism is a spring, and is made of metal. The feed mechanism is a rack and pinion, and is made of metal. The cutting mechanism is a blade, and is made of metal.

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