THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

The woolen mills and worsted factories employ 11,500 hands producing £375,787 worth of goods. There are now 15 factories employing 7,126 hands, producing £426,957.

What theiga Times speaks of as a "specially fostered" industry—that of block and pump making—now employs one hand. It formerly employed 118 hands, and was considered one of the chief establishments of the town, but it has now been reduced to one hand.

The trade review, which summarizes the figures in the paper and analyzes them at considerable length, contends that the results show that very little real good has accrued from the imposition of a tariff, complicated, vexatious and harassing in a high degree. It adds—

"From enquiries we have made, we are in a position to state that eight mercantile houses in Wellington connected with the import trade, amounting among them to 300 hands, pay in wages and salaries £4,492 a year, so that given an equal number of similar houses in the three other centres of the Colony, there would be 12 mercantile houses paying more in salaries and wages than the whole of these 59 classes and 950 men, making 11,500 hands. This, of course, apart from a large number of houses with smaller establishments in these and other centres, and the whole range of retail houses which import, besides the large shipping and other interests connected with the import trade. And yet for the sake of endeavouring to foster the wool and woolen industry, it is necessary to bring down the coast of the necessary articles, and the whole mercantile classes are to be treated as the enemies of the community, while the manufacturers of as if they are the only employer of labour. It points out that candle factories have added five hands in five years, and for this the whole population have to pay per candle extra for their candles. For the years 1859 and 1870 the extra duty paid on imported candles amounted to an average of £5,400 per annum. This is at a rate of £7 19s. 8d. each for those five hands, who, however, earn an average of only £270 7s. 3d. The conclusion drawn by our Free Trade contemptuous of the present small population New Zealand cannot yet hope to become a manufacturing country.

COTTON NOTES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Our New Orleans consul has not always proved himself an infallible commercial guide, as a perusal of reports on his reports have shown. In his report for 1871, dated the 26th January last, Mr. De Fonblanque remarks that "it is now estimated that the crop of 1871 will not fall much short of its immediate predecessor"—a forecast which implies a belief in a smaller output than that obtained during the season referred to. All recent events have shown, the probabilities point to a much larger yield for the coming crop than that of last year. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange report for 1871, which is quoted by Mr. De Fonblanque, says that the cotton trade of the port has experienced one of the most prosperous seasons witnessed for years past; or, in the words of one of the leading committees, more cotton has been handled at the wharves and depots, and in the warehouses, than ever before but once in the history of the trade. The contract business has increased 30 per cent, and the roll of the Exchange is now more numerous than at any other time during the past ten years.

The effect of the McKinley Tariff in the South.

The Consul goes on to give illustrations of the effect which the McKinley Tariff had upon the price of dry goods in the South. His statements are taken from one of the New Orleans dailies, and are substantially similar in character to the news conveyed in the tabloids from New York which we look at our readers some time ago. At the time the report was written one result recognizable was that Napoleon lace goods, and the linen and worsted fabrics of Bradford, were practically excluded from the market, in which they formerly had a ready and remunerative sale. Ribbons, used extensively in the South for fancy trimming, were very scarce for in the north, had escaped normal taxation, and came at quite a cent, as "cotton goods not expressly named." There was, therefore, still a market for them. Prices of dry goods and household articles in September, 1871, as compared with prices for September, 1870, before the McKinley Tariff was passed, are:

Street goods, men's, September, 1870, were 1 dol. 25 c. per yard, in September, 1871, they were advanced 1 dol. 25 c. per yard; bed sheets, 1 dol. 25 c. per yard, in September, 1871, they were advanced 1 dol. 25 c. per yard; wash towels, 12 c. per yard, in September, 1871, they were advanced 1 dol. 25 c. per yard; and towels, 7 c. per yard, in September, 1871, they were advanced 1 dol. 25 c. per yard.

The cotton trade has been in much better order than for some years past, and the prices of goods, with the exception of wet goods, have advanced 10 per cent. The price of raw cotton in New Orleans, September 20, was 5 dol. 50 c. per pound; in New York, 22 dol. 75 c. per pound; and in Liverpool, 21 dol. 10 c. per pound.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

March 29, 1829.

The company, which had at that time 12 agents in different parts of the world. Each of these agents would make up a considerable proportion of the goods manufactured by the various firms, these samples and patterns being suited as far as possible to the requirements of the country in which the agent resided. Merchants are thus enabled to see a sample of the article which they wish to order, and to give their orders and complete the purchase through the agent on the spot, in the same manner as they would do through commercial travellers, but with the advantage of a considerable decrease in the expenses, especially in cases where the agents reside in distant countries. This system has been particularly successful in Greece, and the report of the company states that its agencies there have been by far the most remunerative, and show a steady annual increase in the number and value of sales.

Orders, we are further informed by Lord Vaux in whose report to our Government the information is contained, had to be refused in several instances. The whole business done by the company at its 12 agencies increased 70 per cent. during the year. The methods of the system are thus referred to without doubt interesting, although the suggestion will do no doubt force itself upon the reader that in this country buyers are not in the habit of calling upon manufacturers upon their own terms to open up trade, but have to be called upon instead. Presumably the same remark applies to other countries, so that the Export Company, one would think, will not find its business to increase by leaps and bounds for long. And yet it will obviously be impossible for any of the 12 agents referred to to travel with the samples of zoco manufacturers' productions.

COMMERCIAL IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

We firmly entertain the belief that the future prosperity of this country and of our colonies and dependencies is to a large extent bound up in a question of close federation, both political and commercial. All these countries are to a large extent capable of greatly increasing their supplies to us of the raw materials we require in the conduct of our manufactures, and the result of taking from us a very great increase of manufactured goods. Potentially our colonies and dependencies are far away our best customers because so many other countries, especially if they have any competing industries of their own, have done everything possible to prevent us from trading with them, so far as supplying them with any of our productions go. This they do oblivious of the fact that they have free entry to the markets of England, its colonies, and dependencies. Seeing, therefore, a tendency of modern sentiment in other countries setting so strongly in the direction of so-called protection, which has been so marked and strong for past 45 years, and which we have not been able to check either by influence or example, does it not become our bounden duty to conform to those facts, and turn to them the best advantage? We think it does. We do not mean by this that we shall slavishly imitate either the United States or our Continental competitors by imposing prohibitive tariffs upon their productions. Rather we would devote all our energies to the persuasion of our trade with the countries politically connected with us, and such others as do or will permit communion and intercourse on the same commercial equi-

THE DIFFICULTIES OF MILL MANAGEMENT.

Our Oldham correspondent writes: "A case arising out of clearing day meal hours, before the Oldham magistrates on Saturday, the defendants being the Prince of Wales Spinning Company. The facts, as detailed by Mr. Pearson, factor to spinner, were simply stated, namely, that he visited the mill at 8-20 a.m., on March 5th, and found two young persons in the spinning room cleaning the machinery. Mr. Groenloch, the manager of the company, really admitted the facts, but pleaded difficulty in putting a stop to the prac-

THE DIFFICULTIES OF MILL MANAGEMENT.

The manager of the company, when we put it to him that the spinners and cardroom hands compelled him to find them water every morning for a quarter past seven, and order them not to get their breakfast before the mill stopped. He complained to him to do this, or they would have struck work; in fact, they sent their notices in. He was also ordered to let them off to get their dinners or anything else they wanted. The day after the company was previously convicted he sent for the corder, drew his attention to this notice making the spinners liable for any breach of the Act, and told him that if any one was caught during meal hours in the carding room he would consider himself responsible. He allowed the corder to take it, but he thought he liked it, so that no injustice should be done to him. He had done his utmost to put this thing down. Then the following colloquy took place:—

The Chairman (Mr. Groenloch):—Could you not send one of the clerks to tell them the consequences of this kind of thing?

Mr. Groenloch said he had a deputation of spinners who saw him shortly before Christmas, and he then granted the work people the privilege of clearing down in the end of the day.

The Chairman:—Did they then promise you not to clear the meal hours?

Mr. Groenloch: Yes.

The Chairman:—Well, then, you will have to take the consequences.

Mr. Groenloch: As I have intimated, to summon the workpeople would make a grievance fleets them and myself. I have decided, however, to discharge the next who is found guilty of this sort of thing.

However, it must be said that on the Beach Fort found that a conviction for a similar offence had been recorded against the company within 12 months, and therefore they had no further alternative than to impose a fine of 20s. and costs in the two cases. The subject of preventing piecers from working in meal hours, arising out of the case, as all who have to do with the management of cotton mills will admit, is a difficult one. The very nature of their engagement is an impediment to their compliance. They are to all intents and purposes the servants of the spinners employed on the premises of the proprietor—indeed, the spinner really occupies the position of a sub-contractor, and practically undertakes to get the work done for the employer. The trade union officials have even on occasions recently drawn attention to the subject, and pointed out to spinners their responsibility in the matter. It has even been hinted that the piecers are compelled by avowable spinners to work all hours in order to get more hours per week turned out." This phase of the matter we are inclined to agree with, and until spinners are made wholly accountable, as it is, as the immoral habit has been, in one of an age, but for all time." Money may have been hard and small, as were the rings of iron in Greece and of copper in Rome; or bully, like the iron rings which are still used by the Greeks to hang their bombs, or to hang the negroes—Africans, or the Senecas; the back of the mulberry tree, according to Marco Polo, was made into papers and sold as a face-valueidual; the bank-notes had been thought upon by the outer barbarians of Europe. In the early days of
New England and Canada, because all the raw cotton in commercial transactions, and when trading off an old musket or a poor blanket on the Indians, a very good medium, too, while musket skins and blanket skins were at other times recognized values of units of value in trade, internal and otherwise. One verse of an old song made political capital out of this particular event.

General Jackson! Who is he?
They say he lives in Tennessee;
And that his name is so great,
She pays her debts in rice corn with care.

In Canada playing-cards were cut into pieces, signed by appointed officers, and issued for fixed amounts, but it was in the New England states, where the settlers were conversant with the convenience of specie, but which could not get sufficient to go round, that the most remarkable alternative were tried. At one time (he said) miles made miles a legal tender. Wool was much used as a standard in butcher. Difficulties in collecting taxes, from which even those happy days were not free, and reluctance to meet levies, which are irrevocably called duties, led some States to adopt wheat or rice, and others to take pork or cattle, in settlement of their demands. Connecticut would receive either, and one of several similar regulations, provided, by an act of the legislature of 1782, "A rate of exchange upon the pound in money to be levied upon all the real estate in this colony, the农产品 to be sold at the baiulier rate granted by this Court in May last; and if any persons have not money, they have liberty to pay their taxes in good and merchantable corn, beef, or pork at the price allowed by law, and if two shillings per bushel; rice, at the price allowed by law, and if two shillings per bushel; wheat at four dollars per bushel." A similar act was passed in Massachusetts the same year, except that it was voted, "Apprentices, bondmen, and other sort of people not of the said towns, that have in their hands any part of the said 1769, 1770, or 1771, or any other land, whatsoever, shall be free from all the said assessments and taxes during the said time." This principle might mean in this year of grace, but still keeping in view the lack of money which made such provisions possible, there is the fact to be further noted, on the authority of Mr. John C. Breuner, sometime attached to the Geological Survey of Brazil, that, until comparatively recent times, cotton thread and cotton cloth were used throughout that country in lieu of money. We may again leave some lively minds to realize what business would be if such a substitute could be settled with pieces of calico, or what sort of a substitute of speons could be for the mine of cotton in the centre of the realm. Drapers have already made use of such unspeakable, small wares because of the inevitable fractions in their bills, but trade on the level of change-for-a-farthing would present obstacles. In Africa, according to Professor Drummond, calico represents silver, and priests do so, that on a long journey into the interior it is necessary to begin with a couple of miles or more of this kind of toothed railway ticket. But it is quite another thing to think of similar conditions in foreign war where manufacturers were carried on to any extent, or where the government had reached the point of shop-keeping. Yet Mr. Breuner says that "in 1780 it was complained that unless the exportation of the agriculture was prohibited, it cost a yard of cloth, or rather no money, would be found in Maranhão." Balls of cotton thread were used as small change, and circulated as such in all the States, and under all kinds of commercial transactions. The manufacturers of these balls do not appear to have been always scrupulously honest, for the legislature was finally obliged to take action to prevent the fraud of putting cotton cloth, rags, and other such things in them. It is the trade in cotton between the neighbouring countries because so large that the authorities of Maranhão, in order to keep all the money at home, prohibited the exportation of cotton from that place, and it was until fifty years later (1750) that this law was repealed."

Bury Trade-Unionsists.

Of late the trade-unionsists of Bury have done their best to impress the truth of the fact remarks we have frequent occasion to make in these columns in respect of their unwarranted aggressiveness, but a more uninitiated and gullible example of the application of spirit of innovation and the dominoing arrogance of present-day trade-unionsists would be hard to find than that now being shown by the Bury contingent. Simply because a number of the weavers employed at the Daisyfield Mill, Titon, have been called into the warehouse and shewn more than once in the presence of their master and his undertakers, "you are doing things with a high hand." When asked for proof of his charges he sought shelter behind ambiguous generalities: "The weavers say so," and presumably because the weavers say so—i.e., probably some half-dozen or so of them—it must be true. His reasoning and the result of the inquiry were not quite to that gentleman's palate, for he seems to have allowed his temper to escape from his control, and went away in a huff under the impression that he had been ordered off the premises. His wrongs apparently did not tend to diminish their magnetic influence in business, nor their holding to the report was that the Weavers' Association was putting the weavers on notice to leave work at the end of seven days, unless "all the grievances complained of were removed and all official communication received from the firm," and accordingly the weavers were called together on Monday to negotiate the terms of the Weavers' Association being seen personally by the employers in order to substantiate their complaints, and yet go to members of the Employers' Federation to deal personally with them, instead of transacting his business through the medium of the employers' secretary, certainly does not indicate much consistency of thought or action. And now Mr. Mills says he will not give way not transact business in connection with this matter through any other medium than that of the firm itself first; and it seems to us that the argument is one that might very well be adopted by the weavers, which would procure with or without to any complaints from anyone other than those weavers who were affected by the action of the employers. We rather ourselves admit that there is not a mill in Bury where there is less fining or discharging of weavers, and it would seem that they calculate the proper proportion of visits which should be made to the warehouse by the weavers, and upon the amount of fines and the number of dismissals; and if those fines and dismissals do not correspond with what they consider to be the average, then they proceed to "make matters hot," as they call it, within the vicinity of the firm. That principle is true, because the firm can adopt with any possibility of giving satiation to the Weavers' Association, seems to be that of substituting the mild rule that has hitherto obtained in the mill for one of stern kind, and which must be accompanied by a relative proportion of fines and dismissals. Consideration is a virtue in absence from the composition of trade-unionsists, for if they are fined and discharged, one is liable to get into their bad graces; while if one tries the mildest course of simply pointing out their mistakes, and sending them back to their work with a few words of caution, and without imposing fines or dismissing them, they are still playing the game. Grimbling is out of place, because there can be anything to grumble at seeing that the fines are so infrequent; hence it follows that in order to qualify himself frequently spoken of as those of Englishman's special prerogatives, a firm must impose fines and look further into their course of treatment by a few judicious dismissals. We would remind those who are responsible for this breach of the peace, of what transport demoralizes a people of Pinhole not very long ago, and also of the fact that there are two sides to every question; and that for they had better take care that they have some with the wind they do not rise against.

Canada and Reciprocity with the United States.

Many of our readers must have noticed that at various times we have spoken very strongly upon the McKinley Tariff and the policy of the Conservative party in the United States. We have not hesitated to denounce the whole affair as a gigantic conspiracy against the independent existence of Canada, and against its connection with this country. The McKinley Tariff was passed simply to isolate the Dominion from the trade of the States, and, as the smart and unscrupulous politicians of the country intended, to make her position undesirable, and so impel her to seek admission into the Union. To their shame, be it said, this conspiracy has had its siders and abettors in the so-called Liberal party of Canada. And judging from the extensive corruption that has been laid bare during the past few weeks, it is evident we should not be surprised if further revelations were forthcoming, shewing that the leaders in the Conservative party have had very much to do with the spread of corruption across the southern frontier. Only very recently Mr. Godwin Smith stated that the late Sir John Macdonald had not scrupled to manufacture a plot charging the Liberal party with the intention to carry the country over by annexation to the United States. But the ex-Professor of History, who seems strangely desirous of being at a bit of history-making, when advancing that statement was compelled to ignore the letters of one of the conspirators that had fallen into the hands of Sir John, who, in proof of his statement, had published them. In these letters strong views were expressed in favour of the annexation of the American possessions to the Dominion. And all the official documents of the Dominion, the latter, however, was adopted, as it was thought if accomplished it could not fail to bring about the former in a very short time. But notwithstanding the adoption of the reciprocity plan, and wholesale corruption of the constituents by the Liberal party, they were defeated at the polls, and the recent investigations into the means by which they secured the number of seats they nominally won has revealed the fact that they nearly all resulted from corrupting the electors. Great numbers of seats were consequently vacated, and in very many instances there have been filled by support from the Liberal party, the returns of which have been further enquired into, with such results
that justice were meted out to them, many of their number would find their way into the infirmaries of the land and make a prolonged stay. As adjuncts to their most potent instrument, the tariff, the dominant party at Washington raised the question of the Belling Sea Salt Fishery, and also conjured up in a disgraceful state between Canada and New Zealand with the same object in view, namely, to harass the Canadian Government. To enforce their threat they are also threatening to discontinue the privilege granted under treaty of allowing Canadian commerce to pass over United States territory in bond into Canada, which is rendered necessary in the winter season by the closure of the Canadian rivers and ports by ice. In these conditions vessels have usually discharged the commercial portion of their cargoes at Portland, Maine, whence it is sent forward by rail, materially helping to swell the receipts of the American railway company. The commercial union or reciprocity treaty, which the Liberal party were advocating, was judicially left undefined. It was felt that to give the constituencies a clear view of the party's wish to conduct the duties of the chance of success, because it was well known to labor, a discrimination against the Canadian country, to such an extent as it was felt the constituencies would not swallow. That was so is proved up by the speech of Mr. H. G. Foster, the Dominion Minister of Finance in the Canadian House of Commons, on Tuesday, when he introduced his Budget. Dealing with the trade regulations at Washington, Mr. Foster said that the Canadian Ministers had refused to negotiate on the basis of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 in regard to copyright and patents, and were prepared to negotiate in such conditions as the changes of conditions of the country had rendered necessary. Mr. Blair replied that such a proposal did not contain the essential elements of reciprocity as far as the United States were concerned. He suggested to the Canadian Commissioners that they should negotiate on the basis of general reciprocity, including manufactured articles. The Canadian Ministers then asked what conditions Mr. Blair proposed, and whether his suggestion emended the present preference for United States products by Canada and discrimination against Great Britain, Mr. Blair unhesitatingly, in the alternative, and thereby the Canadian Ministers stated that they could not enter into and contributing towards the Great Union, and pointed out that the finance of Canada would not permit of loss of revenue on products imported from the United States. Mr. Blair eventually admitted that the only way by which his proposal could be carried out was for Canada adopting a uniform tariff with the Republic.

This meant the imposition of a McKinley Tariff in Canada upon English and other goods. And this proposition got the great economist and Professor of History had endorsed, no doubt with the approval of "Destiny," which has long used him as its favourite vehicle for the promulgation of its decrees to mankind. Really Destiny was incontinently cruel to Mr. Smith, as it paid no regard whatever to his Free Trade and other economical pronouncements. At the above point Mr. Foster stated that the Canadian Commissioners broke off the negotiations, declaring that they was useless to discuss the subject any further. They were glad, however, that the interview had taken place and Canada now knew where she stood. Her best policy, he continued in his speech, was to cultivate the British markets, and it might be worth the while and the thoughtful attention of the Government to consider whether the time was not approaching, if it was not already, when it would become the duty of Canada to hold out her hand to the country which had hitherto been the most favourable of any country in the Union, and interest with, and by giving the best treatment in her markets for the friendly treatment which she had received in the British markets. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Foster's announcement in favour of preferential trade with Great Britain was received with prolonged applause from all parts of the country. With such a revelation of the object for which the Government of the United States is working, and the obvious policy it has adopted to gain its ends, it is more than ever evident that the House of Commons is the only government that can deal with all its colonies and dependencies. We would further ask manufacturers of all kinds in this country what benefit they can hope to attain from a common tariff policy as a law." The question above has been openly avowed, by patronising their Exhibition at Chicago next year? It must be obvious that with such views prevailing there can be no intention of ever permitting them to reap a cent of profit if it can be prevented.

THE COMMON LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

We have several times had to point out that the trade-unions throughout the kingdom, by their proceedings generally, and by their attacks upon individuals particularly, were traversing the limits of social liberty and transgressing the laws. In our issue of January 16th, in an article devoted to the subject, and in which the opinion of Lord Bramhall, Lord Justice Bowes, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Justice Smith, and Mr. Russell Garney, were quoted, it was clearly shewn that such proceedings as the organized mode of trade-unions were guilty of constituted serious infradictions of the laws, for which the persons committing them ought to be made responsible, and by heavy punishment. We have shown the real enormity of their transgressions. Since then the subject has continued to be discussed, the professional politicians of a tersebut Parliament having made it their own. On Tuesday these gentlemen had a day in the House of Commons, which was used as a pretext from which to address the trade-unions in the constituencies, and they talked to their heart's content. The subject was the law of conspiracy, and we propose to offer a few words of comment upon the subject as developed in the debate.

The subject was introduced to the House by Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P. for Dundee, who proposed the following resolution: "That the common law doctrine of conspiracy, by which persons are made punishable for combining to do anything which in themselves are not criminal, is unjust in its operation, and ought to be amended." Mr. Robertson is a lawyer who appears to have made politics a profession, and with the combined instinct of the lawyer and the politician devotes his attention to subjects that he probably believes will bring forth the most fruitful crop of votes. In proof of this we need only adduce his own statement made in his opening observations, that "this proposal had been considered in the House by the Right Hon. the Lord Speaker, and had received the support of that body through its Parliamentary Committee." There need be no doubt, therefore, as to the origin of this motion. And Robertson referred to a well-known legal text book by Roscoe which he characterized as "right," and to which the common law doctrine of conspiracy was laid down and explained. We should like to know what law books are not "right" from a general reader? Judged by the "right" principles of public liberty? Roscoe's conclusions after his exposition were that it might possibly be a crime to combine to do almost anything with the judges regard as moral wrong, or politically or socially dangerous. This is a perfectly sound exposition, and suggests the requirement for a code of trade and social justice, notwithstanding the opposite sentiment of Mr. Robertson. It is the assertion of a sound legal principle, and one which the evidence we have very forcibly produced in this country, confirms. And the existence renders unnecessary ten thousand specious statutes forbidding this, that, and another, and leaving nothing unexpressly forbidden by name. It is through our statutes that the ingenuity of lawyers and even laymen can at any time degrade five men and six horses through the common law of the country, which is based upon well formulated principles. Trade-unions, boycotters, and most lawless persons would be glad to see the common law of the country swept away because of its far-reaching influence and its difficulty of evasion. Mr. Robertson referred to a case that occurred in Glasgow last year, in which two trade-unions were tried and appropriately punished for a conspiracy in attempting to deprive lock labourers of the means of earning his living, and using threats that if they were retained in his employment they would withdraw from them. Mr. Robertson states the fact that Mr. Bompas was on trial at Plymouth, but was proved to be in the United States at the time. The case tried in Glasgow was not one in which the spirit of the decision was wrong, but one rather in which the letter of procedure was incorrect, because of the imperfections of the statute under which it was tried. Here again the common law proved its superiority. The grievance, if there was any in the case, was simply that the men who were in Glasgow were convicted, but that one man at Plymouth escaped; it was not a grievance of an individual but of society at a failure of justice, and therefore affords no argument for the amendment of the common law of conspiracy. To show how society is protected by the general principles asserted in our common law we need only point out how the ingenuously devised schemes of boycotters and trade-unions are caught in its meshes whilst they would swim clear through all statutes.

When the Act of 1855 left the House there was an attempt, perhaps not altogether satisfactory, to define limitation, as something that would justify justices of the peace in exercising their powers of sentencing or making a man to agree to any action against the trade-unions, and one of the most intelligent and honourable men to be found in their ranks, seconded Mr. Robertson's resolution, and reviewed the course of legislation since the act of 1855 up to the present time. Mr. Burt's words deserve quoting for their sound common sense and the spirit of justice they breathe.

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March 6, 1893

Third pattern: 60 dark cream, 4 pink, 4 white. The design for the 4 pink is given in Figure 1, by means of which the system of indicating gauge on point paper may be briefly described. The threads marked are called the stationary threads, i.e., they are the threads round which the crossing threads wind. The number of the threads in the same order of size, since the whole pattern literally involves always the same order of size. The threads marked c d are termed the crossing threads, and the essential feature of gauge is that these threads may be crossed at any point, but are otherwise unaltered, on one side by the other, on the other side by the yoke, which consequently works in conjunction with the yoke. It is evident that no pair of threads three shafts must be allotted, i.e., one, two, three, at a time, as indicated in Design no. 2. The pattern is not a simple one, and is shown, as already described, that each thread must now be balanced throughout the repeat marking for twist. In forming the crossing thread to indicate that it first rises on one side of the stationaries, and then on the other: thus, taking the second and second, and so on, the stationaries, being bound to the yoke by the crossing thread at a twist.

In effects similar to this, as simple as they are, there are a few difficulties avoidable in the case of some of which may be drawn from the details of Figure 2, which is the gauge ground taken from a

THE ANALYSIS OF PATTERN—VII.

GAUZE FABRICS.

The analysis of gauze patterns is in some respects much easier than the analysis of ordinary cloths, since with the same class it is usually quite an easy matter to follow each individual thread throughout the repeat. This is so as we shall see later on, and although it is not the most difficult step in the work to be done: it is the drawing out of the weaving particulars, the reduction of the pattern to a line diagram, the possible number of shafts, that calls forth all the energies of the experienced hand, and leaves room for the subtlety of the draftsman.

For convenience, the subject will be treated under the heads, Ordinary Gauze Fabrics, and Gauze Fabrics with Stationaries.

Ordinary Gauze Fabrics.

This class includes all those patterns in which ordinary warp or weft figuring is shown, the beauty of the pattern thus depending on the
delicacy of the lace-like effect obtained by the slight width of the line. A sample of such a pattern given in Figure 1, by means of which the system of indicating gauge on point paper may be briefly described. The threads marked are called the stationary threads, i.e., they are the threads round which the crossing threads work. These threads marked c d are termed the crossing threads, and the essential feature of gauge is that these threads may be crossed at any point, but are otherwise unaltered, on one side by the other, on the other side by the yoke, which consequently works in conjunction with the yoke. It is evident that no pair of threads three shafts must be allotted, i.e., one, two, three, at a time, as indicated in Design no. 2. The pattern is not a simple one, and is shown, as already described, that each thread must now be balanced throughout the repeat marking for twist. In forming the crossing thread to indicate that it first rises on one side of the stationaries, and then on the other: thus, taking the second and second, and so on, the stationaries, being bound to the yoke by the crossing thread at a twist.

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For convenience, the subject will be treated under the heads, Ordinary Gauze Fabrics, and Gauze Fabrics with Stationaries.

Ordinary Gauze Fabrics.

This class includes all those patterns in which ordinary warp or weft figuring is shown, the beauty of the pattern thus depending on the
delicacy of the lace-like effect obtained by the slight width of the line. A sample of such a pattern given in Figure 1, by means of which the system of indicating gauge on point paper may be briefly described. The threads marked are called the stationary threads, i.e., they are the threads round which the crossing threads wind. The number of the threads in the same order of size, since the whole pattern literally involves always the same order of size. The threads marked c d are termed the crossing threads, and the essential feature of gauge is that these threads may be crossed at any point, but are otherwise unaltered, on one side by the other, on the other side by the yoke, which consequently works in conjunction with the yoke. It is evident that no pair of threads three shafts must be allotted, i.e., one, two, three, at a time, as indicated in Design no. 2. The pattern is not a simple one, and is shown, as already described, that each thread must now be balanced throughout the repeat marking for twist. In forming the crossing thread to indicate that it first rises on one side of the stationaries, and then on the other: thus, taking the second and second, and so on, the stationaries, being bound to the yoke by the crossing thread at a twist.

In effects similar to this, as simple as they are, there are a few difficulties avoidable in the case of some of which may be drawn from the details of Figure 2, which is the gauge ground taken from a

THE ANALYSIS OF PATTERN—VII.

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figured fabric. Since each thread does an equal amount of bending, the first question which arises here is— which are the stationary threads? It is quite allowable in one sense for either a or b to be taken as such, but if a (which in reality represents two threads) be examined, it will be found to be bound to the weft only by the crossing threads c, therefore fulfilling the same conditions as indicated in Figure 1. Threads a must therefore be taken as the stationary.

There is another point also which must not be overlooked, viz., that the effect is constructed as indicated, with the idea of making the stationary threads bend, and thus produce more of a lace-like effect, since the crossing threads c, interweaving with the picks, obtain a firmness to which the stationary threads, in their comparatively loose state, must yield. Design 22 in the point-paper design for Figure 2, which should be followed out, remembering that a and b each equal two threads, which will be split in the figure to form plain, etc., picks; c, d, e, also equal two picks, each likewise split in the figure into two separate picks.

Having shown the method of transferring gauge effects on to design paper, attention must now be directed to the drafting, or "douping" as it is termed. Figure 3 indicates the draft for Figure 1, and Design 22 is the pegging plan, in which it will be observed that the only difference from Design 22 is the relative positions of dop and dop shaft, it being a custom in practice to plane these together, while the threads they really represent, or rather the positions they represent, are separated by the stationary threads.

The draft and pegging plan for Figure 2 are given in Figure 3 and Design 23a, where it will be noticed that should the figure be drafted as indicated, two dopps will be required, while should threads a be taken as crossing threads, there will be only one doup required. The fact that this is a ground effect for a figure accounts for this, which will serve as well as an introduction to the introduction of dop, dopp shafts, and stationaries, which will be required for the gauge stripe. This means specially constructed heads, which of course implies extra expense, while at the same time it should be noted that once constructed the heads will only produce that particular width of stripe.

In analysing any type of gauge effect, there are two laws which may be of great service to the analyst. They are—firstly, in order to produce a clear precise crossing, the crossing threads must go over the pick preceding and succeeding such crossing; and secondly, in order to comply with the above law, all picks and threads must be grouped together in odd numbers when gauge and plain, etc., are combined.

To summarise our remarks as follows will conclude this section of our treatment. In analysing gauge fabrics proceed as follows—

1. Indicate clearly on design paper the number of shafts required for the plain or swill, etc., stripes, there should be any, and for the gauge as already explained.
2. Group all the threads and picks as they appear in the pattern, by means of brackets on the design paper.
3. Obtain the full design by following each thread throughout the repeat by means of the piece-glass.
4. Examine to see what reduction can be made in the number of dopps, and make the draft and pegging plan accordingly.
Machinery and Appliances.

HIGH PRESSURE BOILERS FOR COTTON MILLS.

MAKERS: MEASLS, TETLOW BROS., HOLLINWOOD, OLDHAM.

The celebrated Marquis of Worcester-little dreamt, when he was experimenting in his laboratory upon the expansive capabilities of steam, that the mighty force he was on the point of revealing—But the fullness of time had not then come; a century more had to pass away, when Watt took up the task the ingenious nobleman had laid down, and enriched the world with the new motive power. The results that have sprung from this are known to everybody of average intelligence, and need not be dwelt on here. Suffice it to say that steam power immediately became a valuable adjunct to the new mechanical industries that came into existence about the same time. Subsequently, when improvements had been made, it became indispensable, and has so continued up to the present day, though threatened with rivalry from various sides.

Boilers and engines from the beginning of the century until 1850 or 1860 did not make very much more than a quiet, steady sort of progress. But after that time the advance was greatly accelerated. The increase of competition and the diminution of profits led to both engines and boilers being overhauled, in order to obtain increased economy of working and greater efficiency.

In boilers, pressures were rapidly run up from about 40 lb. to 60 lb. and even 100 lb., at which it was thought great things had been achieved. And so indeed they had, but greater things were yet to come. The principle of using the generated steam twice, three times, and even four times over has been found to be conducive to economy, and consequently engines known as compound, triple, and even quadruple expansion have been designed, built, and found highly satisfactory. These of course required an increased pressure of steam. As a consequence, it is now becoming very general for steam users to replace what have up to recently been considered high pressure boilers, working at 70 to 100 lb. per square inch, and to substitute them by new ones adapted for pressures of 150 lb., to 200 lb. per square inch, as it has been found that by substituting these boilers and altering the engines to triple or quadruple expansion, a very considerable saving in fuel is effected.

The Marquis of Worcester and, as far as we can learn, the Marquis of Donegal, are the makers of the world, and the pioneers in this new departure, and on a recent Saturday, a number of gentlemen connected with the cotton industry assembled at their works to witness the test of the first of the construction of boilers for carrying such a high pressure.

This firm also made the boilers or 160 lb. pressure for the West End Mills Co., Ltd., Oldham, the first firm in the Oldham district to adopt the triple expansion principle in their steam engines. The directors of the Oak Spinning Co., Ltd., are, we understand, intending to have their engines converted in like manner. Since 1855, when 100 lb. pressure per square inch was the ruling test, Messrs. Tetlow have kept pace with the march of progress, making new boilers in turn for pressures of 100 lb., 150 lb., 160 lb., and 180 lb., and have now reached 200 lb. They have turned out a large number of boilers to carry 100 lb. pressure, and have now orders on hand for several of a similar character. Although this firm was only established so recently as 1851, it has gained for itself a reputation which reflects great praise on the foresight and judgment of those in authority, and the high character of the workmanship of their productions.

The Gujerat Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.—The Times of India of the 1st inst., says: This mill was burnt down about the end of January last, but the board of directors of the company have decided to take time by the forelock and start again with the least possible delay. With this end in view they have placed the whole of their order, consisting of 25,000 ring spindles, with preparatory frames, in the hands of the well-known firm of Measles, Solicitors, Shapmayer, and Co., who will supply the machinery from the celebrated machinists, Messrs. Brooks and Doney (Mr. Samuel Brooks), whom they represent. The weaving shed belonging to this company totally escaped from the ravages of the flames, but the directors have decided to add about 300 looms, with preparation, and the same has been arranged to be supplied from Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson, of Burnley. We understand that the whole of the above order has been telegraphed home, and the managing agent of the company, Mr. Mudooobhai Bhugooobhai, has arranged so as to start the whole of the new machinery in working order by the middle of May next.
BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, ETC.

BLEACHING ON LOOSE COTTON.

In connection with the bleaching of cotton, mention is made of the method of dyeing with some new dyestuffs lately put on the market which, as it would seem, will bring about a branch of dyeing acquire great importance, in worth detailing. These are the Diamined Dyeing, which are partly employed for black and, partly for eatichin brown and deep indigo colours.

The dyeing, diazotizing, and developing is done upon apparatus, as much as possible, in open vessels, in which case the diazotization and developing is effected in another vessel.

Method of Operating.

1. Dyeing—Dye for 1 to 3 hours at the boil, with an addition of 5% sodium and 5% Glauber’s salt, according to the desired depth, with 15—15% of dye-stuffs. Calcareous water is particularly preferable where copper vessels are used. The dyebath, when cold, and for the following 10 minutes only of the first-employed quantities of soda and Glauber’s salt are added to it. The quantity of dye-stuff to be added is reduced according to the quantity left in the dye-bath; if, for example, at first 15% of dye-stuff has been employed, 5% will be sufficient for the later dyeing operations.

2. Diazoation.—The bottomed “ground” cotton is rinsed, and then for 5 minutes at a 30° C. in an acetylated cold bath of nitric acid. This is done in the following way: Prepare a stock solution of nitrate of soda, by mixing 10% of nitrate of soda with 1% of acetic acid, and then dilute with 100 l. of water; 1 l. of this stock solution is added to 1 l. of the cold dye-bath, and the mixture is mixed with 1 l. of cold water. The temperature of the dye-bath must be kept between 10° C. and 12° C.

3. Developing.—According to the bottoming and the colour yields, different colours are obtained. The following developing processes have thus far given the best results for loose cotton.

Blue.

Bottom with diamond blue R, or diamine blue E, and develop with lithium nitrate very deep, and with naphthylamine ether and blue developer for lighter and brighter shades.

(a) Beta-naphthyl.—Wet 1 lb. beta-naphthyl with 15 lb. soda, 50° c., and dilute with 10 l. of hot water. Heat until complete solution is effected and then dilute with cold water to 20 l. A fresh bath is prepared by adding for each 100 gallons of cold water 20 g. sodium sulphate, and for each 10 lb. cotton 1 pint naphthyl solution. The cotton is originally put in the cold bath until no more change of colour is perceptible, which is about 15 minutes, and then the cotton is raised in a little acclimated water. Any partial dyeing must absolutely be prevented, the developing bath must be entered with the least possible delay.

4. Developing.—According to the bottoming and the colour yields, different colours are obtained. The following developing processes have thus far given the best results for loose cotton.

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Bottom with diamond black RO, or diamine blue E, and develop with lithium nitrate for very deep, and with naphthylamine ether and blue developer for lighter and brighter shades.

(c) Blue developer, A. — Prepare blue developer with 2 lb. blue powder, 20 lb. cold water, allowed to stand until the sludge has ceased, and then heated to cullition. Of this solution are added from the start 1 g. for every 100 gallons cold water, and then 1 quart for every 10 lb. cotton.

Black.

For bottoming, diamine black B or B is used, and phenyleindoline as developer. Phenylindoline is furnished to the trade either in solution of 10% in water, together with directions how to prepare a solution of it of the same concentration. The solution is made of 4% such a strength that, after preparing the bath in which the dyes are dissolved, there are taken 2 g. per 100 litres of the hot bath, and, in addition, 1 quart for each 10 lb. cotton, or 3 to 10 lb. cotton 2 lb. 20% soda are added.

Brown.

After bottoming with diamine brown V, and cotton brown A and N, the colour is developed in phenyleindoline, and then the same as stated above, 8 lb. of cotton 2 lb. 20 l. of hot bath, 5 l. of cold water, then 1 l. of 20% soda. The last is added to the bath while it is in motion, and then the bath is left to stand for 1 hour. The temperature of the bath is kept between 10° C. and 12° C.

ROMANINE.

Rosamine is a body of some considerable importance, and can be used as a supplementary to the bath, and can be made, the base of the well-known and valuable dye-stuff magenta, which was one of the earliest colorant colours to be discovered, and which is still one of the most important. For the purposes of developing, blue, green, yellow, and violet, and green dyes, can also be made.

Rosamine and the other bases allied thereto may either be regarded as derived from the tuberous root of the plant, (C₄H₆N₂O₂)₈, which, by oxidation, can be converted into an alcohol, triphenyl methyl alcohol, or triphenyl carbalddehyde (C₃H₇N₂O), or, by treatment with nitric acid, it is converted into triphenyl methyl carbalddehyde (C₆H₄NO₂)Cl. This can be done by successive stages converted first into triiodotri phenyl methyl carbalddehyde, and into para rosamine or trisodium triphenyl carbalddehyde, which is then converted into para rosamine or trisodium diphenyl-toluyl carbalddehyde. The following formula represents the constitution of the two compounds.

CHROMEOIL ON WOOL.

To obtain a good even colour on wool, so that the material shall remain nice and soft, it is necessary to add tartar, besides sulphuric acid, to the marbling bath. Some dyers try to economize, and either omit the tartar altogether or else replace it by sulphuric acid or tartar substitute. The latter has nothing in common with tartar; it is simply bisulphite of soda, and is, in no sense, a rival to sulphuric acid. The action of the tartar in combination with bisulphite of potassium is not ascribed to its acid character, as it is justly noted for its liberation of chronic acid. Its reducing action, however, is a chief requirement for chronic acid and, therefore, if a soft black on wool is desired, tartar is indispensable in the marbling bath.

The raising after the chrome bath is also a chief requisite for obtaining an even colour. As it is well known, the bath contains free chronic acid, which precipitates upon the wool; the wool is then burned when cold. By the raising the material out of the marbling bath and permitting it to lie unrisied for any length of time, the wool is all burned back and drawn downward, and a larger quantity of chronic acid is held below than on top; consequently it mordants the lower portion more strongly than the upper, so that the finish is that the former will absorb more dye-stuff in other words, bolder black. This, of course, makes the material uneven in colour. When wool mordanted with chronic acid is exposed to light it will soon become, so that it will take the colour unevenly. These several occurrences are best to be cured by raising the material at once after withdrawing it from the mordant bath and covering it well, so that it cannot be washed at once enter the dye vat. A soft and equal chromo black on wool will always be obtained by adhering to the above method.

Wash the wool thoroughly, rinse well, and dry; 250 lb. material is sufficient for the raising for 4 hours in a bath of 4 lb. 30° c., 13 lb. 15 oz. chromate of potash, 15 oz. sulphate of copper, and 1 lb. 10 oz. sulphuric acid. Throw out, pass through lukewarm water, and rinse. Prepare a fresh bath with the decoction of 44 lb. logwood and 7 oz. sulphuric acid. Let a boil up, chill off, enter the material, and boil slowly from 30 to 45 minutes. Take out and rinse. If the shade is to be deeper last, if as a coal black is desired in place of a blue black add a little tannin or tannic acid to the dye-bath. By working according to above formula, the wool remains perfectly soft, and a very even colour is obtained.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

March 30, 1892.

original base can be replaced by the radicale phenyl C,H., forming mono-, di-, or tri-phenyl roseaniline. At the same time a change of colour to the tint changing during the life of the wine with each successive addition of spirit. The salted monophenyl roseaniline is reddish violet, the monophenyl violet is bluish violet, while those of the triphenyl derivative are blue, and of the corresponding blue base. Para-roseanilines yield similar derivatives, which are blue dyes of some importance.

The manner in which hydrogen may be replaced by the radicale ethyl is the same as that produced in the Hofmann, the RRR, radical, base being to some extent amorphous, and the blue, bluish shade, being the tributyl derivative. The methyl violet are the methyl derivatives of triphenyl.

The bases of the malachite and brilliant green are also derivatives of roseaniline, from which they differ in only having two amido groups instead of three, as in roseaniline.

To replace the salol of the roseaniline under certain conditions, roseaniline and its derivatives undergo condensation and form valuable dye-stuff substances from which are derived the shades of blue and violet.

In this way are formed acid magenta, alizarin, acrid violet, alizarin blue, acid, and blue, etc.

Acid magenta is the sodium salt of roseaniline triphenylic acid,

\[ C_6H_4(NH_2)C_6H_4(NH_2)C_6H_4(NH_2) \cdot H_2SO_4 \]

Alkali blue is the sodium salt of triphenyl roseaniline monosulphonuic acid,

\[ C_6H_4(NH_2)C_6H_4(NH_2)C_6H_4(NH_2) \cdot C_6H_4SO_3 \cdot Na \]

The soluble blues are salts of the di- and tri-sulphonate acids.

Decorations of Brazil wood, and other red woods, give improved results in dying when they are previously kept in a consider- able time in a hot place, as compared with the freshly-made extract. This has been long known in Europe, and may perhaps be scientifically explained by supposing that the brasilian contain ethers oxidation into the more intensely colored resorcinol.

To obtain a substitute for gun arabin, a writer in Dinger's Journal describes the following procedure: Bring one part of hulled with eight parts of sulphonic acid, mixed with eight parts of water. At f, the mixture becomes thick, but gradually thin down as the boiling proceeds. When the liquid is properly fluid it is filtered and the liquor is used as a substitute for gun arabin. A precipitate forms, which is collected, washed with alcohol, and dried. A product thus prepared is a light brown, resembling native gun arabin, but, expensive as the natural goods, this substitute has been proved too.

A French patentee proposes for the dyeing of animal fibres by treatment with a mixture of nitro- and sulphonated acids whereby he obtains a nitro-derivative of the fibre, of the same character as nitrocellulose (gun cotton). This is then treated with alkylating sulphide, whereby it is reduced and an anilide derivative is formed. Staining chlorine, either in acid or alkaline solution, is capable of effecting the reduction. The fibre now acquires all the properties of an animal fibre, like wool, and is capable of being dyed without a moratorium with the liquid and solid colourless solutions. This treatment, unless carefully carried out, can only result in the alteration of the fibre.

The formula of cotton hairs has a considerable cotonic power, and it is this which enables the fibre to separate from their solutions a considerable number of the soluble substances, such as tannin, and to decompose certain inorganic substances, without harming the metallic nacle. Such is not the case with the extract of the fibres of hemp and flax, which have no similar acquiring and decomposing powers. They are added upon cotton so as to tend it, either by strength of acid or by weak acids at high temperature, and by an acid, which is finely decomposed by combining with the elements of water, forming the so-called hydrocellulose.

The end of the action of acids upon cotton is the change of it into glucose or sugar.

It has been shown that a water containing much lime is very unsuitable for general use in the dye-house. The amount of colouring matter and other wares, such as tannin, which is a wood, where a hard water is used would be astonishing indeed if one could put it forward in figures. To this end, if it is known that a hard water exerts an injurious action upon the wool fibre, making it "handle" badly. Thus, the whole working of the mill is more or less deteriorated, and falls short to some extent of the standard which could be attained if a more suitable water supply were available.

The manufacturers of machinery: W. C. Boone, Jr., Brooklyn; J. C. Dodd, Paterson; and John Good, Brooklyn. The Hooper and Grinnell, New York, and the William of Paterson, are not in the combination. The New York Commercial Bulletin says that this establishment, which has been making efforts in gaining control of over 90 per cent. of the manufacturing capacity of the trade, has done so only at great cost. These concerns which sold out to the Trust last year have a position of strength for their plants. The result is that the Trust has paid for the properties a price higher than that paid for similar properties under normal conditions. At the time of its organization in 1883, the Trust announced the object sought by its formation, an increase in the profits to be derived from a lower cost of production, and the economies to be derived from a decrease in the cost of production. It was avowed to pay new claims that no attempt would be made to raise the prices of its finished products. These claims were repeated at the time of its appearance as a corporation, and in February last in the annual report to the stockholders in the following language: "Through these advantages secured by the control of many mills, and their management in the same direction, the Company has enabled to secure an increased margin of profit without increasing the prices of its products to the consumer. The Trust, with the character of a benevolent to the public, for prices have been voluntarily manipulated just as much in favor of the consumer as of the plant. The Commercial Bulletin continues:..."
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

News in Brief.

ENGLAND.

Alforton.

Perhaps in no part of the kingdom did the unusually deep death of the late Duke of Clarence create greater sorrow than at Alforton, near Aldershot, which is famous for its high class hemp-mill silk, and the scene of the late Duke's residence. The silk mill was opened in 1860 by Mr. Stephen Elliot to specially manufacture for her wedding trousseau an assortment of silk hose, and the firm also introduced the Duplex Process—a special pair of silk hose on the occasion of her marriage. This process here Siene Hosiery commenced to exist, and it has just been forwarded for her acceptance. The stockings were made of the finest white Italian silk, which looked as though they had been for some time employed in the mill for various purposes, for there is no market. It is held the goods would soon make matters worse than at present.

Ash ton under Lyn ne.

Mr. Alfred Howitt of the Aiston Silk Mill, has been appointed manager of the new Minerva Spinning Co., Limited, out of many applicants. The appointment will, no doubt, be a credit to Aiston, as it will tend to infuse a little more energy into this lethargic mill.

The death occurred on Wednesday, at the age of 71, of Mr. Mathew Bond, at Alderholt Lodge, Dunsden. Mr. Bond was a director of the Maudsley and Salford District Bank, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Surrey.

Bolton.

The Science and Art Department have just made a grant of upwards of £500 in aid of the proposed Technical School at Buxton, the erection of which will shortly be commenced.

Barrow.

The management of the Barrow Flax and Jute Works have decided to go on short time as an alternation to paying off a number of hands owing to some of the looms having for some time been employed in the manufacture of goods for which there is no market. It is held the goods of short time would make matters worse than at present.

Blackburn.

Amongst Ribston weavers a proposition is being discussed of forming themselves in a Union.

Mr. W. Williams, who for some time has been employed in the Textile Department at the House Office, has been appointed an inspector of factories, and will be stationed at Whitby and Yarm to assist in the administration of the Cotton Cloth Factories Act.

Yesterday morning an explosion took place in the engine-room at Messrs. W. Tytler's Bridge-water Mill, the disaster being caused by careless manipulation. The owners, a brother, employed, were severely scalded, and have been removed to the infirmary.

Damage to the extent of several hundred pounds was caused.

A fire broke out on Friday night last at No. 1 Commercial Mill, Great Harwood, the local brigade, the Acton Bridge, and the Clayton-le-Moors brigade attended, and confined the fire to the tape room and engine house, which were totally destroyed. There were in the weaving sheds 52 looms. The damage is estimated at £3,000, covered by insurance.

Bridford.

The local cotton-making business is improving, but most of the concerns are still working only four days in the week. The handloom weavers are generally employed at present, but the narrow looms are very short of work; most of them indeed are standing.

The death of Mr. Arthur Pigott, of the firm of Messrs. Milligan, Forrester, and Co., staff merchants, Bradford, occurred last week at the end of a long illness.

The cause was heart disease. The deceased gentleman was in his 56th year.

A meeting of the local board of health was held on Monday night at the Joint Committee on Weavers' Earnings, consisting of six representatives of the employers of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and six representatives of the operatives of the local committees. On the motion of Mr. Arnold Fossett, it was decided that the meagre wages addressed to the weavers by the Royal Commission on Labour, given as a summary of the average earnings of the connection with the density, as to weavers' average earnings, and that the following paragraph be inserted in the report of Messrs. Houston, the chairman's report—"On the pro-

position of Mr. F. Craven, seconded by Mr. S. Shattuck, it was unanimously resolved that the report be submitted to Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was elected. The operative representatives on the committee stated, however, that while they did not dispute the average wages given in the report as far as they went, the percentage of broken and imperfect cloth which they would be inclined to accept if they estimated it at 15 to 20 per cent. They also contended that the average rates of wages given in the report were too low, and that the operatives had actually earned throughout the district, as would have appeared from examining the books in their possession.

The annual report of the Bradford Technical College is a record of successful work. The balance on the funds at the close of the past year included £172 0s. 6d. in respect of engines, tools, and cloth made for sale and in process of manufacture. The income during the year 1891 exceeded the expenditure by £5,092 16s. 6d. The students in the Textile Department number 159, and in the Engineering 265, the total in all departments being 1,257. From the report it was evident that the Technical College has obtained more valuable medals, and prices in the examination of the Goldsmiths than any similar institution. The City and Guilds of London Institute have intimated their intention of giving credit to make grants after this year, averaging about £80 a year, will therefore disappear from the college accounts. In the recommendation of the Textile Committee, have the recommendation of the Textile Committee, have recommended to the City Council that the sum of £20 annually be given to the college, and that £50 should be given to the department of Textile at the Technical College.

The new Technical School was inaugurated on Saturday at Bolton by Mr. Aldred Dobson (Messrs. Dobson and Lidderdale). The amount of the proceedings is given in another column.

Bury.

On Saturday night the request of the Bury and District Manufacturers' Association held their annual meeting, attended by 200 persons.

The first convivial gathering which has been held for 24 years in connection with the local branches of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, was held on Saturday night at the Queens' Hotel, Bury, when 80 sat down to dinner excellent. Afterwards a very pleasant evening was spent under the presidency of Mr. Comyns Collinge, J.P. A special feature was that the 200 assembled gentlemen were given complimentary tickets, and 8 of them attended.

The weavers at the Eldon Mill, Bury, concluded seven days' notice to Wednesday to leave work, because of certain complaints: they make about 600 למבעז 6192. They claimed that the mill was shut down to save money, and the looms were shipped to the south of England. There is no further information about the dispute.

Dewsbury.

On Thursday evening a conference of the English and Scotch Carpenters' Association was held at the Industrial Hall. Delegates were present from Hebburn, Dewsbury, Bradford, Castle, Aberdare, Ayr, and Kirkintilloch. Mr. R. Fisher, of Dewsbury, presided. The Dewsbury delegate read the annual report, which showed that the trade had been anything but satisfactory during the year. The report and balance sheet showed that for which several propositions which had come from the legislature had not been recommended before the makers' association were considered. One of the two propositions was struck out, as it was thought useless to submit it to the proposition of extending the 6% of wages paid to the weavers and woolen goods, and to 2½ broadloom to be paid the same piece as yard-wide; ½ cent per yard. This was carried by a large majority, and was paid for altering from one fabric to another broadloom; and that the two-jpg square heads should be paid the same piece as one-head.

A statement of affairs has been issued from the Dewsbury branch of Messrs. John Pesslely and Frederick W. Plessely, woolen manu-
facturers, of Littleton and Leeds. The Exchequer are estimated to be over £12,000, and the deficiency made up by £10,000. The loss is ascribed largely to the effect of foreign tariffs.

Golborne.

The mills and weaving shops belonging to the Golborne Mill Co. have been closed since Monday of last week, on account of the masters having declined to pay the 'fancy' prices demanded for cotton. This affects nearly 1,000 hands.

Halifax.

In the County Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Clatworthy, in the case of the receivers of the firm of James and Sons, Ltd., creditors of which had presented a petition for the winding up of the business, pronounced the firm 'bankrupt.' The firm had been carrying on a prosperous business as carpet manufacturers at Dean Clough Mills, Halifax. The company was incorporated in 1884, with a nominal capital of £240,000, divided into 110,000 shares of £1 each. In all 117,579 shares had been issued, and £10 had been paid upon them. On the 10th November the resolution was passed for reducing the capital from £230,000 to £150,000, and the remaining 50,000 shares of £1 each to £1, 74,700, divided into 74,700 shares of £1 each, by reducing the nominal value of the issued shares from £2 to £1, and cancelling the 31,203 unregistered £2 shares. The shareholders were divided, and the order for the court of the firm. Mr. Farrell, Q.C., stated that the object was to make all the debts liquid. He went on to say that he had received letters which showed that creditors to the amount of £13,571 had written to him, but that the firm did not appear to have paid out any money. The company had a reserve of £245,000.

Haddington.

The dispute between the Cotton Operators’ Federation and the Hardel Mill Co., Ltd. (the mill which attempted to close by calling out on strike all their employees except on an exertion) is still going on. The mill continues working full time again, and with the exception of the machinists, whose wages are not yet decided, the company have as many operations as they now require. On Monday, and also every day since then, a few of the machinists have been working. When the weaving shed is finished there will be a great interest in this matter.

Kendal.

In the course of a series of articles on the effects of the Depression on the local trade, a writer in the Kendal Mercury, referring to Huddersfield, says:—"A strike which occurred seven years ago has ended by becoming widespread, under which the manufacturers appear to have suffered to some extent their liberty of altering the internal arrangements of their weaving and other departments, so that they are handicapped with regard to the use of machinery; they are also handicapped in their choice of fashion. We are informed that they are not permitted by the law to go in force to make strike arrangements with their weavers, but are bound by a specific agreement which hampers them and prevents them making their machinery more economical. As an illustration of the matter in which they are handicapped, it is said that the position is that while at Huddersfield manufacturers were at perfect liberty to put one weaver to attend to two looming, and, in fact, do so, the Huddersfield manufacturers are now, in the words of the writer, in a position similar to the case that, being the same, there should be one weaver for each loom. As a result, the manufacturers believe that the trade of Huddersfield can be again placed upon a sound footing; there will have to be a readjustment of the wages paid to the workers, which will give the employers entire freedom to make the best of their machinery, and enable them to economise in various ways without having to consult the agents of the Trade Union."
in the firm of Messrs. Thomson, Shepherd, and Co., Scotch Worke rs. Mr. Thomsen had an active interest in horticultural matters, and was a frequent exhibitor and prize-winner at local shows. He had reached an advanced age.

**Glasgow.**

The personal estate of the late Mr. Francis Sandeman, yarn merchant, has been realized at £24,000, inclusive of £6,875 as debts due to him by other parties.

In some of the mills in the East-end where fancy goods are manufactured, half of the beams are standing idle. However, those engaged in the muslin trade are well employed, as this class of goods is now meeting with considerable success.

A meeting of the trade association of the woollen trade was held last week, where a large attendance of manufacturers and merchants was present. Several resolutions were passed, including one regarding the necessity of better carrying forward the trade association's work for the benefit of the industry.

**IRELAND.**

**Belfast.**

It is asserted that several of the large lock-out linen-throwers have been given employment by firms in connection with the Merchant's Association, on terms pleasing to both parties.

The first public meeting of the Belfast Mechanical and Arts Association was held last week, where a large attendance was present. The proceedings were well received, and the association's future looks promising.

Larne, on the northern shore of the North Channel, is a thriving town with a population of about 8,000, and has become a centre for both domestic and foreign trade.

**Lurgan.**

On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the Lurgan Agricultural Society was held, where several interesting discussions took place on agricultural matters.

**Miscellaneous.**

**REMINISCENCES OF DUNDEE SEVENTY YEARS AGO.**

For 50 years a Government bounty was paid on all linens exported from foreign countries, but after the article was pro and cons it was resolved in 1823 to gradually abolish it, and finally it altogether ceased in 1825. Thus the greatest efforts were made to secure it on every available piece of cloth, and consequently the warehouses were almost cleansed. The result of this excessive consignment was most disastrous, not only because it over-sold all the foreign markets, but also because goods altogether unsuitable for many of them had been sent. The loss arising, indeed, was much more than the whole sum received as bounty. It had amounted to from 10 to 15 per cent. on the value of the goods; even finally it fully covered the expenses of the manufacture, packing, shipping, and freight to the port of destination.

The prospects of trade after this close looked very gloomy, especially for the working classes in Dundee and the surrounding district. This, however, was greatly remedied by the invention of the dyestuff which increased for our homes market. London was open to receive our goods, and we were not long before the value of our goods began to be realized. The increase in the demand for goods and a general improvement in the business of manufacturing, shipping, charges, and freight to the port of destination.

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There were also several mills in the neighborhood beyond the dyestuff circuit, of which the most noteworthy were those of William Baxter and Son, Glanis, 600 spindles; James Watt, Dunfermline, 1,000 spindles; T. J. Scott and Co., Ruthven, 700 spindles; and David Grindon Lorrain, 240 spindles. There were also other mills in the vicinity, including those of David Smith, 300 spindles; William Anderson, Balmain, 240 spindles; Banks and Fairweather, Monifieth, 240 spindles; William Baird, Dundee, 240 spindles; and others, but few of them are important. The largest of these were by far the largest and finest in Scotland, all being under the management of the late Mr. Peter Todd, who, with his sons, John, Robert, and James, Edward and Co. began their Logie Works with 300 spindles, but their machinery and premises were subsequently sold to Thomas Morton, from Prestonpans, and Flax Mills, and there were these found under the management of the firm of John Morten and Co., and subsequently of J. W. Morton. The same firm, further, worked at Arbroath. Mr. John Haddow, subsequently of Haddow and Paterson, was the principal of the firm.

The cotton-spinning factory of Augustus Barbour, at Prestonpans, was worked by the proprietors of the firm, and was recently completed by Mr. Barbour, who, in the year 1823, had employed 1,000 spindles, driven by steam and water, of about 1,400 hp., exclusive of those running in Dundee. The machinery was self-acting, and was worked by water power, and was the chief in Ward Foundry, and some of these are still running. The firm continued and were the West and South, and a few in Dundee Foundry. The spinning machinery was made chiefly in Leeds, and subsequently by Messrs. Monifieth, and others, among whom was mentioned Daniel Duff, Uphamer, and by whom many of the water wheels were made, and by Peter Smart, Trades Lane Foundry, Dundee.

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BOLTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

OPENING CEREMONIAL.

On Saturday the new Bolton Technical School, situated in Massabale-street, was opened by Mr. Alderman B. A. Dobson, J.P., in the presence of over 600 of the friends of local education. The neighborhood of the school—the old Mechanics' Institute building—was throned about four o'clock, the time fixed for the opening ceremony. The members of the Technical Instruction Committee assembled at the Town Hall, and proceeded to the school, and a few minutes afterwards the Mayor's carriage, containing his Worship [Alderman Nicholson, J.P.], Alderman Dobson, J.P., and the Town Clerk (Mr. W. G. Hinchliffe) drove up.

The Mayor, addressing Alderman Dobson, presented him with a beautiful gold key, the gift of the committee, with which to open the building.

Mr. All Dobson, in accepting the gift, expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him, and said he looked upon it as one of the most interesting episodes of his life. He hoped he would be able to look with satisfaction in the future upon this school when it had been erected, as he believed it would do, of value to the town. He then unlocked the door and declared the school open.

The numerous company then assembled in the large lecture hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity with a most representative assembly. The Mayor proceeded, and was supported in his right by Alderman Dobson and a large number of leading Bolton gentlemen.

The Mayor opened the proceedings by reading a letter from Alderman Fielding, the chairman of the Technical School Committee and Deputy Mayor, the writer of which was exceedingly sorry to be deprived of the pleasure of being present at the opening of the Technical School, but he had got a very severe cold, and the doctor absolutely forbidden him to leave the house. He forwarded the observation which he had intended to make, and which might be read to the meeting if thought desirable. Letters regretting absence had also been received from several other gentlemen.

The Mayor then read the following observations which Alderman Fielding had intended to make if he had been able to be present:—"We are gathered together to take part in an interesting event in our town's history—the opening of the Technical School of this borough. A few words on the history of the formation and development of this school cannot now be out of place. The first steps were taken on February 21st of the Jubilee year, 1887, when it was resolved at a town meeting that any means of communicating that anxious event, would be the establishment of a technical school. An offer was made by the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute to hand over their building for this object, and as a result of an appeal for subscriptions a sum of £6,000 was quickly promised, and this has since been increased to £5,000. For some time after this the scheme made little progress, but ultimately in January, 1891, the Town Council voted a sum of £1,000 towards allowing the building, and promised to maintain it when fully equipped. Messrs. Bradshaw and Guest were appointed architects, and the alterations were proceeded with under the advice of the committee then existing. More expensive alterations were required than it was originally expected would be the case, and when the building was handed over to a committee of the Town Council about the middle of the last year, of which committee I was appointed chairman, it was found that a further sum of from £2,000 to £3,000 would be required to complete the building properly, and furnish it with all that was needed. In addition to this, machinery and fittings to the value of nearly £5,000 have been presented. All this has resulted in providing an institution as complete and compact for its size as any in the kingdom. There will be accommodation for 1,000 students, and I sincerely trust this number will soon be forthcoming. Already 332 students have joined the institute, and we are thus taking our share in keeping for this nation that commercial supremacy it has hitherto enjoyed... When you hear that the subjects to be taught include cotton spinning, weaving, and mechanical engineering, metal working, tool-making and finishing, dyeing, bleaching, plumbing, house-keeping, shop work, etc., you may think that the object of such instruction is to teach these various trades and to prepare success in business, but this is taking too narrow a view—the object is rather that the pupils may be trained in the principles that underlie the various branches of industry, so that they may be ready to avail themselves of the new discoveries and inventions of science, and put these inventions and discoveries to the best use in the great hills of industry in our own town. Considerations such as these not only justify our Town Council in expending money on the equipment and maintenance of this building, but even show howwise we should be in Bolton if we did not take such steps to maintain and improve what is often treated 'the town and trade of Bolton.' Long may it flourish." (Applause.)

The Mayor said after the clear and comprehensive,
The Textile Mercury

March 26, 1897

ROMANIA AND HER TARIFF.

That which big States do little ones are often counselled to imitate. The commercial treaty arrangements of France and others have therefore had their imitators in Romania. (Our Consul at Galatz writes:

In July of 1897 the whole of the commercial treaties between Romania and foreign countries which contained any tariff stipulations came to an end, and none of these have been renewed since. The imports from and exports to these countries now stand on the same footing as before, and are subject to the general tariff which in general has, however, been very considerably modified, and is now a much more moderate one than that which was in force prior to this change. The new rates are not yet put in force, but the tendency is to increase the duties, even up to a prohibitive scale, for the whole or any part of the goods or products imported from countries where exaggerated or prohibitive duties are levied on Romanian goods or produce, but the tariff at any rate stands steadily as before.

The important one of British import duties, however, has been modified in Romania, as a legislative complement of the law for encouraging national industries, and the greater part of those provisions are as yet of a very ordinary character, there are many instances of a considerably higher duty, relatively speaking, being imposed on the common and coarse articles than on the superior and more highly finished ones in the same class of goods.

The principal articles of British import which are likely to be affected are the wine, in the tarry and fruit wines, which are wood wines, the coarse cottons, furs, hats and carpets, etc., and those which are considered a good deal of a medicinal nature, some of which are liable to a duty of 100s. per 100 lbs.

The whole of these are to be made of a new law, which takes effect in a similar way to the old duties, and is entitled to a duty of 100s. for each 25 lbs. or less. The effect of this law is that the general tariff is now applied to all countries equally, and is based on equal terms for all goods, with the exception of a position from which the trade has been shut out since the latter half of 1886, when, negotiations having failed for the renewal of a commercial treaty, import duties from Austria were submitted to the general tariff as it existed at that time, that is to say, to a far higher rate of duty than those levied on imports from countries having commercial treaties.

The tariff duties should be imposed on some articles after July 8th, and the uncertainty as to the classification of other articles after that date, led to a delay in the imposition of duties in some cases of up to 18 months.

The official statistics show that the end of last year was specially fruitful of an estimated value of £122,000,000, whereas for the whole year 1896 the revenue was £85,000,000, of an estimated value of £45,000,000. The imports under the head of textiles for these seven months are £36,500,000, whereas the returns for the whole year 1898 give only 36,000,000, and the duties at £2,300,000. The articles of which the largest stocks appear to have been in woollen tissues, of which the imports during the seven months were equal to that of the whole year 1898.

There has been a fair amount of business in Manchester goods, more especially in Mohair, and the bulk of the cotton goods have been imported from England.

It is highly desirable that our trade should be kept well up and whenever possible increased with the smaller countries of Europe, such as those Eastern States, for it is there the keen competition is to be found.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The correspondent of a large business in the firm of Mr. Tunsall, and supported by Consul Higginson, wrote that the present strike was the most serious of its kind, and was the result of a series of accidents which made it necessary for the workers to demand a rise in wages. He also pointed out that the strike was likely to be continued for some time to come.

The strike was caused by the workers demanding a wage increase, which the management refused to grant. The situation had been made worse by the recent rise in the cost of living, which had put pressure on the workers. The management had offered to increase the wages by a small amount, but this was not acceptable to the workers, who were demanding a substantial rise.

The strike had been going on for a few days, and it was feared that it would continue for some time. The workers were determined to get a decent wage, and they were ready to accept nothing less. The management, on the other hand, was reluctant to grant their demands, as it would mean a considerable increase in costs.

Mr. Tunsall, the owner of the firm, had tried to negotiate with the workers, but they refused to accept his offer. He had written to the workers, explaining the situation, and had offered to meet them to discuss the matter further. However, the workers had refused to meet him, and had continued their strike.

The strike had caused considerable disruption to the firm, as it was unable to produce goods. The workers had been working for a long time without any increase in wages, and they had decided to take action.

The strike was not only affecting the firm, but it was also having a negative impact on the local economy. The workers were important to the local community, and their absence was causing a lot of disturbance. The strike was likely to continue for some time, and the situation was uncertain.

The workers had been demanding a wage increase for a long time, and they had been refused. This had led to the strike, and it was feared that it would continue for some time. The management was reluctant to grant their demands, as it would mean a considerable increase in costs.

The strike was a result of the recent rise in the cost of living, which had put pressure on the workers. They were demanding a decent wage, and they were ready to accept nothing less.
The TEXTILE MERCURY.

March 26, 1869.

The textile market was quiet. COTTON. MANCHESTER, FRIDAY. Taken generally, the cotton trade has developed less favorably than anticipated during the first week of March. A slight movement of an upward tendency has occurred in the market, but it has been maintained with rather less of the average amount of success hitherto according to such efforts. This arises from the entrance into competition of new outside speculators, attracted by the relatively low prices to which cotton has come down. This class of operators, who are prepared to go down upon any market or upon any article that presents sufficient attraction of this character, and not content with low prices for a time without risk of natural deterioration occurring in the article upon which they place it. So far as commercial discretion is concerned, they expect when they touch the article that it has gone as far as for it is likely to extend.

The improved aspect of Liverpool is therefore entirely owing to the operations of this class of persons, and certainly it is not likely that large quantities of goods will go out even at these prices to spinners, manufacturers, or merchants. The result has been that they have caused a demand for goods, in spot, and this has been reflected in futures, in which that has been more buying, and a consequent advance in prices. Help of this kind is what Liverpool has been anxious desiring for some time, in the hope that speculation might lead to a steady rise in prices. But as yet it appears no appearance of this can be made.

The following are the future quotations at mid-month for each day of the week—American deliveries—any port:

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<th>Date</th>
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<th>90 Days</th>
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The following are the official quotations of the Cotton Association:

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<th>Country</th>
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<td>America</td>
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<td>France</td>
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The market was quiet. WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS. ROCHESTER—Season orders for flannels have been placed in moderate quantity, but manufacturers are said to be satisfied with the rates paid, and only holding small stocks. The statement is also reported that in the hands of dealers are low. BRADFORD—Small woollen goods have been fetched, but trade generally is dull. 60s and 60s tops are still low. Fashions of mohair and alpaca have not yet been established, and manufacturers are advised to keep clear of them. Yarns unchanged, both the home and shipping demand being slow. There is much machinery standing, notwithstanding the conventions which spinners often frequent. Mohair and alpaca yarns are slow. Woollen goods are quiet, and spring goods are not being ordered.

DUNDEE, WEDNESDAY—The market is still depressed. Jute is unusually cheap in price, but some holders are willing to secure their profit and sell at rather lower prices. Small red flannel is reported as 10s. 6d. per dozen, and white about 15s. 6d., but flannel goods are not in demand, and it is stated that they will be marked down. Cotton goods are rather firm in price, and wool goods are at a discount. There is a general opinion that prices are likely to remain steady for a time, and that there will be no marked improvement in the market for some time. The market is quiet, and there is little activity. The supply is large, and the demand is small. Prices are firm, and there is no tendency to a decline.
not quite as firm. The fluctuations in the Exchange enable sellers from day to day to quote a slightly lower price than that of last week. For K. the nominal quality is from £7 to £8 per cwt., according to district and shipper. This year's offer is more moderate, except for a few lots. There are very few sales. Some are less retired for paper, owing to heavy stocks. The market has not recovered in the last week. The Thebes fancy size trade is quiet, and irregular prices are quoted. There is no demand for the smaller sizes, except for trade in the West, on the islands who must buy. A little more than one fifth of the demand must be filled. The demand continues to be at a standstill, and the producers there continue to be at a standstill. The demand is for a small quantity, although some houses have had a fair enquiry.

NOTTINGHAM.—The demand for wool is fair, although the demand for woollen cloth is not as keen as usual. The market is not as active as it was in the last week. The sellers are still ample, and the buyers are not keen. The manufacturers are still waiting for better prices. The demand for cotton is still not as keen as it was in the last week. The prices are not as high as they were in the last week. The demand for artificial materials is not as keen as it was in the last week. The prices are not as high as they were in the last week. The demand for silk is not as keen as it was in the last week. The prices are not as high as they were in the last week. The demand for wool is fair, although the demand for woollen cloth is not as keen as usual. The market is not as active as it was in the last week. The sellers are still ample, and the buyers are not keen. The manufacturers are still waiting for better prices. The demand for cotton is still not as keen as it was in the last week. The prices are not as high as they were in the last week. The demand for artificial materials is not as keen as it was in the last week. The prices are not as high as they were in the last week. The demand for silk is not as keen as it was in the last week. The prices are not as high as they were in the last week.