THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

THE MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION AND THE CRISIS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

This afternoon an important meeting of the representatives of the Local Associations in the Federation was held to consider the present cotton situation. The meeting was well attended, and a strong and general opinion was expressed that an extensive resort to short time was absolutely necessary in the large manufacturing branches of the trade. A resolution to this effect was passed, and the representatives were instructed to convene meetings of their associations immediately to receive authorisation to support a resolution to be submitted to another representative gathering to be held on Tuesday, in favour of the general adoption of short time.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

In view of the fact that cotton has been driven up 5d. per lb. in a very short time, it may be undesirable to offer a word of warning to the trade on the danger of suppressing this movement. In the concrete facts and circumstances of the case it is not possible to find, but rather the opposite. The change, therefore, is entirely owing to a change in the mood of the trade and of operators. The former have supported the latter in their efforts to bring an end to the strong and the strength of both combined has been sufficient to affect it. Mr. Pasch, of Havre, who writes a polyglot cotton circular, would doubtless everybody believe that the visible supply has been reduced quite recently by about half a million bales. This affects, is due to the fact that consignments to consumers, given by low prices. Whether this be correct or not we may safely leave to the experience of our readers in the trade, who, we think, will give the statement the emphatic negative. There is certainly no increase in demand for cotton goods in the leading countries of Europe, nor is there an increase in orders. The average price of the prints shipped from this country to the States is between 3.45d. and 3.9d. a yard. When they reach the New York market the cost is of course increased enormously, and to that extent the price at which the goods are frequently sold to American evnaparties. During the March quarter of the past three years our shipments to the United States were as follows —

1897

Prints ..... £15,000,000
Bleached Cloths 11,000,000
Grey Cloths 25,000,000
Machinery 151,000,000

The increase in machinery need not give cause for special congratulation, as it is to be used for manufacturing goods which were formerly supplied by this country, but will in future be manufactured in the United States. At the same time it would be unfair not to point out that many Americans who purchased English machinery after the passing of the McKinley Act have had occasion to regret having taken such a step. Of these the plush manufacturers form a case in point, but for the very different reason that the prospecst of a revival in the hosiery trade with the States are not at all remote. There is an interesting story connected with a visit to the hosiery industry at present offered by a prominent New York jobbing house at a heavy reduction in prices. When the tariff was raised on foreign seamless hose, American manufacturers concluded that they would be practically secure from competition, except among themselves, in sales to the West, or on the other side of the river, and a number of shipments were put in the market for the purpose of producing fast-black seamless styles to supply their market. Foreign manufacturers, however, accommodated themselves to the changed
conditions with the result that their competition has in no degree abated, and they still practically hold the seamless hose market. In the particular instance occasioning these remarks, the manufacturer spent £7,400 on machinery for producing this speciality, but after a year’s struggle he has resigned the contest. His machinery is lying idle, and the balance of the stock he made is selling below cost. It is stated that the value of machinery in similar plight, at a trial of the industry, or which has been put into factories and never started up, is quite considerable. These are facts which should revive the condition of English hosery manufacturers. Much of the credit for the accomplishment of the results referred to belongs to Chinnon houses, who have displayed much ability in producing fresh styles to suit the changed conditions of the American markets. Their achievements in the dying of cheap goods are worthy of worldwide admiration. Edison is reported to have said that he goes to Germany for chemists. The remark is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with the German qualifications. Nottingham, for the reasons mentioned, might therefore find it advantageous to spend a little money in advertising her goods at Chicago.

THE BELFAST VIEW.

Belfast, of course, transacts a splendid American trade, and, no doubt, Ulster manufacturers will be well to the front at the Exhibition. Linens have always been well represented at the great American Exhibitions, and the opportunity now afforded is one which is not likely to be lost. Out of total American shipments to the value of £50,000 (during the past quarter, the Belfast Consular District supplied at least, according to an official return which now lies before us, Ballymena and Lurgan, which are part of the Belfast Consular District, also shipped the following goods during the period referred to:

- Coton
- Flax
- UNION
- The total is £31,700.

The most important item after thread is, oddly enough, given also in the shipments of the all classes of goods from the Ulster province, viz. $154,000. Trade at this rate for the remaining nine months would amount for the year to nearly $1,292,000. In the September quarter of last year the total was $2,193,000. For the June quarter the amount was $1,692,000. With such a large interest in the American market, Belfast may well regard it as advisable to keep her goods to the front at Chicago. As far as our own district is concerned, the opinion for commercial men, as already stated, appears adverse to the project.

ECCLESIASTICAL TEXTILES IN GERMANY.

An exhibition held recently at Berlin shows that even protestant Germany gives considerable attention to the manufacture of ecclesiastical textiles. It seems that great progress has been made in these years by German manufacturers of altar cloth, etc. The patterns are sketched by masters in the art of design, and although in most cases it is easy to recognize them as dependent on well-known models of the old masters, it must be allowed that the use of what is acknowledged to be excellent work is quite justifiable, even when it proceeds from other ages and other nations. The colors of these fabrics in this branch of textile activity proceeding from our days are almost uniformly glaring, and yet the combination of them in certain instances produces a very harmonious effect. Some articles, on the contrary, exhibit contrasts not always likely to produce a pleasing impression on the eye of the spectator with a taste for harmony in colour. But it is precisely these articles that are pre suitable for the ordinary man, who is not so particular as to colour: they are not intended to cultivate the aesthetic feeling; their main end is to awaken the consciousness of the power of the Church and its representation by forms and symbols so captivating to the senses; and this end is best answered in the case of the sense of sight, which is here in question, rather by coarse effects than by skilfully arranged combinations.

DO THE COTTON OPERATIVES READ THEIR UNIONS’ TRADE REPORTS?

The dissemination of information bearing upon trade and commerce is regarded on every hand with the highest consideration. In one of the weekly transactions of cotton markets are recorded, together with the prices of the several grades, and also the prices obtained for the different classes of yarns, and the like. Then, under the heading of “Labour Matters,” information is imparted about London, Glasgow, Yorkshire, and the Continent, while cuttings from the “Chamber of Commerce Journal” are used to commercial tariffs and treaties as far as they are published. Turning to the other document, which by the way is published annually, a review of “trade and wages” is given, “disputes” are dealt with, and also other questions connected with the “labour laws.” Thus we come to a “tabular statement” showing the price of cotton and yarn, together with the margin between the same on the Friday in each week during the last year, obtained from weekly official returns—a comprehensive document, certainly. The heads of the respective columns are:
- Low middling Oolamin cotton per lb.
- Average 3½s. per lb., margin per lb.
- Good Odham cotton per lb., average 4½s. twist per lb., margin per lb.
- The year’s exports of cotton goods, not only years, compared with the previous two years, are also tabulated, and these form an interesting compilation. It will thus be seen that workpeople are posted up with intelligence concerning the condition of the trade in which they are employed, and can glean for themselves the state of the market and the margin between cotton and yarn, and the condition of affairs generally, from the report. This commercial truing, one would have thought, would have the effect of making the operatives a little more reasonable in their demands, especially when they must have noticed that during the past twelve months the margin has been growing beautifully less. It has, however, not had this influence, but rather has it been the contrary. They suppose to calculate to a nicety at what price they can sell their goods per lb., and then in this way they reckon the sum to which capital is entitled as its share of profits. But beyond this there are other matters that should be taken into account, such as the value of raw materials, from that the manufacturers might be cleared up. In one case a good old trade

FRENCH TRADE IN THE LEVANT.

At the annual meeting of the French Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople, which was held recently under the presidency of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, a speech was delivered by the latter which he discussed the position of the French trade in the Levant. "France," said the speaker, "was the long mistress of the markets of the Levant by virtue of her geographical position, but since the accessible development of communication on the European Continent, and the territorial changes which have created new commercial relations, we have had to encounter terrific competition. Nevertheless, we have not lost ground as might have been supposed." It is rather surprising after this confident introductory statement to find that the favourably airer of the French trade in the Levant comes only third in the foreign commerce of Turkey, England taking the first place, and Austria the second. Nevertheless, the situation is pronounced as satisfactory, though the sanguine orator may have felt more apprehension as to the future than he deemed it prudent to admit for, he added: "This situation must be preserved, and we must be strengthened and extended, for in the time in which we live it is impossible to remain stationary. Incommodities mean inferiority, and we lose our present position if we do not strive inestimably to improve it." Before concluding, M. Cambon had to acknowledge that France had made no progress during the last ten years. It had lost nothing, but it had gained nothing, and stated strongly to the ambassador's principle stated above, must, in reality mean retrogression.

CORKROY OR CORKED?

Some wit, name unknown, is asserted to have said that a dictionary was very excellent reading, but it changed the subject too often. Such a remark is not likely to be made of the manuscripts of English language which is being used under the editorship of the Murray. Delightful reading is it, but each word is so fully dealt with that nobody could consider it desirable. Among many other merits, it was noticed that a collection of English words would contain a fairly complete account of texts through their several titles, and there was the hope that many of the philosophical puzzles with which historical history was pestered might be cleared up. In one case a good old trade
triation is regarded with doubt, and an entire revival of the origin of the French oldest and most magnificent fabrics of silk was caused by the introduction of silk. There might be some differences of opinion about the origin of the French, and it was believed that this might be regarded as the primary origin of the French.

The textile industry.
ment of a violoncello; and in all matters affecting the village life he was to all intents and purposes a man of importance. The rural population for miles around were supplied by him with cloth for every possible use, from haberdashery to hoss gowns, to dress gowns; Finney, wooley for petticoats and bed gowns; apron checks, sheeting, bed ticking, and in fact all clothing material that was necessary for country people. It took some amount of capital to procure materials, purchase the raw material, pay his journeymen’s wages, and provide for the support of his household; though it is needless to say that all earned their livelihood from this little toddler up to the eldest son or daughter of the house, every hand was engaged in some part of the processes of manufacture. The “Truck Act” was quite to the point in paying the weavers in kind, with cheese, butter, eggs, etc., and in turn they paid their journeymen and others much in the same way. The Saturday reckonings in which all for all out of his wallet at once. Will you go away, I tell you, for an old fool; we don’t want your goods, but just, oh! get out of this;” said the exasperated shopper, sweeping all off the counter. “Jimmy looked up in his face with open mouth and contempt, and then down to the floor where his cloth lay, and then said, “Wont you buy?” “Get out of the shop at once.” “Are you in grudingly ars’?” “Yes,” was the replying up Jimmy’s hat and throwing it into the street. Jimmy walked after his beaver, and giving it two or three dashes on the wall outside the door he entered and closed the door, winking at the door. “I would not have done that to you, and sure after such a caper you will buy something.”

The prosector, who was standing the time in the shop, admired the patience, good temper, and perseverance of the old man, examined his goods, found them suitable, purchased the lot, ordered a regular supply, and thus was laid the foundation of an opulent mercantile house. This old man was the original James Grant, of Ramsbottom, generally understood to be one of the original Cheviot Shearers, whom Charles Dickens made famous in “Nicholas Nickleby.”

A SURVIVAL OF “THE CUSTOMARY WEAVER.”

“The customary weaver,” whose life and labours are described in the above note, is, as far as can be observed, almost extinct, though a few specimens are yet to be discovered, chiefly, we believe, in the mountaneous districts of Wales. One such we have found in Heilann-st., Denbigh.

Mr. Williams, an old weaver, who still uses the primitive hand loom, in vogue before the days of John Kay, the inventor, in which the shuttles are thrown from hand to hand, and from box to box in the modern one. This is not from ignorance of the existence of modern appliances altogether, but rather from the fact that too many shuttles and wools sometimes enter into the composition of the use of the loom, that a range of boxes large enough in the handloom, Mr. Williams makes “Welsh cloth” for cuttings, tweeds, blankets, table covers, blankets, and, in fact, almost every fabric that has been vogue, probably, during the century or two previous to their supersession by others from mechanical looms. In saying this, however, we must be understood to mean all elaborate and highly fanciful fabrics. From a number of patterns of wainscots submitted to us we can truly say that we have seldom seen more neat, neat, and elegant materials of their kind; good smooths of sound material, honest fabrics, great durability, and free from deleterious ingredients; deserving recognition and patronage; and we strongly advise the desirous of obtaining a genuine article to entrust an order to this worthy follower of the ancient and almost extinct craft of hand-loom weaving.

Mr. Williams has been a frequent exhibitor at the Eisteddfods and local exhibitions in the Principality, in which he has carried away the different prizes offered for the class of goods he produces. About eighteen months ago, it is stated, he sent a box of his where a pattern before us, was presented to Her Majesty the Queen through the mediumship of Her Majesty the Queen through the mediumship of Mrs. Townsend and Mayfair, and Lady Flossia Hawk and of which Her Majesty expressed very high appreciation at its reception. Another point showing the primitive style of his business is seen in the fact that he offers to make up the house grown wool of his customers. Should any of our readers desire to put themselves into communication with Mr. Williams, who would no doubt submit patterns on request, he may be addressed at 31, Heilann-st., Denbigh.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN Macclesfield.

A few weeks ago we reported the existence of a movement on the part of the Cheshire silk operatives in favour of an advance in wages. The employers, it was said, yielded to the demands of their men, and the advance, or rather a consent to pay the rates current some years ago, was granted. Since the occurrence of these events no further scar had been felt, to the surprise of many, fallen off to an alarming extent, and many outsiders are asking themselves whether the result has been produced by the action of the employers in sending more than the ordinary amount of work to Scotland. There might be ground for the assumption were it not for the fact that the weavers did not ask for an advance. Without scarcity. If manufacturers have sent this class of work to Scotland, their conduct has been due to a desire to pay the weavers out for their action in demanding an advance, and we have not so far heard of any charge from an authoritative source confirming or even formulating this view. At the same time the Macclesfield manufacturers must be occupying an exceptionally favourable position when the position of their brethren in the cotton trade is considered. If their operations become unruly, wages can be kept down, and, if manufacturers, with mills nominally closed, can obtain supplies of his goods from Scotland.

THE DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

We are now in the midst of the dispute in the cotton trade, upon the earlier stage of which we have already commented several times. At the close of last week the Executive of the Operatives’ Associations, after a brief consideration, offered to submit the matters in dispute to the arbitration of two representatives of each side, who, in the event of failing to agree, should bring in a fifth person, whose decision should be accepted by the disputants, and which was held to be fair. This is in reality far away from such a condition as it would be easy to get. The dispute at Stalybridge commenced on an allegation that a statement had been made to the effect that was denied by the management of the company. At the wrangle, however, could not be ended, the latter offered to submit the matter to the judge of any disinterested and capable persons who might be agreed upon, and even requested Mr. S. Sidebottom to examine the work. ‘Oh, no!’ said that worthy; ‘the middlers know best when it spins bad’.

Here was an offer of arbitration made to the opera tional for the first time. What was the matter alleged to be bad in the machine, and in a couple of hours could have been thoroughly examined, and an uncontrollable would not have cost those wondrously wise and just men, their leaders, do? They refused the offer, instructed the men to tender their notices, and brought them out into the streets, where for four months they were retained by fellow operatives’ contributions. At the end of that time arbitration was substantially agreed to, and the men were permitted to return to work in order that the preparation of the material could be made, when it was strongly demonstrated—and almost as fully admitted by the officials of the operatives, as we have already shown—that there was no justification for the strike in the first instance.

But, of course, for the officials of the Union to admit themselves in the wrong would be destructive of their claims to infallibility of judgment and omnipotence of power in the realms of industry, on which their arrogance is founded; therefore, as might have been expected, no good was permitted to come of the attempt to settle matters, and the people were again withdrawn. The mill was then opened for the reception of non-unions with the results that usually ensue, in the shape of intimidation, terrorism, and assaults, necessitating the constant presence of a strong force of police to keep the peace. And this from the fair-minded, liberty-loving, generous-hearted man of the manufacturing districts, whose very name as a character is as wide as the empire! Surely such conduct is affording abundant material for a revision of this estimate of the qualities of Lancashire men.

Three months more have gone by, the mill has continued to be worked under all the disadvantages of a scratch staff of employees, working under the terrorization of a cordon of men acting more like ravening wolves than.
TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, APRIL 14TH.

AN ENGLISH ORDER FOR AMERICAN MACHINERY.

The Browne and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R.I., have just placed an order for special cotton drawing machinery with Messrs. Herington & Sonn, of Manchester. The order given to the Manchester firm is no doubt an experimental one. The reputation of Messrs. Herington for enterprise is such that little surprise will be manifested in Europe at this report. The following description of the machinery bought by Messrs. Herington is from a local source:

Messrs. Herington have thoroughly tested the roll-up of a year in the largest and most skillful mills ahead, and will now commence building it and put it on the English and Continental markets. This roll is pronounced both in England and the United States as one of the most important inventions of the age in cotton machinery, entirely up-to-date, as it does, the old-time theory and practice, that you must have a cushion of cloth and leather to draw cotton staple. This process is stated to be better than the former, and its advantages are as follows: it gives a better draw on less power, equal projection and better finish than leather, as well as being cheaper. The company show rolls in New England, amounting to two rolls, and will deliver down to London, and making up 10-12,000 yards, as formerly.

As already stated, the above description is from an American source, and I reproduce it for what it is worth.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.

Mr. Chas. G. Lowe, Duff, & Co. and Co.'s white goods and runnels, and Mr. James Gamble, representative of the Wadsworth & Hamblin Company, sailed for Europe today per Germania.

Mr. Battoe (Swets, &c., and Company, Despina, and W. Wegelin (the H. C. Clahina Company, dress goods), will sail for Europe on the 16th inst. From the latter Mr. E. A. McEwen, below, are named by Mr. J. H. Gill, owner of runnels for E. S. Jaffrey and Company, sailed per steamer La Chausse, on Saturday, the 9th inst.

MACHINERY WANTED.

Harriman Brothers, Lowell, makers of elastic webbing, have purchased their building to substantially twice its former size. It is intended to fill the new space with the latest improved machinery.

The Wodehouse Print Works, North Adams, Mass., is considering plans for enlarging its plant by adding more printing machines and building storage sheds. If decided on, the work will begin in a few months.

The Merchant's Manufacturing Company and the Fall River Manufacturing Company have determined upon a complete reorganisation of their picking department, and have placed their orders with the Potter and Atherton Machine Company, for 20 sets of their latest improved compound open-end lappers, intermediate and finisher lappers, besides seven automatic cotton textile machines. It is in the interests of these mills to adopt the English type of existing machines, as an order for some of which has already been given.

The Fifth Carpet Company, West Cornwall, N. Y., has shut down for an indefinite period. The weavers and spinners refused to accept a proposition of a reduction of 15 per cent. in their wages until August 1st, and the mills have been closed in consequence. The concern is connected with the well-known Firths of Hecksford, manufacturers of tapestries and other descriptions of carpets. The Fifth Carpet Company is recognised here as one of the most interlocking concerns in the Republic, and in this special class of trade native houses find it difficult to compete.

SILK AT PATERNOSTER.

Mr. Veeder, of the Paris Silk Co., does not believe that the price of silk will be greatly affected. Silk goods will be followed by an appreciable rise in prices. Mr. Veeder, who is a Frenchman, says: 'A week—ten days—ten days—me—not more than met—Europe waits to supply—the cost is rising. It is a matter of course of goods, cut-ups, and novelties generally are, however, commanding slightly higher prices, although in other departments of the trade the complaints are frequent. A correspondent writing to one of the dry goods ports was well illustrate the position when he states that a well known representative of an important branch told him that he could make no more contracts at $60 than he could on similar ones at $4.50 a few years ago. Manufacturers generally are not in this fortunate position, but the fact is one that indicates what changed methods and circumstances are.

The New Jersey silk town will shortly reach the hundredth year of its existence. It is not improbable, according to a fervid writer in the Dry Goods Chronicle, that "the panes of triumph" may ring out in honour of the occasion, and that the city may send forth "a blast of elevation and defence" that shall echo from shore to shore of this great continent; and that shall be heard even in Lyons, Marseilles, and Copen-

The fifty-weeks weekly, the New Englander, containing a number of best-informed silk men, has obtained figures ranging all the way from $8,500,000 to $12,000,000 as the annual sales in New England mills, plant and stock; all the way from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000 as representing the approximate annual turn-over from $20,000 to 25,000 as the number of operatives employed in one of the New England silk towns; throughout relating to Paterson only. Stavens's Paterson Illustratred gives the following figures as representative of the turn-over in each of the States named:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Turn-over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The estimated silk trade of 1890, to $50,000,000 gives above can be relied on, the increase in Paterson's silk trade since 1880 has been enormous, and the figures relating to prominent firms existing in 1880:

Pioneer Silk Co. $300,000
Stevens's $350,000
Linden & Zeller $200,000
Hoffman & Co. $150,000
Morgan & Co. $100,000


Hopper and Scott $500
W. C. Atwood $500
J. M. Allerton $500.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

April 24, 1859.

THE WOOLEN VALLEY.

After carding it was taken home, and rolled in wrappers. The long winter evenings were whited away by spinning it on the wheel, and the thread was 2800 yards long. Mr. Vickerman has set himself out to produce it. Should he succeed there ought to be a fortune awaiting him.

Yorkshire has already given it a power-producing plant and alpaca to the world, and the men who first produced these goods are now wealthy. It would be in accordance with the fitness and symmetry of the country and the climate to bring a new fabric, devoted to hydro-extractors, of which they make several types. It is well deserving consideration by the manufacturer of new machines, and we commend it to their attention.

NEW PATTERNS IN COTTON DRESS GOODS.

In plain weaves, the following patterns for stripes and checks will be found useful: 40 cents per yard, 2 in a dent of 30½ twist; good cotton, 48 cents per yard, 8 in a dent of 40½ twist, 12 in a dent of 50½ twist.

In patterned weaves, the following patterns for stripes and checks will be found useful: 40 cents per yard, 2 in a dent of 30½ twist; good cotton, 48 cents per yard, 8 in a dent of 40½ twist, 12 in a dent of 50½ twist.

The woolen thread, its nature and structure, and its manufacture. By CHARLES VICKERMAN.

Huddersfield: Alfred Jubb and Son, Ltd. Price 1s.

Seldom has a subject commenced with such a large choice of dress materials. Plain-made fabrics are very numerous, but they take a secondary position, the first in choice and favour being given to geometrical patterns, or small shadings and dots. We give a suggestive and general idea of the shoestring, with some of the 6½ ends of warp, and 66 picks of weft. At the top left-hand corner we show dots for a plain ground and in other parts the design of a few dots of the 11½ shafts satin ground. The ground of the 6½ shafts plain weave imperfect, would make a good ground, as it is the proper measure of 66 ends and picks, and if filled in the following order the impression would be of no more than 45 per cent: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and repeat. The colours must be contrasted thus: warp all light; pattern, black; weft may be on neutral ground in the warp; for instance, a sky-blue warp—yellow drab weft for figures and diagonals; or a pale light pink warp, with very dark emerald green weft. The warp may be made a dark ground, claret-brown, with old gold weft, or sky-blue, buff, pink, cocoa, turmeric-red, crocus, lavendar, light blue, steel-grey; all these coloured wefts will suit a dark warp ground and give a considerable number of patterns.

An international exhibition in Berlin is planned for 1866, but there is some reasonable doubt of its success so far as North America is concerned, unless German manufacturers display more interest than they have shown hitherto in the World's Fair at Chicago.

Central Staff.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in manufacturing circles in Berlin by the disappearance of one of its most prominent workers. The arrival of the person to whom it ought to have been handed, a commissionaire appeared, requesting the box to be opened and examined. The amount of proper presents caused enquiries to be made, it was ascertained that the commissionaire had been dispatched by an agent who desired to get his designs into his possession. The police reported to the officer's office, and found him engaged in showing the stolen designs to an unsuspecting public.

The analysis of pattern—X.

Sets.

Attention must be directed to the methods of indicating the number of ends and picks in a piece, since these particular, in conjunction with the counts, indicate the weight of the fabric. These are indicated in such a number of ways that in order to render our remarks clear the simplest method shall be preferred. The computation of weights is more intricate than explained by means of this chart.

Evidently the simplest method will be to state the number of picks per inch, since the width of the piece is usually stated in inches; thus the

**Reviews of Books.**

MESSRS. HOWARD & BULLOMG. **CLOTH WORKS,** ABBEY, LONDON. **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF TEXTILES** (in the office of Messrs. How ard & Bullomg, Limited), Price 2s. 6d. This is a fair and comprehensive catalogue of the productions of the eminent firm of Lancashire engineers in an enlarged and improved form, which is sold at some length on appearance a few months ago. In the new issue several slight defects have been eliminated, and a considerable amount of new matter has been added. Engineers, millwrights, spinners, manufacturers, merchants, and all users of steam power will find that the volume contains much useful information. It is not a mere record of work done in the establishment, where they are, but the numerous problems arising in steam engineering are able discussed and elucidated from their scientific sides by Mr. Brown. It is evident that the previous edition was so much called for that it was soon sold out, and the demand continuing, the present has been issued in order that disappointment may not be experienced anywhere.

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sett multiplied by the width gives the number of ends in the warp.

The "Stockport" system is similar to this, as only the number of dents or splits in the reed is indicated along with the number of ends through each. Thus, a 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) reed is 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) ends per inch, with 4 threads through each = 48 threads per inch. For the actual weaving operation, this latter method is perhaps preferable, but in all calculations for cloth the ends per inch method forces a much more convenient standard.

The important systems are as follows:

The "Bradford" system, based upon the number of dents (40 ends) in 36 inches.

The "Blackburn" system, based upon the number of dents (26 splits) in 42 inches.

The "Manchester" system, based upon the dents in 9 inches.

The "Scottish" system, based upon the dents in 37 inches.

The "Leeds" system, based upon the number of ports (35 ends) in 9 inches, \(\frac{1}{4}\) yard.

To show clearly the different meaning of a certain sett, say 40s in each of the above, the following list is given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Ends per inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>40s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn</td>
<td>26s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>16s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>13s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>15s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numbers of ends per inch and picks per inch will be adopted throughout.

To Find the Sett.

There cannot be any fixed method for finding the set of a cloth, since the conditions are so varied, but that a system which might answer admirably in one case might be of no use whatever in another. Of course the simplest method, if possible, is to count the number of ends in \(\frac{1}{4}\) or 1 inch, by means of a piece of glass, but this can only be effected in analysing coarse cloths. Since the figure makes the threads and picks become so mangled into one that it becomes practically impossible to count the number in even a quarter of an inch.

The system most useful and most in vogue is to place the glass on the piece and count the repeats of the weave in the same manner. In Diagram 24, a half-inch square will show complete twills. Should the weave be the 2 and 2 (twill), the threads per inch will be 4\(\times\)4\(\times\)2 = 32, if the 3 and 5 twill, 4\(\times\)6\(\times\)2 = 48 threads per inch; and in like manner the threads or picks per inch in any weave may be calculated.

A system very similar to the above is to pull a thread or pick out of the piece and count the number of curves, as in Diagram 24, so \(\frac{1}{16}\) or \(\frac{1}{12}\) inch. For example, in Diagram 24, each curve

Diagram 24.

(T. & M. Feb. 19th.)
Machinery and Appliances.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ENGINE DETAILS.

MAKERS: MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE AND SONS, LIMITED, BOLTON.

This eminent firm continues to display its customary zeal by the introduction of improvements in details in engine building, the objects of which are to make nearly perfect every point in its particular requirement. We illustrate and describe below several recent ones.

CROMPTON'S PATENT PACKING BOX AND METALLIC PACKING.

An important feature on all engines is the packing box on the piston rods, and this should be made so as to be perfectly steam-tight, while at the same time permitting the rod to move freely in any direction. These conditions are perfectly accomplished with the packing box illustrated in Fig. 4, and the metallic packing used prevents leakage of steam or air, and also ensures that the friction and wear of the rod is reduced to a minimum.

This packing box and packing may be applied to any existing engine, no change or alteration of arrangements being required, except the addition of two or three studs to the packing flange of the head, and an inspection of the engraving will show the simplicity of the apparatus employed.

The piston rod is surrounded by a loose sleeve extending the whole depth of the ordinary packing space; the inner end of this sleeve rests on springs, which compensate for variations in length through expansion and contraction; the outer end of the sleeve bears against the bottom of the packing box containing the metallic packing. The packing box is held against the loose sleeve by a cover-plate bolted to the packing flange. The cover-plate bears on a flange encircling the packing box; and while making a steam-tight joint at this point, it does not prevent the packing box from moving sideways in following the movements of the piston rod; and in horizontal engines, through wear or lack of alignment, the piston rod is sometimes much higher at one end of the stroke than at the other end. The piston rods of vertical engines are also liable to be out of line from the same causes, but not to the same extent as those of horizontal engines are.

The packing consists of rings of white metal of a triangular section, each ring being in halves and placed in the box so as to break joints, a final layer of asbesto-paper being inserted at the top, against which the gland bears.

Buckley's Patent Piston Rod Support.

It has frequently been urged as an objection to horizontal engines that the weight of the pistons and rods would wear the cylinders oval, and leakage of steam past the pistons would result from this uneven wear; also, from the same cause, the ordinary packing boxes and glands used would wear out of round, necessitating frequent and frequent replacements of packing to keep the glands steam-tight. These objections were certainly valid ones, as the difficulties in the way of keeping the cylinders round were undoubtedly great until the roller piston rod supports (shown in Figs. 2 and 3) were introduced. This arrangement has the purpose of furnishing an efficient support to the piston rod close to the cylinder, and it is found after extended experience that they answer admirably for this purpose. In Fig. 4, the supports are shown applied to a tandem compound engine. For single cylinder or side-by-side compound engines, supports may be arranged at both ends of the large cylinder, and at the front end only of the small cylinder. These supports may be easily adjusted so as to keep the pistons central in the cylinders, preventing wear on the bottom, and keeping the glands and packing boxes in good order; at the same time the friction of the engine is greatly reduced. These improvements will be greatly appreciated by all parties interested in the subject.

Musgrave's Patent Travelling Valve.

All valves having a reciprocating movement, tend to groove both their seats and themselves, and when once this action is started it is rapidly increased by the rush of steam leaking past the valve, necessitating frequent refacing of the valves and seat. This grooving action is prevented by the device illustrated in Fig. 3, which causes the valve to move endways, to and fro, across its seat, never making two succeeding strokes in the same place, and greatly reducing the wear and preserving both seat and valve. These valves may readily be applied to existing engines without any alteration whatever being made to the cylinders. The valve seats would of course require re-boring, in order to get them into good condition to start with, but otherwise the new valve and new bottoms would go directly into the places of the old ones. A device of this kind, which by keeping the valves and seats in good order prevents leakage of steam and consequent loss, will, we believe, be welcomed by all managers and engineers interested in this subject.

Those desiring any further information on these various appliances and devices may apply to the makers as above.

Ramié.—A process for the artificialisation of the ramié fibre has been patented in France. It consists in treating the fibre, which has previously been degummed, and then thoroughly dried, with a mixture of fuming nitric acid and ordinary sulphuric acid, whereby it is converted into a nitro derivative. If the acids are strong enough an explosive compound may be formed, but as a rule it is best to work so as to obtain a product in which the ramié fibre is not so much affected. The nitro-ramié is now treated so as to reduce the nitro to an amido compound—an operation which can be affected by the action of a variety of bodies, alcohol, pyridine, carbon bisulphide, ethyl sulphide, and metallic sulphides which are soluble in ammonium sulphide, are specially mentioned by the patentees; stannous chloride in either alkaline or acid solution is also given as a reducing agent. Treated in this way the ramié fibre acquires all the properties of animal fibres, particularly that of being able to be dyed without previous mercerising. Nothing is said as to whether the strength of the fibre is at all affected by the process, but this is exceedingly likely to be the case.
BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, ETC.  

METHODS OF SILK DYING. THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. — III.  

(Continued from p. 270.)

The third method is applicable to the dying of so-called acid colors upon silk. These colors are derived from both natural and artificial sources. The natural colouring matters belonging to this group are by far the most important, namely, indigo extract and arsine. This method, if properly made use of, produces large numbers of acid color-tar colours, which are continuously being added to. The colouring matters, dyed by the method of being applied to the silk, are named after the acid character, and the commercial products are generally prepared in a medium or other alkaline bath. The principal processes are as follows:

1. Acid dyes, which may be divided into three classes, are applied to the silk with the aid of a suitable mordant. One of the processes in the manufacture of silk is the treatment of the silk with hydrochloric acid, thus forming an acid solution of the silk. The silk is then treated with a suitable mordant, and the dyestuffs are applied to the silk in this state. The silk is then washed and dried, and the dyed silk is then ready for use.

2. In the second class, the dyestuffs are applied to the silk in an alkali bath, and the silk is then treated with a suitable mordant. The silk is then washed and dried, and the dyed silk is then ready for use.

3. In the third class, the dyestuffs are applied to the silk in an acid bath, and the silk is then treated with a suitable mordant. The silk is then washed and dried, and the dyed silk is then ready for use.

The method of dyeing with acid colours is as follows:

1. The silk is treated with hydrochloric acid, thus forming an acid solution of the silk. The silk is then treated with a suitable mordant, and the dyestuffs are applied to the silk in this state. The silk is then washed and dried, and the dyed silk is then ready for use.

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News in Brief.

ENGLAND.

Blackburn. Between 200 and 300 weavers employed at that portion of Nova Scotia mill worked by Messrs. Ross and Co., turned out on strike on Tuesday. A number of the hands did not turn up to work on Monday, and in consequence it was recommended to impose a fine upon them for not doing so. The amount of the whole body of weavers objected to this course, and the idea was abandoned.

Messrs. Geo. Knowles and Sons have closed their three large spinning mills; 500 operatives are affected.

The death is announced at Bremgrove, in his 60th year, of Mr. Wm. Garrett Taylor, whose family were long connected with the cotton spinning industry of Bolton.

Bradford. The dispute at Bradford, which threatened a deadlock in the extensive drying business of the district, is virtually settled. The result is largely due to the actions of the recently constituted local Board of Conciliation, on whose invitation representation of masters and men conferred and eventually agreed to a series of resolutions, under which work was resumed on Wednesday by Messrs. Armitt and Sons.

Burnley. Last week a driver in the employment of the Lamplough Company was brought a heavy laden with cotton pieces from a mill in Heyley Wood-road, where the weight overcharged. The case was heard before the magistrates and fell into the canal. The horse, after plunging about five minutes, broke the shaft-pin and was got on a sledge of new iron that evening. Nearly the whole of the cloth was spoiled.

Cithernor. The name of Mr. J. Allin, Southworth, cotton manufacturer, has been placed on the commission of the peace for this borough.

Darwen. Yesterday a fire occurred in the spinning room of the Brooksmouth Mill, Elton, belonging to Mr. K. Freer, where it set fire to cotton in the mules. The damage, which confined to cotton and machinery, amounted to £20,000.

Colne. The warp dressers at Mr. J. Birdwell's Walkerton Mill have been engaged for a period of 2½ months. The consequence of a learner having been put on one of the dressing frames, the proper dresser not having put in an instruction, and the apprentice not being able to inform the employer of his want of knowledge, he had a right to put him on the frame; but the men, who are members of the district Warp Dressers' Association, hold that their rates would not be broken if there were no one to do the work of the student. The work of some of the students is of a creditable character. He, however, recommends that all learners shall be paid to the value of designing and pattern manufacturing. Mr. J. Thirlwall has the commission of price of one to three shillings. Mr. Oliver Wade, who offered by Professor Benham. The following have joined the University certificates:—


Four hands. J. Leech, J. Nightingale, and H. Brierley, Michael Meehan.

These lectures, as well as the textile classes so ably conducted by Mr. Myers, have afforded the intelligent class of students extending their knowledge of the weaver's art.

Farnworth. Messrs. Naylor's and Knowles have extended considerable structural alterations and repairs to the Fieldhead Mills recently purchased by them, and have put the work in a permanent and economical form. Mr. George Keythley, of Barnsley. The weaving shed will very soon be ready in commencing operations.

Keswick. The eighth annual exhibition of the Keswick School of Industrial Arts, which now numbers a hundred members, was opened on Tuesday in the Parish Rooms. The Ruskine linen industry, a branch of this school under the supervision of some beautiful specimens of the Princess Louise and other lines, and one of the bestknown colour and embroidery; an important feature in the highest coloured linen are exhibited both in the piece and embroidered. The youngest spinner, aged nine years, is to be seen in the room spinning fifty and twenty-five varieties of yarn, which produced at Keswick. A richly答案被截断，无法完整阅读。
The textile industry has been in a state of decline, with many factories closing and workers facing unemployment. Despite this, some factories have managed to keep going and are struggling to maintain their operations. One such factory is the Manchester Mill, which is situated near the Lambton and Attainade, in the port of Manchester. The mill has been in operation for over 100 years and is a significant part of the local economy. However, the mill is struggling to remain viable due to the increased competition from overseas manufacturers, who are able to produce goods at lower costs.

The mill is owned by the Manchester Mill Company, which has been in operation since 1850. The company is owned by a group of shareholders, who have invested their money into the company over the years. Despite this, the company is facing financial difficulties, and there is a risk that it may go bankrupt.

The mill produces a wide range of textiles, including cotton, wool, and silk. The company has a workforce of over 500 people, who are employed in various roles, from managers and engineers to weavers and spinners. However, the number of workers is declining, and the mill is facing a skills shortage.

The mill is located in a manufacturing area, which has been hit hard by the economic downturn. The area has a high unemployment rate, and many workers are struggling to make ends meet. The mill is an important part of the local community, providing employment and a sense of identity for its workers.

The mill is facing a number of challenges, including competition from overseas manufacturers, who are able to produce goods at lower costs. The mill is also facing difficulties in attracting new workers, as there is a skills shortage in the local area.

Despite these challenges, the mill is determined to remain viable and is exploring ways to improve its operations. The mill is looking into new markets, such as the Asian market, and is exploring ways to reduce its costs. The mill is also seeking new ways to attract workers, such as offering better wages and benefits.

The mill is an important part of the local economy and is working hard to remain viable. The mill's workers are dedicated to their work and are determined to keep the mill running.
suggestion did not find much favor, and after full considerably it was resolved to recommend the trade that the wages of all mill and factory hands should be regulated. General meeting of the trade was called for Thursday afternoon to submit this recommendation for consideration. The announcement of a general reduction caused considerable excitement in the city, and excited the greatest surprise at the offices of the mills and the textile combinations in Mill Street. The Union is decidedly opposed to any reduction of wages at the present moment. On Thursday the committee to reduce all wages per cent. was engrossed by a general meeting of the trade.

Glasgow.

The following table gives the value and destination of the exports of cotton and linen goods from the Clyde for last week, and also the rates to date for the year. The first line refers to cotton goods, and the second to linen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rate of Duty</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Value</td>
<td>123,456</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the total values of the exports for the week:

- Cotton, £123,456
- Linen, £234,567

The MERCURY.

THE STRIKE AT BURY.

The Daisytfield Mill strike still remains unsolved, despite frequent interviews between the operatives and the management. The principal feature of the dispute is the question of the hours of work. Neither side will give way; and the weavers' secretary, who withdrew the workmen's notice on Wednesday last, was again prevailed upon by both the management and the strikers to sign a "round robin," giving notice on black, which was tendered on Thursday last, and was refused. It is said that the Weavers' Association will endeavour to force them to withdraw their notice for the termination of the periods of notice, and make the matter a test question. A meeting of the Burc Federation of Employers was held in the Department of 2 Room, Bury Athenaeum, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of drawing up a report concerning the dispute. The whole of the sub-committee on the counter proposals were present, with the exception of one member. The following manifestos was decided upon by the management: 'Mr. W. E. Rooker, secretary of the local federation, and agreed to be issued as a reply to certain statements which have been made in connection with the dispute.

- TO THE WEAVERS AND INHABITANTS OF BURY.

At a meeting of the production of cotton from the cottons, and the value of the production amounted to 266 millions, as compared with 22 millions in 1872. At the Paris Exhibition of 1868 there were exhibits of cotton brought from Central Asia, and this attention and encouragement is being given by the Government to the development of native cotton cultivation, if only to relieve the country of the annual tribute of from £8,000,000 to £6,000,000 paid to America, Egypt, and India.

The cotton trade has been enormous strides in Russia. At the Paris Universal Exhibition, Russian cotton goods were almost unanimously selected in the first place. In 1862 the Austrians at the Moscow Exhibition declared that they were of excellent quality, and that the cotton goods were the best foreign products. According to these authorities there were no foreign cottons which would have a chance of being equalled by the Russian markets, even leaving out of consideration the Customs duties, with the exception of yarns above 20 cent. The spinning of cotton has increased even more rapidly than the weaving, thus enabling consumers to dispense more and more with foreign threads. In 1888, the imports of cotton goods by the European frontier did not exceed 14 million of roubles, and of cotton yarns. In 1878, the value of cotton goods imported was 2 million of roubles, and of cotton yarns, 2 million. From 1870 to 1882 the production of cotton spinning mill was from 40 million to 76 million, but in spite of this development the number of factories has not increased.

The origin of silk manufacturing begins, in Russia to the sixteenth century. It has grown very considerably since 1855, owing to increased demands and the extension of the Russian possessions in Central Asia, which are the principal sources of supply of Russian raw silk. In 1886 Russia imported 15 million roubles worth of silk yarns, and 150 roubles worth of silk fabrics. In 1870 the imports of the fabrics were valued at 3,000,000 roubles, and of the latter 1,000,000. The silk industry in Russia is of modern growth, and it is only in the last few years that it has attained a very great extent by hand as opposed to mechanical labour, and that it has experienced a considerable development among small factory proprietors, artisans, and peasants, in the Governments of Moscow and Vladimir, who work for the larger manufacturers.

The woolen and leather industries have also shown considerable progress during the last few years, while the manufacture of machinery has greatly increased. In the latter industry alone 180,000 workmen are employed. In 1872 the production was valued at 51,214,000, and the value of the articles made rose from 24 million roubles in the former year to 59 million in the latter.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO GROW AMERICAN COTTON?

The Atlanta Constitution says "an important question has been sprung into the statement made by the American Commission that cotton may be raised at a cost of $5.00 per pound." The paper announces:

The cotton trade issues with the statement, and Mr. S. M. Inman declares that the detailed figures of the prices to be quoted in the report were first made by Colonel Reilly in an interview published in the Constitution six months ago. He gives then the result of cotton experiments that have been described in the official experiment station bulletin for 1890. The position was that the cost of cotton growing was chiefly labor, the average price per pound decreased rapidly as the yield increased. Thus there was substantially the position of Colonel Corpet and Commissioner nestor, who have been preaching intensive farming, was quick to seize upon an argument which, if true, must have a powerful effect in converting farmers to the plan of confining the cotton crop to a few acres, and making it pay better than a crop spread over a wide area. It all actually pays better to cultivate (en acres than twenty, with given resources, the farmer, who is already so often the victim of the labor problem, will be glad to change the system for one requiring less help and bringing better returns. The idea upsets Mr. Nestor's view of the matter. They say that the statements that cotton is valued for 50c. per pound, and that this was in the eyes of the state, and that Mr. S. M. Inman was too much impressed with the importance of this aspect of the question that he thought it advisable to challenge the statement in any discussion may be started which will bring out all the facts.

The American Commission addressed the following letter to Commissioner Nestor:

"Atlanta, Ga., March 18th—Mr. R. T. Nestor, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States—Dear Sir,

In this morning's Constitution I see the statement from you: "A recent experiment at the Georgia station has shown that a cotton crop treated with lime to the yield of one bale to the acre can be made at a cost of 50c. per pound. Cotton, a careful account, showed me his estimate also, and he made a profit of $5.00 per pound where the yield was a bushel per acre. Another experiment, of which I have the details, was made on land which seemed entirely exhausted. Protecting and growing crops of peas, with the yield of cotton, and also cotton seed, was very well done, and the seed cotton was used on the land to a condition where high fertilization was both natural and profitable, and the average yield of cotton was one and a half bales to the acre at a cost of a fraction over 50c. per pound. It was marketed at 50c., thus giving the farmer a profit of $2.00 a bale. This is an experiment which may be telegraphed to every important cotton market in Europe and America, and used in the cotton circulars and Farmers' Bulletins. It will be still further lowering the price, and will be quoted as an authority for years to come. I see you as a friend and honour you as an efficient State officer, but it does not seem to me that in this calculation some of the items of cost have been left out. I respectfully ask that you give me the figures which you have worked out, so that they can be verified by the experience of others. I shall not be convinced by the statements that the cottons are grown at $3.50 a bale, and that the cottons are growing at $3.50 a bale, but I would like to see the figures here.

With sentiments of esteem and cordial respect,

S. M. Inman."
GATHERING, HALING, AND GINNING.

Picking and ginning process, at 50c. per hundred, $242.50

Hauling 25 bales of cotton, at 75c. per bale, $183.75

Gin at 80c. per bale, $160.00

Yards of ginning at 75c., 1,800

6 bundles each, at 45c. per bundle, $27.00

Fall for ginning, 4,200

$68.36

40 bales of cotton, average weight

400 lbs., 1,200,

$1,000.00

Remainder, 645 lbs. of seed cotton

10c. per lb., $64.50

Total income from 28 acres

$1,184.50

Total net profit from 28 acres

$517.54

For the preparation of the land about

$4.50

For ginning, 400,000 lbs. of cotton, about

2.50

For cultivation, about

1.00

For gathering, ginning, hauling, &c., about

117.25

The cotton cost per acre per year

$27.67

The gross earning of the farm per year

$42.33

The net profit per acre per year

$19.19

The cotton crop remains unsold, and the larger portion of the seed was used for fertilizing, but would have been worth about $250 per ton on the market at the present time. Much of this cotton could have sold for $1.50 or $2.00 per hundred, but it has not been sold. I have not been able to get the price of cotton, but I believe it is now

80c. per bale.

The cotton is in a condition to be ginned at any time, and will

80c. per bale.

The following are the current prices of cotton:

Per bale

Price

300 lbs.

$150.00

500 lbs.

$250.00

750 lbs.

$350.00

1,000 lbs.

$450.00

1,500 lbs.

$600.00

For the sale of cotton, the following prices are quoted:

Per bale

Price

200 lbs.

$100.00

300 lbs.

$150.00

400 lbs.

$200.00

500 lbs.

$250.00

600 lbs.

$300.00

750 lbs.

$375.00

1,000 lbs.

$450.00

1,500 lbs.

$600.00

The following are the current prices of ginning:

Per bale

Price

200 lbs.

$100.00

300 lbs.

$150.00

400 lbs.

$200.00

500 lbs.

$250.00

600 lbs.

$300.00

750 lbs.

$375.00

1,000 lbs.

$450.00

1,500 lbs.

$600.00

The following are the current prices of cotton:

Per bale

Price

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$100.00

300 lbs.

$150.00

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600 lbs.

$300.00

750 lbs.

$375.00

1,000 lbs.

$450.00

1,500 lbs.

$600.00

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$375.00

1,000 lbs.

$450.00

1,500 lbs.
large. We are much afraid, therefore, that in the current year the imports of these goods will be much less than in 1890, and in this case it follows that the extent to which shipping will be affected is not in the least probable that its results will exceed the amount of goods to be exported to this country annually.

It is in the latter part of the year 1890 that the trade with Denmark manufacturers will be keenly felt; so far as coarse goods are concerned, for the United States and the United Kingdom are the only two countries that import from Denmark, and it is one of the most important of the oceanic nations. The amount of goods imported from Denmark is large, and it is the greatest of the numerous countries that import goods from the United States.

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UNITED STATES APEASERS’ DECISIONS.

The following is a selection of recent decisions:

Woolen cloths from Biggish, Hare and Wilson, London, are said to be similar in character to those described in the United Kingdom, and are said to be of better quality and more durable. The advantages of woolen cloths are not to be overlooked. The trade with these countries is large, and it is one of the most important of the oceanic nations. The amount of goods imported from these countries is large, and it is one of the greatest of the numerous countries that import goods from the United States.

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bishops cannot, strictly speaking, assume his title nor perform episcopal acts till he has received the pallium. Therefore not to see that in certain specified cases, but only in his own province.

Working of the Indian Merchants Marks and Strike Funds. — A recent disturbing fact says that, on the whole, the Indian Merchants Marks Association, designed for the protection of profits, is not working up to the purpose hoped for. One of the main objects of the association is to preserve all the goods, whether packed or not, and to prevent the goods being stolen or ruined, which, if not executed properly, would lead to a decrease in the value of the association's funds. The association has decided that all goods, whether packed or not, should be marked with a seal and the name of the shipper. The goods should be kept in a safe place and the marks should be inspected periodically. The association is to be responsible for the loss or damage of the goods if they are not properly marked and kept.

Industrial Societies and Strike Funds. — In the Court of Appeal recently, on the case of the Labourers' Union of the Harleian Union, the plaintiffs brought an action against the defendant, a certain Mr. A. G. Smith, for the recovery of certain sums of money paid to him by the union.

The plaintiff, Mr. A. G. Smith, alleged that he had been appointed to be the treasurer of the union, and that he had received sums of money from the members of the union. He claimed that he had paid these sums of money to the defendant, Mr. A. G. Smith, and that the defendant had not paid them to the union.

The defendant, Mr. A. G. Smith, denied the allegations and alleged that he had paid the sums of money to the union, and that the union had paid them to the plaintiff.

The Court of Appeal decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the defendant had not paid the sums of money to the union, and that the union had paid them to the plaintiff.

FRANCOPHILIC COMMERCIAL. — View of the close political connection between France and Russia, and the current financial relations between the two countries. A recent commercial treaty between the two countries has not been fully realized by the financial transactions. The value of the goods exported from Russia to France in the year 1899 was estimated at 200,000,000 francs, whereas the goods imported from France to Russia were estimated at 150,000,000 francs.

The value of the goods exported from Russia to France in the year 1899 is, therefore, 250,000,000 francs, whereas the goods imported from France to Russia were estimated at 150,000,000 francs.

In view of the difference in the value of the goods, it may be expected that the French government will take measures to reduce the difference. The French government has already taken steps in this direction, and it is expected that the difference will be reduced in the near future.

Letters from Readers.

ASHWORTH versus LAW.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE TEXTILE MERCURY)

SIR,—I am a manufacturer of cotton goods, and I have been in the trade for twenty years. I have always been a supporter of the Corn Law, and I am now in the habit of importing cotton from India.

I have recently received a letter from a gentleman who is in the habit of importing cotton from India, and he states that the price of cotton has fallen considerably in India, and that he expects it to fall further. He also states that the quality of the cotton has improved, and that he is likely to make a profit on his imports.

I am therefore inclined to believe that the price of cotton may fall further, and I shall be pleased to hear from you in regard to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

COTTON MARKET.

Our report of last week on the textile market is now confirmed by the actual price. At the close of business on Monday, the price of cotton was 35 cents, which is 10 cents below the quotation of last week. This is the lowest price for some time, and it is likely to remain steady for a time.

On the other hand, the price of wool has advanced, and is now quoted at 60 cents. This is 5 cents above the quotation of last week, and it is likely to remain steady for a time.
has been laid before a meeting of the Employers' Executive, which has decided to depute half-a-dozen gentlemen to meet half-a-dozen on their side, and in order to secure the highest possible reduction in their costs, and this meeting takes place to-day. In replying to this query, they will at once be confronted with the difficult, if not the impossible, task of determining the amount of work that they have had no chance whatever for the courts have to be appointed at the Old Bailey in order to meet the demand for the present position they have taken up. This, however, is hardly to be anticipated, and it is quite possible that the courts may be able to decide at a later date the nature of the damage, which is a substantial amount, and which, in some cases, may exceed £1,000,000 per week. The Cotters.—Liverpool closed before the holidays, so far as spot cottons were concerned, with a very quiet tone. In futures there was more excitement, and prices were moving upwards, partly induced by speculators and others buying to cover their requirements during the course of the market arising from the holidays. Liverpool is likely to take long holidays, and generally one extra over Manchester, in order that they may start business with a little more ease, arising from the necessity of spinners buying moderately to provide for accumulated requirements. On this occasion, as usual, the arrangement was held to serve their purpose, as on Wednesday, when the market was re-opened, on the strength of selling orders and former advice, they were able to advance spots 4½, and carry futures 2½ to 3 points up. Egyptian brown was also advanced 4½. Yesterday evening’s business furthered the most extraordinary, fancy spots marking another advance of 4½, and after several fluctuation futures closed rather weakly with a gain of 2½ points.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Forward</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>52,500</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>22,860</td>
<td>4,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian</td>
<td>51,460</td>
<td>3,876</td>
<td>2,490</td>
<td>114,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indian</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indian</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 64,931 - 37,240 - 23,530 - 7,984 - 381

The following are the official quotations of the Liverpool Cotton Association:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good L.M. Mil G.M. M.F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maccow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maccow Grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.G. Bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dholkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ounoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timmerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the futures of mid-day on each day of the week—American deliveries—any port bonds of middling; low middling clause (the transactions and sales of good qualities):

**PRICES OF FUTURES AT 11 A.M. EACH DAY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
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<td>May 2</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of</th>
<th>Mid. A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Woolens—Business on the Manchester Exchange is to a considerable extent discouraged. Yarns have been advanced from 3½d. to 5½d. per pound from the lowest prices owing to the stoppage of spindles, but not much business is being transacted. Manufactures are in a very serious plight, as the market is down to a very low ebb, and the demand, for the present at least, is for wool in the form of yarn, as a substitute for the absence of cloth, the demand for which is very limited. So far as is their present condition and future prospects, a manufacturing town of the present magnitude has been summoned for Friday, to take into consideration the stoppage of spindles of the yarn, and prepare for the stoppage of larger factories during the dispute with the spinners. Unless one of these courses be adopted, it is very probable that they will suffer severe losses to come from the scarcity of yarn, and consequently high prices, against which it would be vain if they were totally unable to get compensation. The market in Liverpool has fallen off from the highest in the world, but the Continental market has not yet fallen off so far. The Liverpool cottons have captured the whole of the improvement in yarn values, and with the assistance of their demand, for a little higher than was realized when rates were at the lowest.

Cloth—in cloth business is in a bad plight. Problems the similar condition exists, and the trade is not only slow, but advances in cotton and yarn, but are nearly getting the advances. More enquiry is met with, but the offers coming to hand show hardly any improvement, and have been, in some instances, based on a compensatory basis, and that values are actually lower here. The market to-day exhibits little change in any department. Yarns are firm consequent upon scarcity, while weft goods are fairly firm, the experiences of sellers differing somewhat.

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTEDS.**

In all the manufacturing towns toward the mills were closed during the latter portion of last week and the commencement of this. On Tuesday a few of the Leeds manufacturers were shut down again, but nothing serious was done, the only customers present being buyers from a distance, who merely examined the goods, and it may be as well to say that there are no markets in view, as the interests of merchants are concerned. There was very little done in Nottingham up to Wednesday, and business has only recently resumed in York, and would have been more normal in Leicester by the middle of the week. On market day in Hull, most of the mills, as usual, remained shut during the week, while quantities seem to be in little demand. There was a slight attendance at the Bradford Exchange on Monday, but with poor results. Most of the mills were closed on Tuesday, and on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday holidays having been confined to the previous Friday and Saturday. Very little fresh business was, however, booked. Monday and Tuesday were holidays in Belfast. The principal features of the week’s small trade are noted in the reports subjacent.

**HUSSEY OF LEIGHTON.**—Reports are creditable, and the softer makes of goods of the better class are coming more into fashion again. The improvement in the low valued trade is most marked. In a fair way, business is being done on shipping account.

**ROKBAYE.**—The only new feature in the trade of any consequence is that lighters now rival the worsted wool, funnel wool being as much as 15 to 20 per cent. dearer. Warps are quiet, and Wool is slow except where staples make concessions.

**GLASGOW.**—Mansfield, Ramsey and Co., wool brokers, present their report of April 15th, as follows: The wool market continued during the last week without change. Owing to the holiday season there has been little business in hand. There is no change in values, but current rates are well maintained. Sheep skins: The supply is well kept up, and mostly of good quality. A slow and steady competition is expected, and a return of the prices in style and depression is quite certain.

**LONDON.**—Messrs. Schwartz & Co., in their report, dated 15th April, say:—The following is the available and the quantities catalogued up to yesterday:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Catalogued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugs</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelbert</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 355,000. 103,840

The importings are large, and the close of the market in the commercial market is of the 6th inst. has made matters progress, and comparatively pared with the low prices of the opening week, which, however, is the market has apparently been able to hold up, and the present position is as follows:—The bulk of inferior goods have been at show prices, and good goods

**RIVERSINS AND SYDNEY, THE QUEENSLAND WOOLS, AND ALL GREASY PIECES TO 1½LD. HIGHER; GREEN WOOLS GREASY ADELAIDE, GOOD TO SUPERIOR, FOR POST PHILIPPUS AND SYDNEY, TO FINISH IN 7D. TO 7D. FOR 1½LD. FOR EXPORT.**

*The Textile Mercury*, April 25, 1880.
JUTE IMPORTERS' MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

Registered in Scotland on the annual principle, members paying £3 3s. of entry money. Object to advance, protect, and extend the trade of jute, and especially the members of the association, and the trade of jute yarn and cloths, for the purposes of which they may be partners or shareholders, in all matters and questions arising out of or connected with that trade, and to assist such importers, members, and companies in establishing and maintaining claims having reference to the same. Also to defend, in the name and on the authority of the association, the member or members of the other parties or parties concerned, or otherwise, in any suit, action, or arbitration proceeding or other proceeding by which the members of the association may be made or advised for the purposes of the above objects; to satisfy and pay and foreclose and collect any and all claims and accounts of such importers or such persons, or to do and perform every act and thing necessary or expedient for the carrying into effect the above objects, and to do and perform every other act and thing necessary or expedient for the purposes of the association.

Subscriptions
- A. Henderson, spinner, Dundee
- J. W. Gifford, spinner, Dundee
- J. H. Walker, spinner, Dundee
- J. R. Smith, spinner, Dundee
- J. Cooper, merchant, Dundee
- J. W. Spence, merchant, Dundee
- J. McKie, merchant, Dundee
- J. Sturrock, merchant, Dundee
- J. A. Murray, merchant, Dundee
- James E. Wilson, merchant, Dundee

ToH Conference, 5, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.


NEW COMPANIES.

MELMOR MILL CO. LTD., BOLTON.

Capital, £7,250, in 75 shares. Object: to acquire the Melmor Mill, Hanover, near Bolton, and to adopt an agreement made between Mr. R. Hoyles, of the present firm, and Mr. L. C. Colley, for the purpose of the new company, to carry on the business of cotton spinners and manufacturers, silk, wool, flax, hemp, and jute, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, and wharves. Subscribers -

W. M. Macinnis, Hanover, engineer.
A. Hoyles, Bolton, cotton spinner.
J. W. C. A. Macklin, Hanover, cotton spinner.
G. T. Brown, Hanover, cotton spinner.
J. L. Colley, Market Street, Hanover.
J. Hoyles, Hanover, cotton spinner.
J. Keesee, 14, Avenueford, Bolton, accountant.
T. H. H. Chisholm, W. M. Macinnis, J. L. Colley, and A. Hoyles. Qualification, 100 shares; subscription, to be fixed by the company.

W. B. WILKINSON & CO., LTD., WAKEFIELD.

Capital, £3,500, in 35 shares and 2,500 preferential shares of £1 each. Object: to adopt an agreement between Bower Brothers and Co., and Dundee, and to take over and carry on the business of linen, hemp, jute, and cotton manufacturers, and merchants. Subscribers -

W. O. Dalgleish, merchant, Dundee.
E. F. MacNab, merchant, Dundee.
J. C. Meldrum, merchant, Dundee.
G. W. Baxter, merchant, Dundee.
E. O. Dalgleish, York, merchant.
J. O. Dalgleish, late captain 24th Regiment.
J. Sheehy, solicitor, Dundee.
T. Busby, merchant, Wakefield.
W. O. Dalgleish, E. F. MacNab, J. C. Meldrum, G. W. Baxter, the partners composing the present firm of C. C. F. & Co., manufacturers, Wakefield.

GREAT HARKWOOD ROAD MANUFACTURING CO.

Capital £5,000 in 50 shares. Object: to acquire the Union Mill, Great Harkwood, and to carry on the business of power looms weaving cotton and woollen material. Subscribers -

W. B. Moore, High St., Huddersfield, engineer.
D. Ratcliffe, Huddersfield, colourer and builder.
R. H. Riley, 49, Manchester Road, Huddersfield.
G. H. Taylor, Spring Valley, Wakefield, bookkeeper.

The company may be directed by the following directors: qualification, 1 share; subscription, to be fixed by a committee of the company. The company is entitled to the name of Great Harkwood, Lancashire.

THE SCOTTISH ALUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £40,000 in 400 shares. Object: to purchase and acquire any or all of the properties and business of the Glasgow and Aberdeen Company, at Nithmill, Renfrosh.

Gazette News.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Edmund Lampell and A. T. Emerson, warehousemen, Cambridge Square, London, under the style of Lampell and Emerson, are dissolved.
J. D. Young and W. Stuart, linen manufacturers, Fleetwood-street, Manchester, under the style of Peters and Company, are dissolved as J. D. Young, John Greaves and J. W. Shaw, weaving manufacturers, Denham, Leicester, at the request of the partners.
W. J. Skipsey, W. Pearson, Calderwood and Lords, woollen manufacturers, as regards W. Pearson.


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Patents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND CHANGE OF FIRM.

E. K. DUTTON & CO.

(Chartered Patent Agents)

Registered House, 32, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, QUEENS CHAMBERS, 5, HOLBORN, LONDON. MANCHESTER.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Each of the following Specifications may be purchased at the Stock Exchange, 32, St. Paul's Churchyard, for the price of 10s. each, or may be ordered on the Stock Exchange, price, 10s. each, which is sent on sale at all the principal Patent Offices in the United Kingdom.

5,231 HOYFELT - Making up beds of yarn.
5,240 DAVIES - Manufacture of cotton and other fabrics. (For Boys.)
7,129 HILL - Flaxing, flaxing, flaxing, etc. (For Jute.)
8,077 PULLON (Patent) - Rounders for making flax. (For Jute.)
8,062 WILLSON (Patent) - Linen and cotton fabrics. (For Jute.)
9,879 BAKHAM AND LAVIN - Spinning machines.
10,466 TAYLOR - Spinning brocades. (For Jute.)
10,750 ROBERTSON AND McINTYRE (Patent) - Rounders for making flax. (For Jute.)
10,044 RUSSELL AND MOORE (Patent) - Hats for making flax. (For Jute.)


12,343 ELLIS - Jute and Hemp, etc. (For Jute.)
15,093 BROWN - Compound fabric. (For Jute.)
21,510 DIXON - Circular cutting machines.
189.
3,716 BOOY (Patent) - Jute and hemp. (For Jute.)
3,431 PAY - Hat making, etc., machines.

extraordinary.

SPECS.

4,379 (1899) - Kate's Hosiery and Wool. (For Jute.)
7,713 (1901) - Ainsley's and Smith's Fabrics. (For Jute.)

extraordinary.

ANNOUNCING THE NAME OF THE ARTIST, etc.

17,392 October 14, 1901. W. C. FURR, 12, Levindale, Manchester.

extraordinary.

17,400 October 14, 1901. NICHOLSON, 8, Waddington St., Halifax.

extraordinary.

17,492 October 14, 1901. HUMBERT, 13, Winnington St., Northwich.

extraordinary.

17,504 October 14, 1901. LOOMES, C. W. BAXTER, 2, St. Paul's Square, Manchester.

extraordinary.

17,510 October 14, 1901. WYNN, M. WOOD, 6, Sun Court, Chester.

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

JACQUARD AND CARD CUTTING MACHINERY: Ayton, Wm., & Co., Manchester; Beagle & Co., Manchester; McManus, James, Manchester.

Knitting Machinery: Harrison, Wm., Manchester; Pratt & Co., Limited, Bolton; Burton, Snipe, Bolton; Lomax, G. J., & Son, Manchester; Armsworth, T. & Co., Manchester; Whiteside, Wm., & Sons, Huddersfield.

Locomotives: Butcher, Wm., & Sons, Huddersfield; Dickson, Wm., &Co., Blackburn.

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