THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

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Publishers’ Notices.

All subscribers who are not in receipt of their number of May 11, 1890, are requested to communicate with their local agents or with the foregoing offices.

May 11, 1890.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

THE Next American Cotton Crop.

Already the cotton statisticians are beginning to forecast the size of the next cotton crop, and their conclusions will be of great importance to manufacturers. The cotton crop is a staple crop, and its growth and development are closely watched by the cotton trade. It is an important factor in the world’s requirements, at the present or even lower rates. But whether this be assumed or not, the considerations we have advanced ought to be strong enough to induce spinners to give further developments before accepting the reports of the Liverpool and New York offices to invest in either a view of ultimately turning them into yarn. We have nothing to say on the matter of speculation pure and simple, but the merchants must take this in the market.

SARCOSCHIST.

As satisfactory statistics are not forthcoming, it is impossible to give exact returns as to the average yield in counties of the different races of silk-worms reared in this district, but according to the Bulletin of the French Chamber of Commerce in Constantiopolis, it may be taken that the average yield for eggs of the same quality and the same quality is not inferior to the obtained in France or Italy. The general production of the province of Braza was—For 1890, 3,500,000, and for 1891, 3,700,000 (estimated amount). The eggs are no longer obtained from abroad in the same quantity as was used a year or two ago. Eggs of the yellow sort reared in France are giving way to what is called the Bagdad variety, whereas, in 1888 the yellow race represented 65% and the white race 15%. It is supposed that in 1891 the proportions were 90% of the yellow and 90% of the white (or Bagdad kind). The Bagdad variety, which has increased greatly during recent years, Government statistics show that the new plantations made a year ago and the old ones are no longer sufficient to deal with the present production.

A CHINESE HAND-LOOM FABRIC.

Mr. George Phillips, the British Consul at Foochow, in a report on the results of the last year’s trade, notes the fact that the imports of cotton yarn, which chiefly come from Bombay, were valued at £3,260,000 in the previous year. The explanation of these abnormally increased imports appears to be found in a new industry introduced by the gentry of Foochow, with a view of alleviating the distress prevalent in the city and suburbs. This is the manufacture of a cotton cloth closely resembling grey shanties. The cloth is made in pieces of 13 inches in breadth and 23 feet in length, which are sold for 200 (about 15,000) sp., and are sought after by the natives, not only on account of its low price, but also because, owing to the absence of chemical preparations, it outlasts the imported article. The hand-loom with which the cloth is manufactured is simple in the extreme, and costs only about 150, complete. The working, moreover, is so simple that a perfect knowledge of its use can be acquired in a few days. It is estimated that the hands earn 90 to 100 cash per month, according to their ability. So eagerly is this new industry carried on, that many of the manufacturers are already selling to the Foochow bazar, and the hands earn 200 to 300 € per month, according to the time they are in the market. The cloth can be sold at the low price of 300 to 400 € per piece, owing to the

have been intelligently and successfully wrought out after good old models, so as to suit the needs of to-day. Even now, as in very early times, most of these products—not all—come from the South Swedish provinces of Skane or Sconen, the business having now been taken in hand by wise awake firms in Stockholm, Lund, and Gothenburg. The most prominent of these firms are the company of Handarbete-vanner, in Stockholm, and Thora Kulle, in Lund. But goods of capital quality are offered also by the firms of Ellen Alberg, in Gothenborg; Borgi Sinner, in Lund, the Skola for Hemdjuok, in Göteborg, the Svensk Kunstlädj-utstädning, in Stockholm, and others. All these articles—pocket handkerchiefs and table cloths, curtains and furniture stuffs, carpets, aprons, collars, cuffs, purses, and covers for cushions—are made by hand without the aid of machines, and are produced not in factories but at home, either by means of the embroidery needle, a sort of scissors, or on a peculiar loom of primitive construction, with upright geometrical, sometimes vegetable motifs, or very native representations of animals or human beings, but always in such full harmonious tones that the impression is exceedingly agreeable, Fig. 4 represents part of a screen for a wall, embroidered after the Gobelin-stitch manner, by Ellen Alberg, of Gothenborg; Fig. 5 a curtain fabric by the same, and Fig. 6 a curtain. We are indebted for these notes to an article by George Botticher, in the Leipzig Monatschrift.

The Inventor of the Sewing Needle.

Horace mused on the marvellous heroism of the man who first ventured to fasten wooden crotchets on the sexes and sew one another. He was of strength of nerves, indeed, not to have submitted to the😆

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Swedish Embroideries.

Sweden is a country which differs from many other civilised countries in that its inhabitants carry with them many peculiarities of dress and manners. The country people delight to wear their native costumes, instead of foolishly aping the fashions of the towns. The hunting places on the North Sea and the Baltic, as well as many interesting places of antiquity, are the original home of the early inhabitants, who wear the curious pointed caps and variegated aprons of the country women. Everywhere in the shops of the towns of Sweden are exhibited embroideries and stuffs of very peculiar design, and strong but harmonious colouring. These are modern products made at home, which are extremely shrewd forms, mostly fabrics together to make himself a garment. And yet the machines referred to are as certainly derived from his invention as the acorn is the product of the oak. But who was this remote father of the sewing machine? Where did he live, at what time, and under what conditions? The earliest records are silent. No hieroglyphics of the valley of the Nile have immortalised his memory; no brick or cylinder covered with cuneiform characters has preserved his name. Arabic tradition, however, professes to be able to help us. According to it the patriarch Enoch was the inventor of the sewing machine. If so, then certain text

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

warp, like the loom for Smyrna tie-carpets. Particularly charming are the little bags for money or keys, made partly of leather and partly of wool, and worn at the belt by ladies and children. They exhibit an interesting combination of plaiting and two kinds of embroidery. They sinate not only by their general grace of form, but also by the exceedingly effective, lively, and yet harmonious colouring of their ornamental motifs, which are mostly geometric, the sharp outlines being agreeably softened by details which are either sewn on or embroidered. Figures 1 and 2 represent purses, and Fig. 3 a bag for keys. Of the articles produced on looms, the most important are the part-coloured woolen stuffs, patterned with designs exhibiting generally horizontal stripes, and worked up into curtains, table cloths, covers for furniture, and cushions. They almost uniformly shew strict forms, mostly rococo and Gothic, and the materials are chiefly wool, and to a very small extent silk. The art of embroidery is cultivated in every part of Sweden, but particularly in the provinces of Skane and Sconen, and there is a great variety of patterns and designs employed, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The embroidery is chiefly done by hand, and the materials are chiefly wool and silk. The most common patterns are those of flowers and birds, and the designs are executed with great care and attention to detail.
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PURIFICATION OF THE MERSEY AND THE JUFEILL.

There is good news for Lancashire. The Mersey and the Jufewill have to be purified; that the law has declared; but the good news is that the two rivers and their tributaries have agreed with the manufacturers as to what and how much is to be done. A bill is being produced embodying the requirements of the case, and the threatened opposition of the manufacturers has been withdrawn. The result is one on which everybody interested is to be congratulated. With clean rivers and pure skies Lancashire will not know itself in a generation, it will be so much changed, whilst the remembrance of the present days will only exist as a dark tradition of evil times, hardly to be credited. We trust this pleasant prospect may soon be realised.

COTTON-GROWING IN CENTRAL ASIA.

There is a general idea in this country that the attempts at cotton-growing in Asiatic Russia have proved eminently successful. A Cottnetl contemporary, however, has been collecting information from various quarters regarding these attempts, and comes to the conclusion that the results, even in regard to the native cotton industry alone, are on the whole disappointing. In Tiflis, for example, the cultivation of cotton is said by European papers to have been carried on with good results, owing to a German consul who report these statements are not to be accepted without reserve, as cotton can only be grown there where there is a proper supply of water, which in those districts is the case only to a limited degree. In the oasis of Merv also the cultivation of cotton is said to have failed. Soon after the completion of the Central Asia Railway large sums of money were invested in the establishment of a cotton plantation, and crops were estimated at the result. These hopes, however, are declared to have proved fallacious, and the proprietors have abandoned the undertaking. The Russian Government, strange to say, showed itself unfriendly to the enterprise, and the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of water has been a serious obstacle. In Turkestan, on the contrary, the growers of cotton have met with strong support from the Government. All the cotton of Turkestan and Hindooostan in the country, but meets only a small part of its requirements.

HIGH PRODUCTION AND DEAR FLESH.

In one respect, at least, the McKinley Tariff has been a pronounced success. The United States has no longer to look exclusively upon Europe for its supplies of flesh, for that article can now actually be produced in the Republic, as far as the cheaper grades are concerned, at a profit in competition with the "purer" products of Europe—with the help of a very, very high tariff, which of course makes all the difference. It has been acknowledged by the journal published at Rome, N.Y., in a paragraph quoted by the Bradford Observer a few weeks ago, and since copied by some of the monthly reviews that the selling price of flesh in the Republic under the present tariff is, from the evidence of Producers, themselves, higher than in the world. It is very far from it. These inducements to European manufacturers to open mills across the Atlantic are for this reason almost negligible; and we are not surprised to hear that Messrs. Henry Lister and Co., Ltd., of Huddersfield, contemplate transferring their operations to the States. The firm, it will be remembered, was in difficulties recently, their failure being due to the operation of the McKinley Tariff...
THE TEXTILE MERCY.

May 29, 1892.

TRADES-UNION EXACATIONS AND TERRORISM.

That man is an animal capable of a great deal of self-delusion has been often demonstrated. It is very curious, however, that a student of human nature, to observe to what an extent the capability and hypocrisy run through numbers of people. It might have been thought that when one man had gone wrong, others would have remained sane, and have been able to put him right. But this is not so. The student finds that a delusion generated in one mind is often speedily adopted by others, so that it runs through crowds of people, like the foot-and-mouth disease, that does its greatest damage to herds of cattle, with great deterioration of their mental health and their qualities as citizens. The most numerous and conspicuous illustrations of this diseased state of the mind are found amongst the ranks of the trades-unionists, especially those of whom we may term the "modern school." They are always the most ardent, the most maniacal advocates of the "right to" the most minute fraction of what they conceive to be their due under both moral principles and legal enactments. They term their employers grasping, greedy tyrants; if the latter, for their conduct, provide them with a supply of hot water once or twice daily in order that they may brew tea or coffee for breakfast or dinner, or have their dinners made hot when they reach them, so that they can return to their employment in good time to go home for their meals, and for this service ask them to pay 1d. per week. This is either paid with a bad grace or bluntly refused, whilst it is deducted from their wages for conduct unbecoming a respectable subject of His Majesty or threats of penalties for violating the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. A number of instances of this kind have occurred in the Oldham and neighbouring districts in the past two or three years, in which the Unions have threatened to bring the mills on strike if the hot-water pennies were insisted upon by the owners. The trades-union organ of the cotton operatives has often made a great point of the iniquity of the employers in this respect, and has demanded that all the pennies contributed should be paid into a fund, and the surplus, if any, after paying very strictly defined charges, be divided amongst the representatives of the person of John Wm. Lord, a cardroom hand, formerly employed at the Spinning Company's mill, and one of the strike hands, who was charged and convicted at Manchester, a non-union operative now at work as a fibre tenter at the mill. Complainant's statement was that on Monday night preceding she was going home with a company with several other female operatives when they were surrounded by a crowd numbering several thousands of people. The defendant was in the crowd and attempted to strike a blow. The complainant pulled out her hair and prevented the blow, whereupon the defendant kicked her three or four times on the legs, which were injured. Complainant's statement was corroborated by other women who were with her. It was stated in the course of the evidence that the crowd was the largest which has been seen since the strike began, and the disturbances the most serious, yet the police provision was the most meagre. The bench committed the defendant to prison for two months with hard labour, without the option of a fine. This was an exemplary punishment, and it was refreshing to find that the magistrates had at last braced up their nerves to do their duty in a little more spirited manner than they had hitherto done in these cases of brutal rowdiness. The magistrates were preparing to report it was reported that a witness called for the defence, named Henry Bennett, a shelterer and grader at Clarence Mill, had in passing one of the women in the corridor of the court used the following language towards her: "You do not deserve it. I will now take it." By the direction of the Bench the man was placed in the dock and charged with using threatening language. Evidence having been given by the woman the magistrate, Elizabeth Asthon, of Ashton-under-Lyne, two of her friends, and Constable Thompson, all of whom had heard the words, the defendant was bound over under £5 each, or in default one month. He was also ordered to pay the costs, or go to prison for seven days additional. A little firm government of this kind would do much good in repressing these devices and preserving the personal rights of individuals to dispose of their labour in the manner they may think best.

Trade-unionism as conducted on its present principles of coercion, intimidation, and savage outrage; and every strike of any moment demonstrates this truth by forcible evidence. Only let an employer whose workmen have charged themselves endeavour to fulfil their place, and see the brutality and the savagery of the trade-union nature bubbles over; the trade-unionists, in fact, become demons. We need not travel beyond the Stalybridge strike for an illustration of the truth also of this statement. Precisely a week after the trades-unionists named above were sent to gaol, and yet when it was well known that the proposed negotiations for a settlement of the Stalybridge dispute had been successful, the following events occurred in connection with it. We extract the account from our daily contemporaries, The Examiner and The Times, and will let its reporter tell the story in his own words. It is as follows:

The satisfaction created by what was hoped would be a definite terminate on Thursday received a somewhat unexpected shock to-night (Monday) by circumstances which occurred after the closing of the spinning mill at Dukinfield, and involved the hands employed in the mill left in a body at 3 p.m. The Chief Inspector, learning it was necessary, under the circumstances, that the armed police should appear on the scene, their services were not called into requisition. He sent several hundred men in the direction of Dukinfield, the general body of them were marched to the station under an escort of foot police. There were no demonstrator whatever, although hundreds were marched to the station. It appears, however, that the person residing at Dukinfield proceeded unattended in an express direction on emerging from Worthen-street, which leads directly to the mill premises. They were met, however, by a crowd of hearing a great deal of shouting. Inspector Lowe of the borough force, followed, and saw a surging crowd of men and women, some of them holding pikes and others shears. On arriving at Stanley-square he discovered that the entrance of the crowd was directed to the three or four men who were being attacked by the owner, fearing probably an attack on his person, closed the door. One of the women was seized by a man the police were present, and getting her head under his arm, severely assaulted her. The man, who was maimed, was unreported by any policeman, as he insisted to get these protect the women, who were followed and landed all the way to the police station. In some of the single ladies of that address, I understand to be known to the police.

Following mob of several hundreds of Englishmen, women, boys, and girls, hustling three defenceless women, and pelt them with mud and stones! Is it conceivable that in the closing decade of the 19th century, in the very heart of England, the land of churches, chapels, Sunday Schools, Temperance and Missionary Societies, Salvation and Church Armies, and the ten thousand and one institutions for the benevolent human suffering, and lifting mankind up to a higher plane of social, moral, and religious life, such a scene could occur? But even this was not the climax of the outrage. We read: "The women were pursued by a mob of 50 or 60 people, who are in possession of, and getting her head under his arm severely assaulted her." Think of this, men of Stalybridge, men of Lancashire, and all of you, who are a raging mob of hundreds of people intimidating three defenceless women; pelt them with stones and mud, and one "man," more fiendish than the rest, if that could be, gets one of the poor women's heads "into chancery" as we believe it is termed amongst professors of the noble art of self-defence, and severely assaults her. And this took place in Stalybridge on Monday, the 9th of May, 1892, between the
hours of five and six in the afternoon, and in
the eye of the sun. We are thus precise in
making this record, because we sincerely trust that
this state of the water will be the low water rushing
towards the sea. An average of one hoarse
on this occasion is not yet calculated. It is said
we are to look to the crowd contained
several hundred persons, yet not a creature
in the shape of a man that did crowd
into the water to witness the drowning of
desperate men from the sea openings to which they had been
saved, one brave policeman, inspecor, Lewis, who did
himself to protect them. This gallant
peasanman deserves the thanks of the community,
thought engaged in the performance of his duty. But what shall we
say to and of that mob of savages?
Language falls short of the black savages of "Bhoolah Gha" would bleach white
with shame and indignation were they to be com-
pared with such creatures. And why were these
there in this manner? What had they done?
What law had they broken, or what moral principle had they transgressed?
The only one is not guilty of any of these things. They had simply exercised their
legal and moral right to enter into a labour contract in a manner that
services they could render, because those previously
employed, part of the aboriginal mob of people,
had chosen to break their contract, which they
had an insuperable right to do. In the persons
of these women the rights of every member
of the community have been attacked
and grogily outraged, and as the state, through
the persons entrusted with the administration
of justice, does not defend them and punish in the
severest manner the aggressors it will be
utterly recreant to its duty. The infraction of a
paltry fine, or a month's imprisonment, is not
an adequate punishment for such improved
outings. The nigger lynching of the Southern
States of the American Union before they re
a shooting or a hanging expedition wait for
a semblance of provocation. But, evidently,
even this is not necessary in the eyes of the
London cotton trade unionists.

The use of indigo dye in the textile industry is
accepted and enforced its teachings, and is
endeavouring to carry them into practice. But
it is by the power of every intelligent self-
respecting man to disentangle himself from
other unclean things, and if he thinks it desirable or
necessary it is within his capability to found
a new association for the protection of his
interests, which shall be based upon the
principles of equity and justice, which cannot
be said of those to which he is now giving his
affection and his confidence. Let him turn
over the whole batch of his present advisers as not
deserving of his confidence: and then organize
a new body, select men of intelligence, breadth
of views, integrity, and above all moral men, to
represent him, and this will guarantee him
from many a future disaster and his family
from distress.

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.

USE OF THE ALIZARIN COLOURS IN DYING.

When the alizarin dye-stuffs were first offered to dyers, and were put in use for dyeing, good
results were rarely obtained. This want of
success was due to a lack of knowledge of the
right methods of dyeing, and the influence of
impurities in the water used in the dyeing
operations on the result. The water which is
always present in water forms an insoluble coloured lake with the dye-stuff; and this,
particulars with alizarin blue, was and is a
source of trouble. When wool has been
properly mordanted it is dyed in calamine water,
the colour comes out of a grey tone, and is
rather loose. This is because a lime-alizarine
blue lake, which has a grey colour and is not
properly fixed, is formed on the fibre. To remedy
this defect and plan it is to add some
acetic acid to the dye-bath, which neutralizes
the lime, and prevents the lime-lake being
formed. This addition of acetic acid is almost
indispensable, even when dyeing with pure
water, and not only with alizarin blue (where
it is of most service), but also with all alizarin
dye-stuffs when used in dyed wool.

Another point that has an important bearing
on the dyeing of wool with alizarin colours is
that of scouring and cleaning the wool, which
must be thoroughly done, or otherwise it
will cause great risk of the colours coming up dull and uneven, and have a tendency to rub off.

The mordanting of wool for all alizarin
dyes is done, for 100 lb. of the goods, in a
bath containing 3 lb. of sulphate of potash and 1 lb.
of tartar. (In place of the latter the crude
tartar may be used, for light, delicate things it is advisable to use the pure tartar). The
material is entered into this bath in the cold,
and worked till the goods becomes thoroughly
impregnated; then the bath is gradually heated to
the boil, and the working is continued for
a time, taking care to work the goods well, so
as to ensure even and level mordanting. The
goods are then removed from the bath and well
washed with water, when they are ready for the
dye-bath.

The dyeing with alizarin colours is best done as
follows—The dye-bath is prepared with clean
water, to which is added the required
quantity of dye-stuff and also 5 gills of acetic
acid for every 100 gallons of dye liquor. (If
the water which is used is calamine water,
quantity should be increased to 5 gills). The
goods are entered into the bath while it is cold,
and worked for half-an-hour; then the steam
is turned on so as to raise the temperature to
the boil. The range of heating should not be
too quick, and the time taken ought not to be
less than from three-quarters to one hour.
The boiling is maintained for one and a half hours
longer. By the end of that time the dyeing
will be finished. The goods may be removed
from the bath, well washed in water, and then
dried.

Any wool or silk dyeing following these instructions is sure of obtaining a good result,
but it should be pointed out that if attempts are
made to shorten the process the colour will
Alizarin

PRINTING COLOURED DISCHARGES ON
INDIGO BLUE.

The use of insoluble azo colours found
dicularly on the fibre, but having a process, can be effected with indigo-dyed goods by the following process:—

(1) Pad the goods previously dyed an indigo blue, in the vat in the ordinary way with a
liqueur made of

415 gms. hele naphthol,

150 gms. naphthol crystals

25 gms. carbonated caustic soda

52° Tw.

30 gms. turkey-red oil

10 hrs. water,
after which the goods are dried, and are then ready for printing.

(2) The naphthol-prepared blue goods are now printed with a discharge printing
composition, the composition of which depends upon the
colour to be printed, and the preparation of which is described below.

(3) The printed goods are passed through a
cold dye bath, then made of

100 gms. caustic soda

52° Tw.

100 gms. dyes

35° Tw.

the passage taking from five to ten seconds; they are then well washed, and for one minute boiling soap bath of 2 gms.
soap per litre.

The discharge printing colours are made as follows—

Alizarin Red Colour.

53 gms. minium N (25% pasty),

135 gms. cold water

415 gms. cold thickening

30 gms. cold thickening (see below).

Then, under constant stirring, add of

30 c.c. hydrochloric acid, 32° Tw.

170 c.c. cold water

300 gms. cold thickening

(4) The essential point is to avoid the production of

75 gms. hydrochloric acid of a-naphthylamine 35%.

95 c.c. cold water

300 gms. cold thickening.

The discharge printing colours are made as follows—

Orange Discharge Colour.

60 gms. distyryldihydroxylic N,

140 gms. cold water

415 gms. cold thickening

20 gms. hydrochloric acid, 22° Tw.

100 c.c. cold water

300 gms. cold thickening.

Before use add

200 gms. red prussiate

30 gms. acetic acid

300 gms. water.

the form of fine powder.

The discharge printing colours are made with

100 gms. white starch

200 gms. water

10 gms. tannin liquor.

The amount of red prussiate of potash should be proportionate to the depth of the blue ground
which the discharge colour is to cover. For pale blue grounds, 120 gms. of red prussiate

The discharge printing colours are made as follows—

Yellow Discharge Colour.

60 gms. distyryldihydroxylic N,

140 gms. cold water

415 gms. cold thickening

20 gms. hydrochloric acid, 22° Tw.

100 c.c. cold water

300 gms. cold thickening.

Before use add

200 gms. red prussiate

30 gms. acetic acid

300 gms. water

the form of fine powder.

The discharge printing colours are made with

100 gms. white starch

200 gms. water

10 gms. tannin liquor.
Vegetable fibre in woollen or silk tissues may be detected by taking a small piece of the fabric, about one square inch, thoroughly washing in water to free it from any starch matter that may have got in in the process of manufacture; the sample is then treated with a solution of strong sulphuric acid for five to ten minutes, diluting with water, boiling up, making a solution of safranine troluidide in cold water, adding a few drops of a dilute solution of arachil, and boiling for five minutes. If there is 1 per cent. of cotton in the silk, or China grass—present, the violet colour of the archil will be discharged; if it is retained after five minutes of boiling, there can only be an inappr opacity of vegetable fibre present in the tissue.

Wool, that has been treated with chloric acid, acquires a strong affinity for mordants and dye-stuffs, and the consequence is dried much deeper shades than untreated wool. In so treating wool care should be taken not to use too much bleaching powder, from 2 to 2½ of the weight of the wool being quite sufficient. This is made into a clear solution, and added to the dye bath, and the wool is worked in this for 30 minutes, rinsed in water, and then dyed in the usual manner. For dyeing mordant-dyes, as a bluish tint, a promulgin-dyeing bath, a prolixin in a tincture mixed with a chloride of lime, which is a great improvement: much deeper shades can then be obtained, which is due to the fact that the water takes up the mordant very much better than untreated wool—with the exception of those dye-stuffs that are too tough to be mordanted by them, as, for example, the gambiines, when, instead of a green, a brown is obtained; as also is the case with logwood.

The wool spinning and quality factory at Ambrose, in the department of Indre and Loire, belonging to Édouard Bouchet, is renowned throughout the country, it is said, for its extensive, and 500 workmen are out of employment.

Designing

NEW DESIGNS.

COTTON, LINEN, AND SILK DESIGNS.

There is a keen competition among manufacturers to put into the market the most striking and attractive designs, so as to eclipse all previous efforts. This involves changes in style, colour, and width. The texture of the silks must be most carefully woven in beautiful blends of mauve, auburn, fawn, violet, and greens, either in stripes or plaited. Ladies' blouses, shirt-waists, fancy aprons, and morning stripes, all made up in striped silks, fabrics, plush, gingham, with large patterns and small lines of silk, in pink, blue, or canary, all becoming every day more popular. Cotton crepon, or really coarse crepe, 32 inches wide, in white and delicate blues, buff, and pink are favourite among goods. Nainsook or cambric fabrics in wide widths, and of a soft finish are in demand, and are made up in beautiful and novel shades for night-gowns, etc. In all these classes of fabrics alluded to, conspicuous designs are not desired.

Design A is constructed for a muslin dress fabric with spun silk; it is on 12 shafts, 20-end draft, 16 to the round, the figure shown is a fourth of the full size. The sulk and logwood produce a warm red, the margin of the draft indicate that 1, 2, 3, 4 are for the plain ground of cotton, and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 are for the ground stripe two and a half inches wide. Warp 40's single cotton, spun silk, 30's two-folds per inch; weft 40's single cotton, well bleached, 1½ inches wide. Warp pattern 40's single cotton, spun silk, 30's two-folds per inch; weft 40's single cotton, well bleached, 1½ inches wide. Warp pattern 60 spun silk, amber colour, with 120 cream cotton. As each thread of the spun silk must have two of cotton for the ground, the diagonal stripe will be completed with 180 fathoms, pull 200 going on the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 shafts, and the 120 cotton threads on 1, 2, 3, 4, which are the plain shafts; the dents for this full stripe would be 180 it 3 60; two aureole blue, two a dent, four dents empty, 2 cream, two in a dent, four dents empty, 1 cream, four dents empty, 1 cream, four dents empty, 1 cream, four dents empty, 1 cream, four dents empty.

Design B extends to 42 ends before commencing a repeat, 21 weft picks. It will be seen from the design, which is fully carried out, that the blue and yellow are the diagonal, though of the same character. We have constructed it as a suggestion for a mixed fabric of cotton and linen, suitable for rough out-door wear as a vesting, suiting, or dress material.

We can only give a few details for a medium sheet. Warp all 2½ cotton, 27 dents per inch, dark fawns, browns, blues, or deep greens; weft 30's single, 72 picks per inch, all canvas for a ground of blue or brown, and coral for a ground of deep green. In the use of two colours for this class of fabrics, the contrasts can be carefully worked, and a few remarks in connection with the rule for contrasts may be found useful. Simultaneous contrasts are the key to the transition from pure colours through the shade of each other. Blue and yellow are good if equal in tone. The word tone means really that if the shade of any colour deepens towards the tint to be employed as a perfect contrast of light and shade as well as colour ought to approximate protanope or pseudo-co-protanope. In the case then of a very dark blue warp ground, the weft would, according to rule, go into the yellow or orange ground and shade those green and yellow, are good. For ground greens, wefts red and rose; for yellow grounds, wefts violet and purple; for reds, wefts blue, though orange as a ground is anything too intense in textiles, except it be used sparingly or very much washed in the dye. In green grounds with yellow wefts, the green should approach a yellow blue, and the yellow a rose. A purple, very effective; cold light greens with blue wefts are useful for contrasts; a blue green is the complete parallel of the red, and to blize with green requires a very warm yellow green. Brown grounds are excellent: almost any light orange,或是 brown, gives a beautiful shade of brown. Buffs form a good ground, but blue, with a yellow having the warm tint of a delicate orange. A very fashionable colour, having many names, but which is really the tint of a greenish-blue duck egg, is a capital ground for a warp, and will give a splendid effect with white and delicate tints, browns, etc. These remarks will form a guide for obtaining the very best results from half-tones when in warp and weft, and can be amplified by experiments through the weft materials.

WORSTED COATINGS.

A single yet lasting stripe weave effect is given in Design C, which is a part of a fancy 12-end warp rib combined with 8-sateen. Any delicate colourings may be used to further increase the effect, or even twist yarns as follows:

Warps
24 threads 2½-4½ red, dark red, black and blue twist.
40 threads 2½-4½ black twist.
20's royal.

Wefts
All 2½ black, dark brown, blue or brown; 50 pick per inch.

It will be observed that 24 picks are required to complete the pattern, since one weave repeats on the dye and the other on twist ends. A class of goods likely to be more and more in favour is that in which loose, filmy binding of the warp and weft threads is aimed at, with
a slight addition to the stability of the texture in the milling to which the goods are submitted. 

Design D is an example of this style and effect, consisting of warp and weft ribs and warp will. Here it is given in its pure form, but the addition of plain to the warp and weft ribs may considerably enhance the value of the effect; even then it will be found that milling has considerable power over the cloth. The sett should be in proportion to the following:

- All 2 1/2's cross-bed; 1 1/2's reed 3's.
- All 10's cross-bed; 52 picks per inch.

A modification of the 13-end corkscrew weave is given in Design E. As in previous examples given in these columns, it is formed by dotting the pure corkscrew weave over a given number of threads and picks, and then dividing by means of a more or less strongly marked twill in both directions. If the number of small checks formed be counted there will be found to be thirteen, and if the design were placed on twice the number of ends there would still be only thirteen checks, but they would be twice the breadth. Fully realizing this, it is evident that there are more splendid effects to be obtained on this basis, the only drawback being the large figuring capacity required. The jaguard, however, is now universally adopted that there is every prospect of such effects as these being experimented with more and more. Any sett suitable for the 13-end corkscrew may be employed with this.
Machinery and Appliances.

UNBREAKABLE PULLEYS.


It is singular and interesting to observe how the progress of science and art brings man back upon the earliest types of appliances which the world has often thought it had left far in the rear. Many instances could be given of this, but one is most prominent to our present subject. The “wheel” or pulley of the ancient spinning wheel, at which the spinners of Western Europe, including our own islands, wrought for about three centuries, say from the year 1500 to 1800, was a pulley that in a way would represent the most advanced type of today. It was entirely composed of wood, had a central boss, and a number of radiating arms exactly of the kind shewn in the large illustration herewith. The rim was of light, tough, flexible wood, which was bent round and securely attached to the arm, and was very well suited to the work to be performed, which was merely the driving of a single spindle. It was probable that this plain rimmed pulley was used in preference to any other one on account of the difficulty experienced with a narrow grooved rim of “keeping the bend 1/4 inch.” This difficulty undoubtedly gave rise to the phrase we have used, which became a very popular one widespread application in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It was used to express the difficulty of working harmoniously with an ill-tempered horse, with the introduction of steam and water power as motors for the improved preparation and spinning machines, it became necessary to make the pulleys by which the power was transmitted from the horse to the machines, much stronger and heavier. Heavy wooden shafting was employed, and this carried heavy wooden drums, at first solid, afterwards constructed hollow. It is said that the sight of the present-day advancement to go into one of the first mills erected for cotton spinning and find the old gear, shafting, and pulley, and find the contrast this such as is now turned out from the establishment of the Unbreakable Pulley and Mill Gearing Company, Limited. It was a great step forward when these were superseded by cast-iron shafting and pulleys, and was hardly less so when these again were displaced by the light, graceful, yet exceedingly strong and remarkable pulleys that are rapidly coming into general use. The almost general adoption of belt and rope driving systems for mills and workshops has given a great impetus to the improvement of their construction. Pulleys both plain and grooved are now made to transmit the largest powers, and their use in this capacity is found both advantageous and economical. We have much pleasure in bringing before the notice of our readers a specimen of high-class work in this department.

The accompanying illustration represents a large wrought iron wheel pulley, lately constructed by the Unbreakable Pulley and Mill Gearing Company, Limited, Oldham, Manchester, for a well-known Yorkshire firm of manufacturers. Though not of phenomenal size, or by any means the largest constructed by the company, it is a fair specimen of their manufacture, and worthy of the fine works which the company have recently erected at West Gorton. The “unbreakable” qualities of this particular pulley were well demonstrated when, in getting it into position on its shaft, owing to the snapping of the rope which held it, it would have been possible to have a considerable height upon a hard floor. Although badly dinted, and having two of the arms forced through the rim, a couple of days’ work sufficed to make good the damage, and the pulley was then as good as new. This pulley has since been working in a perfectly satisfactory manner. It would be superfluous to point out the certain results of a similar mishap to a cast-iron pulley of these dimensions had the probability of the accident foreseen. In the photograph of the pulley after its manufacture was completed, will serve to show the lightness and elegance of its construction. We are told that a cast-iron pulley with the same power, would weigh fully twice as much.

The increasing use of wrought-iron pulleys in preference to cast-iron is beyond question, and it is to meet this demand that the company have laid out a large section of their extensive works for their production, and have provided themselves with a complete plant of special tools, which has enabled them to meet the requirements of many thousands of pulleys can be manufactured.

Although their original specialty was the wrought-iron pulley, they have gradually added to their product a complete range of gearing, from completely fit mills and factories with shafting, bearings, gearing, and pulleys. We lately described their style of steel adjustable bearings, etc., and strongly recommend to the notice of all users the very useful and clearly written work on the economical transmission of power, published by the company. Many firms of standing have adopted this system of adaptable and varying gearing, and the company have supplied and erected their fittings with the best results. Amongst others Messrs. G. Kynoch and Co., Limited, of Birmingham, have put them into their extensive works, and the Birmingham Small Arms and Metal Company have over a thousand of the firm’s wrought-iron split pulleys in their enormous works. Two of these pulleys have been received from her Majesty’s Government, and the company have lately completed entire installations at the mills of the Bolton Botany Wool Spinning Company, the new printing works of the Manchester Daily Chronicle, the new works of Messrs. Moore and Co., of South Shields, and the new works of Messrs. Frasse and Chadburn, Limited, of Erith and London.

With a view of further testing the system on a large scale, a eminent firm of Manchester mill engineers decided to fit one of three mills, which they had to erect near Liverpool, with these bearings and pulleys. The superiority of the swivel over the fixed type of bearings was so apparent that it was at once decided to adopt the system in the other two mills, and orders were placed with the company for the complete outfit. These orders the company’s increasing business tend to shew that the advantages of which this style of mill-gearing offer are being largely appreciated.

The company’s Indian agents have been successful in this system introducing number of mills and factories in that country, to the exclusion of the old-fashioned type of bearing, and a new mill in course of erection near Bombay is fitted with them throughout.

The competition in cotton manufacturing and flour milling is now very keen, and improvements made in the driving for the future are quickly adopted by the latter. Several large flour mills, both at home and abroad, have fitted their extensions with steel shafting swivel bearings, and wrought-iron pulleys, made by this company; and it is certain that no firm in England will be able to keep down as low as possible can afford to employ the narrow rigid bearings as ordinarily constructed.

With a view of facilitating business with London and the South of England the company have opened offices at 56, Cannon-street, E.C., where they will also have a large stock of their standard manufactures. They will also be glad to afford any information required to applicants intending to erect or extend mills or work on application to them at the above address.

Foreign Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, May 10th.

"A bill destroying our Chinese trade."

This is the description given to the Gorgan Exclusion Act by the most intelligent of American commercial critics. The measure forbids the entry of all Chinese into the United States, with the exception of the Papal Government and their families. All the Chinese now in the United States must either obtain a certificate of residence from the internal revenue department at a cost of $3; and those found without a licence at the expiration of a year are liable to imprisonment for five years, and deportation from the country. The bill is in direct violation of the treaty with China ratified in 1848. Under this treaty China resisted the right of the United States to prohibit the importation of Chinese laborers whenever their coming is deemed detrimental to our interests. In consideration for this privilege the United States solemnly agreed to the following words: ‘Chinese goods, whether proceeding to the United States for teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nation.’ It is a national shame that American citizens, American citizens in China can expect to have their ‘rights’ respected, seeing that the Wash-ington Government has set such a trap for the Fenian to follow. China can go to Russia for petroleum, valued at millions of dollars per year, newly imported in United States, and the cotton goods obtained from this country can also be obtained elsewhere if the ‘rights’ are not respected. Chinese goods, whether proceeding to the United States for teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nation.”

LIABILITY OF COMMERCIAL AGENCIES FOR REPORTS.

The first suit in which any commercial agency has been held liable for an erroneous report sent out to a subscriber occurred recently at Birmingham, Alabama, the suit being brought by the City National Bank against Dun and Bradstreet. The suit was brought on account of alleged false representations in regard to the financial standing of W. A. Kitts, a merchant, Y., such reports being sent out in 1889 and 1890. They were that Kitts stood well in every respect, had a bond at market rate, and also controlled valuable patents. The Bank claimed that on the strength of these representations it discounted drafts accepted by Kitts for $5,000. Evidence was also admitted in the form of depositions taken at Oswego, where leading business men, lawyers, and both banks of that city, declared that Kitts’s standing and credit were not good at the time these repre-
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Hews in Brief.

Acrington.

The strike at the Clitheroe Blanket Co.'s mill has been substantially settled, the operatives accepting the terms offered them before they came out, namely, a 10s. an hour increase in rates of wages and 24s. a week in lieu of the gratuitous feeding which was in force. As to the claim of 5 per cent. for alleged bad work, this has been abandoned, whilst the firm on their side have offered to bear 24s. per cent. to the Blackburn Infirmarian through the men, which will entitle the Union to the nominations accruing from the contributions.

Barrow.

A meeting of wire workers in Barrow was held on Monday night, at which the Union (Mr. Hindle) said he understood that there were some disagreements prevalent in the weaving shed. A number of the sheds which had been put off had again been started, with the object of getting the double loom back to work. The same apprentices, and the cry of the masters was that it was done in Barrow, and why not here? The girls here were being worked a longer day, which had not again been contended with in Barrow. Miss Hindle then proceeded to explain the insufficiency of the machinery and the work, showing that in Barrow they had had to do it at Barrow. The frames were now driven at such a speed that the new machine was being driven in a similar way. If the girls took two weeks without apprentices they could depend upon it they would have to have a new machine being driven in a similar way. She had received a letter from Dundee to the effect that they expected there would be an improvement in the year, for it was stated that the trade would go in for an advance in wages. She thought, however, that this could not be done as the wages had been raised already as there was more to be had then, and that too bad that the letter had been taken off. She strongly advised all the girls to stay in Barrow, and wanted them to understand that the Local Committee of the Workers' Union and the Executive Council in Dundee would render what assistance and help was possible—A fact which the managers had not the heart to do. The apprentices had got notice to go off. One worker had already come from Dundee. A worker suggested that they should all stop when the two Dundee machines started work; but the Chairman said before they struck down and have a meeting, the workers had to be the first thing they did—there they struck. They asked if they could have a meeting to the Committee, and place the position fully when it had been agreed, and the meeting then terminated.

Halifax.

At the County Court, on Wednesday, ten summons were taken out against Mr. Herbert Walshe for running his mill at Osbolswick, seven minutes after the hour on the 26th April last. The defendant was fined £1 and costs in three cases, and the costs in the other cases.

Bradford.

Weaving in the Bingley and Cரtongley districts is now better that it was for the last few months. The boom in blankets seems to have come up again, and are going full time. One house, which had been shut down as a trouble, and had been going only half-time for several months, now is now starting full time.

A meeting of the cotton spinners of Hoveyland and Alexander, yarn merchants, of Bradford, held on Tuesday, was reported to have taken place. The question was discussed of the work of the firm being £18,000, and the assets £20,000, and a resolution was passed accepting a composition of 12s. 4d. in the pound.

Burnley.

On Monday morning the Mill Street weavers, belonging to Mr. James Whitehead, commenced work after a stoppage of eight or nine weeks. There are between 300 and 400 hands affected.

Darwen.

The weavers employed at Sunnydale Mill struck work on Tuesday, owing to alleged excessive fines. About 70 hands affected.

Farnworth.

The weaver employed at Sunnydale Mill struck work on Tuesday, owing to alleged excessive fines. About 70 hands affected.

Halifax.

Consequent upon the recent death of Mr. Horatio Stand, governing director of the company of Elkanah Hoyard and Sons, Limited, who had been in failing health, and indeed had for some years been unable to take any active part in the business of the company, it was announced that the concern will in the future be superintended by Mr. F. Horatio Cliff, a director of the company, who will be assisted by members of the deceased's family, thus ensuring its efficient working.

Haywood.

On Saturday, the Mayor of Haywood (Mr. Alderman J. Green) presented the Mayor of New Ross with a copy of his tenancy, in connection with the wedding festivities of his daughter and Mr. John Howarth, whose marriage we chronicled last week.

To-day the steam engines of the Weymearo Spinning Co. are to be commissioned. The workmen are to have a gala opening blessing the occasion. Next Saturday is to be the turn of the infants at the No. 2 mill of the Mutual Spinning Co. The former will contain about 120,000 spindles, the whole of the machinery being supplied by Messrs. Hetherington, of Manchester; and the latter will hold some 72,000 spindles, the machinery being from the firms of Moss & Dobson and Barlow, of Bolton, and Messrs. Lord Bros, Todmorden.

Huddersfield.

The fourth annual general meeting of Messrs. B. Vossler and Sons, Limited, at the offices of Messrs. Armitage and Norton, on Saturday last, when the balance-sheet and report were submitted, showed the immense progress made by the company during the last twelve months. The company has been declared on the ordinary shares, and the sum of £7,722 9s. 5d. has been added to the reserved fund.

Leeds.

On Wednesday a deputation from the Court of the Clothworkers' Company of London visited Leeds, and were shown over the machinery and weaving factories, some of the leading textile, dyers, and print shops, and also the various administrative departments of the Yorkshire County, with which the company are most intimately connected. The charter of incorporation of the company, Dr. Chisholm, and seven other members of the court, with Mr. T. R. Dobson, chairman of the company, and Mr. T. R. Dobson, chairman of the Leeds Members Committee, were presented to Mr. O. N. Naysay. Reports were presented by the Court of the Textile and Dyeing Committee held, presided over by Mr. O. N. Naysay. The reports were presented by Mr. W. R. Dobson, of the company, who was specially interested. These were of a highly satisfactory character, showing that steady progress had been made.

The members of the deputation were conducted rooms.
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Manchester

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Francis Siddons, ironfounder, who has been connected with Mr. Robert Cotton, cotton spinner, Oldham. Mr. Siddons died at his residence, Gilberton, Wirral, on Saturday last. We have been advised amongst a select circle of friends for many excellent qualities of character that were not obvious to the casual observer. We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Faircloth, who was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Faircloth, of Manchester, Bradford, and Moscow, who died on Monday morning, at the age of 82. Mr. Faircloth, who was connected with the Manchester Exchange, and was a Liberal in politics, and took great interest in the commercial and educational matters of the city.

On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association was held at the offices of the Association, and Mr. W. M. Macrae was elected chairman and representative to the Stockport Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thomas Clarke was appointed treasurer.

There were many more speakers on the platform, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the Association for their efforts.

The Editor.

Mr. Ben Tillett, of Labour fame, paid a visit to Oldham yesterday afternoon, and addressed a meeting of the League of Labour, which was held in the Temperance Hall.

Stalybridge

The engagement of the union hands to resume work in the Stalybridge Spinning Co.'s mill on Tuesday morning, was carried out by the employees, and the officers of the Stalybridge Spinning Co.'s mill on Tuesday morning, were carried out by the employees, and the officers of the mill, the old hands meeting and going in as usual. Several of the employees, both men and women, have been out of work for several months, and have been reemployed.

The Editor.

Wigan

Wigan.

Messrs. William Brown and Brencher, cotton spinners, have been working in a mill, and have been engaged in the production of cotton yarns, which have been sold at a profit. The mill is situated in a large town, and has a large trade in cotton yarns.

The Editor.

Scotland

Abderdeen.

Notice has been given to the employees of the Aberdeen Jute Co. at Aberdeen, that in consequence of the depression in the jute trade, the mill will be closed, and the employees will be paid off. The wages are to be paid in full.

Dundee.

Notice has been posted in the works of the Dundee Ginger and Co., Limited, that the works will be closed on Saturday; the employees will be paid off, and the machinery will be sold.

The Editor.
The Textile Mercury

ENGLISH BROCADES AND FIGURED SILKS.\(^1\)

By G. Perdon Clarke, C.L.E.

(Continued from Page 254)

The following firms contributed examples of their manufacture and designs:

- George Brown, of 21 King Street, Cornhill, Edinburgh.
- B. Paton and Co., King Street, Covent-garden.
- Collinson and Lock, Oxford-street.
- Denham and Sons, 202-224 Fleet-street.
- Holford and Co., 306 New Bond-street.
- Lindley and Co., Victoria-street.
- D. Whitham and Sons, Edinburgh, Eton, and Holborn-viaduct.
- W. Warner and Sons, Spitalfields and Newgate-street.

The following are the names and addresses of the manufacturers of the same twenty weeks of last year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>27, King Street, Cornhill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellamy</td>
<td>17, King Street, Cornhill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson</td>
<td>21, King Street, Cornhill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Discussion.

Mr. Curtin, Quilter, M.P., said he represented a part of Scotland, and at the present time was highly prosperous, but he was sorry to say that the county of Suffolk had now possessed only a small number of silk-weavers. Even then, however, the noble Lord had turned, and the silk-weavers of Suffolk, although not producing the same beautiful fabrics as the specimens exhibited, were occupied much more than they were some time back in producing goods of the same character. There were one or two points in the excellent paper with which he did not find himself in complete accord, being a free trader himself, but he thought the time was come when they were not to meet to discuss political questions, but to consider whether any concerted effort could be made and maintained for bringing back prosperity to an industry in which this country formerly held such a proud position. What had he now heard open his eyes considerably, as he thought that there were cases in which we could import certain articles even to France, where the land of taste and elegance, as it was generally called; and all the beautiful things before his eyes, and his thoughts had been principally fixed on those which were made to adorn the walls of the in the Rue de Rivoli. Very costly, and yet none common. If it could be done in one or two cases, why not in hundreds. He would never believe that an Englishman could not do anything which was done in any foreign country was able to do. Give him a little more prosperity of Macclesfield as it is sometimes little, his health hardly, which the unfortunate trade in silk, and his determination would carry him to the front in any industry in the world. Artistic education had been badly lacking, but now every County Council was rivaling its neighbour in providing arts and all technical instruction, and the success of that had not been disheartened in so admirable a manner as of late. We had the misfortune to suffer no little inconvenience, but we had a very great deal of work left to do. It was a paper read before the Society of Arts April 4th, 1840.

Belfast.

The Flax Supply Association of Ireland reports again a decreased, though not yet definitively ascertained, acreage under flax in Ireland. In 1841 the area sown was 90,520 acres, but the average for the last five years has been 35,254 acres, or nearly 75.8. An alteration in the system of rewards, and a reduction in the price of flax, has affected both the size of the crop and the price of yarn. The price of yarn has fallen from 15s. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

Beaver exported to the United Kingdom during 1841, 182,727 tons of flax and tow, valued at £0,000,000, and of this total 1,654,645 tons were shipped at Glasgow.

Scott's Fancy Yarn Patent. — This matter came before Mr. Lord Stanhope, on a motion by the plaintiffs to restrain Messrs. Quiney, merchants, Bullon, and Mackay, in the sale of a patented yarn. Mr. Baker ( instructed by Mr. E. J. Baker ) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Gardiner ( instructed by Messrs. Killick, Hotton, and Vint ) for the defendants. It was stated that the defendants had acted unwisely in the matter, and they conspired to bring about a perpetual suspension as asked for by the plaintiffs.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

May 1st, 1841.

1 A paper read before the Society of Arts April 4th, 1840.
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May 26, 1870.

and in some respects superior, to the French. He used net made with the beautiful silk of Austria, Italy, or Germany, and a quantity of Cambric of France, which is probably the best in the whole of the industry, and for which, therefore, it stood acknowledged to take the leading part today, and even to Mr. Walpole, who had a great deal of experience with regard to the fabrics especially adapted for domestic use, often this for their cloth. With regard to the price of muslins and satins, they would be excessive, and the trade would be in a state of depression, which Mr. Walpole was afraid to think of, for he feared that it would lead to distress greatly the class of workers who were engaged in the manufacture of these fabrics. He had been hearing, in the papers, of the depression of the trade, and he feared that the trade would be in a state of depression, which Mr. Walpole was afraid to think of, for he feared that it would lead to distress greatly the class of workers who were engaged in the manufacture of these fabrics.

Mr. L. W. Allen spoke on the subject of the textile industry, and said that the demand for textiles was at a low ebb, and that it would be necessary to take steps to reduce the price of textiles. He said that the demand for textiles was at a low ebb, and that it would be necessary to take steps to reduce the price of textiles. He said that the demand for textiles was at a low ebb, and that it would be necessary to take steps to reduce the price of textiles. He said that the demand for textiles was at a low ebb, and that it would be necessary to take steps to reduce the price of textiles.

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she be expected to do with it. He did not suggest that they were any better for not being taught; on the contrary, if we could hear other nations as we were when we were being taught, we should be better trained. In design, colouring, artistic knowledge, the assimilation of materials, our country is behind. Of course there were certain other difficulties, and he might easily be led into discussing the subject of trade legislation and the manifest need they were ready to deliver to an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 last night, who would not listen to him, from ill will, if not from ignorance, they were not met to talk about fair trade, except on one point of view. He must say there was one thing which made him uncomfortable and ashamed that at that moment they could be read the world, but half of the machinery was in the hands of the other nation, and they were seen on the street, and that simply because America put on a duty of 100 per cent, in order to exclude English silks; they tried to do it with 75 per cent, and failed, but they managed it with 100 per cent. In Germany, which had a magnificent technical school at Creil, they would not allow English artificial goods to enter. They came here and sold their goods free, but when Germany went into war, they said, Oh, no, we are technically instructed here; and we have learned, if you beat us, to that extent; but when we can see you, we will go over to London as the best market. That was very provoking; and he could not understand why the English did not learn wisdom. Everyone who had read of the silk trade knew that at one time it was very flourishing in England, and they all knew why it did not flourish now. The year 1800 bore the same relation to the thirty years' war as 1860 bore to the generation concluded by moving a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Parkinson.

The vote of thanks having been carried unanimously,

Mr. MURDOCH CLARKE said he would confine himself to replying to what had been said by Mr. Donaldson, because he did not consider that Englishmen understood English enough to talk about the question of trade being to the British

We had proved our superiority in many other things, and he ventured to say what he had ventured to say. We could not afford to be divided; the conflict was rather a great one, and the intangible quality known as good taste. France had the advantage not only of that great market, but ideas and ideas and ideas in infinite variety. It was evident that intangible qualities could be divided; and we were all working up in the Lyons factories. If Spitalfields were placed for a few years in the same conditions as our factories, we might do it; but if we had ten years, we would leave France behind. It was perfectly certain that any Englishman, or any man who was not French, in any country of Europe, which is affected by these four things. The results are not exactly what they prophesied, but, as I am pleased to see, there is a great deal of it.

LORD SALISBURY ON TARIFF WARS.

In the course of a political speech at Lancaster on Wednesday last.

There is another matter which occupies our minds, and I wish to think this prosperity of this country generally, but particularly of its cotton manufactures, is a great deal of it.

We cannot produce in food stuffs enough to live in this country, and it is only by the great industries which exist now, and by our own manufacturing power, that we are able to maintain the vast population, by which this island is inhabited. But a danger is growing up. For example, in 1860, everybody believed that free trade had conquered the world, and they prophesied that every nation would follow the example of this country. That was true of England. The reports are not exactly what they prophesied, but, as I am pleased to see, there is a great deal of it. We have been told that free trade carried the world, and they prophesied that every nation would follow the example of this country.

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in order to maintain our own in this great commercial struggle.

COMMUNICATIONS.

On the above, the Times says—

It is a more dream than to suppose that a war of retaliation should ever be necessary to redress any wrongs that may have been committed; and allowing others to go out free would have any chance of acceptance in Great Britain, or that a serious proposition would be made to the cabinet, or that a treaty should be framed and held out to the Liberal Unionists. In these circumstances it is to be remembered that there is a long list of suggestions for the benefit of the public, and that the late Cabinet did not make any provision for the serious breach that would have been impossible, but that when once the question is reached to the point, when monthly estimates are shifting from a credit to debt, and every other point is a stopping off from 2,000 to 5,000,000 for the months of July and August. Be as, so far as can be seen, little prospect of profitable working for the future.

The Technical Committee of the Lancashire County Council received a deputation from the Manchester City Technical Committee, whom they had approached very successfully, a report has been prepared, which should be very glad to hand over to the Council for the consideration of the County Council. Many of the members of the Lancashire Technical Committee have had great experience in the technical teaching of the Country, on the other hand, the class with whom they have, so a real, more useful, and different, as they have been earning good wages for several months, and, and that some of the officers of the technical school, acting under a clause of the act, would not incur any charge.

The present exceptional position of the local jute industry, which has been slowly and patiently worked out, and the maintenance of an efficient teaching staff. They would also be glad if the Board of Trade would give the local jute industry a more extensive scope, and the teaching staff.

THE BENGAL JUTE MILLS.

Our Calcutta correspondent says, that the present condition of the jute industry is due to a number of causes, the first being the pressure due to the reduction in the demand for jute; and the second is the decrease in the value of the jute mill.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

May 27, 1862.

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>Export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>3,731</td>
<td>4,349</td>
<td>1,711</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>900</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 4,527, 4,374, 5,120, 1,720, 7,515

Yarns—As usual on Saturday, there was only a small attendance of buyers or sellers on “Change,” and little business. Wholesale’s aggregate sales of yarns were very small, and at irregular prices. On Monday there was again only a small enquiry for yarns, and selling was dull, with prices showing no increase of strength. All classes remained very quiet. On Tuesday sellers could find no increase in their chances of business, and soon displayed some disposition to meet the views of practical buyers. In most cases the prices were steady, and prices unchanged. On Tuesday, after a hesitating deaseason, future's went off in an advancing direction. The importers started this movement was Transatlantic news stating that the Red River had overflowed its banks and caused serious damage to the crops. This is another instance showing the way in which cotton values are jiggled in Liverpool. Surely it would have been more prudent on the part of buyers to have waited particulars before paying more money for cotton, especially since the situation at the time, and the tendency of futures was downward, but there being few sales, and prices took place, the loss was recovered, but not until the close a gain of 1 to 2 points had been established upon the prices of the previous opening. The point was also the same toner. Other growths were unchanged. On Monday there was no change in the characteristic symptoms of the market. A good deal of nervousness was apparent, making it extremely sensitive to the slightest external influences. After several fluctuations futures went off 15 and 15s. from Saturday. Spots were in rather more enquiry, but holders, ever on the alert to get an advantage, hardened their rates against purchasers, and consequently went without the business. Other growths were unchanged. On Tuesday, after a hesitating deaseason, future's went off in an advancing direction. The importers started this movement was Transatlantic news stating that the Red River had overflowed its banks and caused serious damage to the crops. This is another instance showing the way in which cotton values are jiggled in Liverpool. Surely it would have been more prudent on the part of buyers to have waited particulars before paying more money for cotton, especially since the situation at the time, and the tendency of futures was downward, but there being few sales, and prices took place, the loss was recovered, but not until the close a gain of 1 to 2 points had been established upon the prices of the previous opening. The point was also the same toner. Other growths were unchanged. On Monday there was no change in the characteristic symptoms of the market. A good deal of nervousness was apparent, making it extremely sensitive to the slightest external influences. After several fluctuations futures went off 15 and 15s. from Saturday. Spots were in rather more enquiry, but holders, ever on the alert to get an advantage, hardened their rates against purchasers, and consequently went without the business. Other growths were

WOOLLEN AND WORSTEDS.

BRADFORD.—Spinnakers are only buying for current wares, and there is an increased demand for the coarsest classes of goods that quotations will fall when the new clip comes forward. Mohair and alpaca are firm; yarns are dull, and only small purchases are being made of worsted goods. Manufacturers, as a rule, appear busy, but complaints are made of late, and for bleached goods is not satisfactory, although there is a fair amount doing on foreign account.

EDENS.—There has late been a change for the better. Employment is general on all hands; stocks are very low, and prices are leaving more profit, especially to those who have good stocks of wool upon work, as raw material is low and the demand for the Continent is active, chiefly for the Colonies. The South American trade has been more active. There is a rising in the prices of worsted goods; manufacturers are also in improved demand. Meltons are dull, but Morley’s woolen is fine and the worsted goods are active.

HUDGERSFIELD.—Summer goods, as a result of the milder weather, have been more freely bought, and prices are firm. Continental demand is also strong, and American demand keeps up. Spinnakers have benefited by the strike in Belgium, and the demand for worsted goods has increased.

ROCHEDELL.—Nearly all the season’s orders are now given out, and many of the merchant’s travellers are already on their rounds visiting the drapers. Some of the manufacturers are so well supplied with orders that at the present time they are indifferent about receiving more, which is not an unusual tendency.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. Ramsay and Co., wool brokers, issued a report dated 17th May, say—“Wool is still rather languid, consumers only taking small quantities as they require. Prices are fairly well maintained, and the worsted and alpaca qualities are much in demand, and good sorts, but weights are lighter, and the prices for skin wool and pelts are still drooping, prices are rather irregular.

LONDON.—Messrs. Dormon and Co., in their circular dated 18th May, say—The public sales commenced yesterday and are concluded. The quantity offered was about 1,130 bales Chef 20 bales Japan, and 535 bales Canton raw silk, with the equivalent of about 170 bales English thrown silk.

Prices of raw cotton have been a trifle lower, and buyers of larger consignments are not in a hurry, but there is little disposition for business, notwithstanding the very strong demand for goods from the Continent. The prices realised marked a small reduction, Canton and Tsingana being specially difficult of sale.

DELIVERIES 12 to 18th May 1862.

Bengal 83 Bales
Japan 94 210
Canton 102 32

DRIED FOODS.

MANCHESTER.—There has been a very fair amount of business done during the week in the fancy departments, and very few goods have been bought at all. Large orders for South America have been made, and the linen trade displayed no new feature.

SILK.

DUNDEE, WEDNESDAY.—The market for jute and all its products contracts extremely depressed. Advices from foreign markets, and especially from New York, speak of a considerable effect from the manufacture of cotton goods. The usual wire from Calcutta tells of large sowings of jute, and of good prospects of a abundant crop. In those circumstances there is little wonder that jute, which had risen from £1 12s. to £2 14s. per ton, is now unsaleable save at a big fall. To-day it is difficult to get offerings of anything like the quotations current a few weeks ago. Yarns have been done at a fall of 3½ per pound on the week—say £1 10s. 3½d. for 11½s., and 20½d., and a price of 17½d. for 21s. for the finer qualities. For the higher qualities, indeed, manufacturers are making some prices, but even the best jute yarns are affected by the fall in the common.

The trades give 5½ cents, as the price of Hessian in New York, in consequence of the market amounting to about 1½d. for 40 in. Dundee. At this price there are no sellers, but to-day it is no longer possible to had bales of medium or fine jute, and prices are firm, especially for the best brown. For superior foods there is also some enquiry, but not very strong, and prices range from 4½d. to 5½d. for 2½d. by pieces. Flax yarns are the best warp quality alone retain their value.

Common wools and low qualities of tow yarns are very cheap. The demand for linens is less active. The unfortunate labour troubles in English industries caused the home trade to be short for over a month and a half, and this trade will rapidly itself. Jute, on the contrary, is far above its normal price. The demand is not for the better, but the buyers feel assured that the bottom prices are again reached. The Dundee fancy jute trade, long so healthy, languishes. The only branch in which there can be said to be a healthy demand is the trade in raw jute. The worsted yarns, especially the lower coarsewinds, branches, remain still without sufficient orders to keep the machines running full time.

For bleached goods is not satisfactory, although there is a fair amount doing on foreign account.