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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

VOL. VI., No. 153. SATURDAY, JUNE 18th, 1892.


LONDON OFFICE: 121, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

Our Trade with Hankow.

In a consular report just to hand from Mr. C. T. Eggleston, British Consul at Hankow, by attention is called to the fact of a decreased import into Hankow last year of nearly all classes of cotton goods except Indian yarns. The figures are as under:

| Class       | Quantity | Value | Value
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>126,756</td>
<td>120,476</td>
<td>112,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linens, Plain</td>
<td>37,756</td>
<td>36,479</td>
<td>37,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslins</td>
<td>50,756</td>
<td>50,479</td>
<td>51,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirts</td>
<td>45,756</td>
<td>44,479</td>
<td>45,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirts, Fine</td>
<td>30,756</td>
<td>30,479</td>
<td>31,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-Shirts</td>
<td>15,756</td>
<td>15,479</td>
<td>16,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-Shirts, Fine</td>
<td>7,756</td>
<td>7,479</td>
<td>7,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coating</td>
<td>10,756</td>
<td>10,479</td>
<td>10,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coating, Fine</td>
<td>5,756</td>
<td>5,479</td>
<td>5,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>2,756</td>
<td>2,479</td>
<td>2,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk, Fine</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>1,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cotton goods</td>
<td>280,756</td>
<td>270,479</td>
<td>280,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total cotton goods imported into Hankow last year is about 280,000,000 lb. a year. Much of this is used for making winter garments, but much of it is also woven into fabrics. The importing of raw cotton by cotton yarn, which is a dead-weight cargo, has no direct or indirect effect at sea to increase the sale of cotton yarn. The total cotton goods imported into Hankow last year is about 280,000,000 lb. a year. Much of this is used for making winter garments, but much of it is also woven into fabrics. The importing of raw cotton by cotton yarn, which is a dead-weight cargo, has no direct or indirect effect at sea to increase the sale of cotton yarn. The total cotton goods imported into Hankow last year is about 280,000,000 lb. a year. Much of this is used for making winter garments, but much of it is also woven into fabrics. The importing of raw cotton by cotton yarn, which is a dead-weight cargo, has no direct or indirect effect at sea to increase the sale of cotton yarn. The total cotton goods imported into Hankow last year is about 280,000,000 lb. a year. Much of this is used for making winter garments, but much of it is also woven into fabrics. The importing of raw cotton by cotton yarn, which is a dead-weight cargo, has no direct or indirect effect at sea to increase the sale of cotton yarn. The total cotton goods imported into Hankow last year is about 280,000,000 lb. a year. Much of this is used for making winter garments, but much of it is also woven into fabrics. The importing of raw cotton by cotton yarn, which is a dead-weight cargo, has no direct or indirect effect at sea to increase the sale of cotton yarn. The total cotton goods imported into Hankow last year is about 280,000,000 lb. a year. Much of this is used for making winter garments, but much of it is also woven into fabrics. The importing of raw cotton by cotton yarn, which is a dead-weight cargo, has no direct or indirect effect at sea to increase the sale of cotton yarn.
that an improvement in the outlook has taken place. In an authority in Bradford, we may add, expect that the summer demand for silk pile goods will show a decided change for the better in comparison with that of last year.

A SOCIETY CRITIC ON MANCHESTER TRADE.

One of the “society” journals, with which London is now familiarizing itself, has opened an account of the state of trade in Manchester. Business here is so bad, it appears, that representations have been made in influential quarters with the view of inducing the Queen to take up the cause of the local industry as the greater patronage of Manchester goods. This, it is hoped, will tend to improve the commercial outlook, which, we are gravely informed, is now far from promising. The writer, to be more entertaining, has chosen to found his paragraph on the more interesting and entertaining account of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. It has been asserted that another loan of three millions sterling will be required merely to complete the excavation sufficient to provide a waterway from the city to the sea. In other words, that sum will be wanted simply for the digging of the ditch — which by no means represents the whole of the cost that will have to be accomplished before the scheme will be in a sufficiently forward condition to earn money. This statement has of course been officially denied through the medium of the Manchester Guardian and other newspapers, and the public have for the present apparently been lulled into a feeling of security. There is, however, good authority for saying that in the opinion of some members of the Manchester Corporation the funds in hand (estimated at least at a million — a figure has in fact been named which does not exceed half that sum) are utterly inadequate for the completion of the great undertaking. The three millions lent by the Corporation have been almost expended, and another loan absolutely will be required. It is even asserted by authorities whose opinions are entitled to consideration that the further loan referred to will be the erection of warehouses, without which the Canal cannot be regarded as complete. If this he true, then additional borrowing by the amount announced will be required. All statements of this nature have hitherto been promptly denied, but, unless I am much mistaken, events will speedily show that they are well founded.

THE SHIP CANAL: ANOTHER LOAN IMPROBABLE.

A correspondent writes — “The time appears to have come for a reference to rumours which have been afloat for some time regarding the financial position of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. It has been asserted that another loan of three millions sterling will be required merely to complete the excavation sufficient to provide a waterway from the city to the sea. In other words, that sum will be wanted simply for the digging of the ditch — which by no means represents the whole of the cost that will have to be accomplished before the scheme will be in a sufficiently forward condition to earn money. This statement has of course been officially denied through the medium of the Manchester Guardian and other newspapers, and the public have for the present apparently been lulled into a feeling of security. There is, however, good authority for saying that in the opinion of some members of the Manchester Corporation the funds in hand (estimated at least at a million — a figure has in fact been named which does not exceed half that sum) are utterly inadequate for the completion of the great undertaking. The three millions lent by the Corporation have been almost expended, and another loan absolutely will be required. It is even asserted by authorities whose opinions are entitled to consideration that the further loan referred to will be the erection of warehouses, without which the Canal cannot be regarded as complete. If this be true, then additional borrowing by the amount announced will be required. All statements of this nature have hitherto been promptly denied, but, unless I am much mistaken, events will speedily show that they are well founded.

What is more startling, it may be added that in the opinion of persons not in the employ of the Ship Canal Company, the expenditure by the time the Canal and warehouses are completed will not fall short of eighteen millions sterling.”

These statements may appear somewhat sensational at first hearing, but, as we learn from the Councillor Telford Gann’s remarks on the subject in the Council Chamber recently will not be prepared to give them a flat denial. There appears unfortunately to be some hesitation among some of the newsboys, unaccustomed to the allusions of the political papers, to whom doubt, from a false feeling of local patriotism — to publish anything which may not be of a satisfactory character concerning the canal.

The most intelligent amongst local canal experts has become apparently tired of playing the part of the black angel in King Lear; for its crookshanks have suddenly ceased. The case is one of which no news is good news; but, while we are not disposed to subscribe to this statement for what they are worth, we will go so far as to say that in our own opinion the balance from the last canal loan is not sufficient to complete the work. Our correspondent’s figures may not be strictly accurate; but his statements in other respects are, we think, worthy of attention. The sooner the Lancashire commercial public heed them the better.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION AND ITS JOURNALISTIC AMBITIONS.

Mr. Blair, of Glasgow, in a communication published in the last circle of the Silk Journal, reverted to the subject of establishing a silk journal. The suggestion has been made before, but so far nothing has come of it. Mr. Blair points with fervent admiration to the American Silken Monthly which he regards as the silk Journal, and he is evidently desirous of seeing something of the same kind here. Mr. Blair is not perhaps aware that the Americans themselves obtain all their silk knowledge from the columns of the weekly textile journals, long before the monthly has made its appearance. The Textile Mercury since its foundation has been generally prompt in the publication of silk news in the United States and we do not think that with the facilities now at our disposal we are likely to be beaten in the race for textile news. During the six months ending with June last (the latest date to which our index is completed) the Textile Mercury has published over four dozen articles on subjects connected with silk; not including the exhaustive analyses of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill, which appeared from time to time as leaders. Out of over three hundred handkerchiefs which have appeared in the Textile in that period, a very large number referred to silk matters. We published the new French tariff proposals long before the Silk Association had discovered them, and several of our leading journals in the country had printed them. In our news columns a vast amount of information directly bearing upon silk was given; and, under the circumstances, the talk of establishing a silk journal would appear to be written in the primary stages of the scheme, a serious statement to which we will not be carried.

We are not informed whether the Prince of Wales and his daughters will show themselves before the Manchester public or not. If they do fail to turn up, we will not be surprised, and the Manchester society will not be much hurt.

If the London public is meant, the mystery becomes even more insoluble. We learn that even the best of society journals are in the habit of publishing a good deal of nonsense which is not rendered any the more credible because interlarded plentifully with French words and quotations. “Moi-même” himself is not gullible in this respect, although we acquit him of having anything to do with the publication of the above paragraph.

We have a suspicion, however, that even Mr. Yates is amongst the vast army of imperfectly informed Londoners who picture Manchester streets as being actually comprised with wagons laden with numberless bales of cotton. The Graphic and London News artists appear to consider it the correct thing to give the bale of raw cotton a conspicuous position in all their sketches. Mr. Yates, and others in the south, no doubt believes that such illustrations are in every sense faultless reproductions of the scenes they are intended to represent. It would be far better if London knew that it is not so. Mr. Yates and others in the south, no doubt believes that such illustrations are in every sense faultless reproductions of the scenes they are intended to represent. It would be far better if London knew that it is not so.
although their competitors in Lyons and Crefeld think English trade journals worthy of being subscribed to. The Macclesfield and Stockport manufacturers, however, consider themselves perhaps wiser in their generation.

Smuggled English Clothes.

Through proportionists in theory, many Americans, as we have repeatedly shown, are free-traders in practice, judging from the number of ships which leave England, by wealthy citizens of the Republic to smuggle clothing and other European goods, bought during the course of the "grand tour," through the Custom House at New York. Not so long ago a gentleman in this city was asked by a well-known Bostonian, a friend of his, to purchase a quantity of silk lace on his past the Oldham cotton spinning in a particular way, and enclosed in some other material, for the purpose, as the American frankly owned, of getting it through the Customs, if possible, without paying duty. The individual who desired all this trouble to be taken is a staunch proportionist, but, like many others, appears disposed to favour free trade for himself and high tariffs for the rest of the world. Not long ago a New York merchant sold the salvage of the United States Marshall's Office, New York, of clothing and tobacco seized for undervaluation and smuggling. The clothing consisted of an assortment of spring overcoats, trousers, and suits, made by Poole, of London. Most of it was brought over by Mr. Henry B. Kendrick, a partner of the firm of the Tidewater, for Harvard students. The bidding was brisk. A son of Marshall Kennedy bought a dress coat for $30. He paid $60 for the coat that he never bid his own bid twice. Trousers fetched from $9.60 to $26.50, light spring overcoats from $45.50, suits from $65.50 to $80.50, and one dress suit $150. Three women were present, but did not bid. There was so much fun and noise at the expense of some of the bidders that the auctioneer threatened to close the room, which he didn't do. There were several "dudes" in the company. They bid on the light overcoats, and one man put in a bid of $15 on one coat which sold for $60. It was too much for the auctioneer, and he remarked: "Say, young man, I think you want a linen duster." The sale netted $343.50. This report of an actual sale is worthy of being preserved; for although the existence of the practice is not unknown, the newspaper illustrations of it seem rare, probably because the smugglers generally get off quite free. We wonder if Mr. McClelland buys English trousers !

Oldham "Limited.

Our Oldham correspondent writes—For some time past the Oldham cotton companies have not produced returns that can be regarded in any degree as inspiring. Losses have been the rule, and in a few instances even five figures have been reached. Adverse balances have been increased, while the reserves have been diminishing. A local share of the trouble, when compared with one of 12 or 18 months ago, plainly indicates how complete has been the transformation. The concerns have suffered severely from speculation and the great shrinkage which has taken place in the values of cotton and yarn, and even the balances of these concerns far outnumber the reserve funds. Of the former there are 46 companies, with debt about $500,000, to say nothing of a few hundred thousand more, to be invested at least $15,000, while the latter vary in like manner with reserves from a few hundreds to about $50,000. And these adversities are yet being augmented. Only this week three companies declared losses in the neighbourhood of $2,000 on the three months' working, and of seven others only one has shown a gain. Even to-day (Saturday) further losses are expected to be made known, the figures in one instance being placed at $50,000. This condition of affairs is beginning to tell its own tale. These concerns in a great measure are financed by loans taken from the public, with a minimum of calling-share capital. Through the state of trade the wealth of the town has been lessening, which has had its effect upon real estate, shares, which in a number of instances look to the dividends from these companies as their income. This has put the holders of these stocks in a position where they have recourse to withdraws of loan money. If only this were all, all would be well, but it is not so. These continuous bad returns have created a want of confidence, and a consequence there has been a run upon loans, which has caused a few of the concerns to make calls. As it is, these several new companies have been formed, which again has caused loans to be withdrawn to meet the liabilities on the stocks held. For all that, and notwithstanding the severe trial through which they are passing, they have on the whole the confidence of the public. They have previously undergone very trying trials, and come out with credit, and those in most in touch with the state of things confidently believe they will do again as the troubles put together, however, will take some time to liquidate, and well-wishers must hope that they will be able to wipe them clean out before another depression sets in."

Some Recent Consular Notes.

The much abused Consul occasionally sends home something really valuable in the way of a report, although as a rule the information contained in these despatches has become stale by the time it is published. Recent reports from our representatives abroad say little of special importance. Consul Keene, speaking of the trade of Madeira, mentions facts which go to confirm what must already know, namely, that Portugal is utterly incapable of managing her foreign possessions. The prosperity of which her influence tends to ruin and destroy. Although Madeira is a province of Portugal, a decree has lately been passed by the Cortes to denote a certain number of notes of the Bank of Portugal for currency in Madeira only. This measure greatly inconvenience the majority of merchants, and change the mode of commerce, as Bank of Portugal notes not domiciled in Madeira are not accepted as currency in the island; and as there is no gold and little silver there are no means of transmitting funds from the mother country to this island, and inland bills are almost unobtainable from Lisbon to Madeira, as the exchange on London has risen considerably higher in Lisbon than here: for example, when the exchange was 35 400 markis per pound sterling in Lisbon, it was in Madeira 530 markis. The issue of post-office orders from Madeira to England has for the time being ceased, but to other countries it continues at the exchange of 240 reis per franc. The issue of orders from England to Madeira still continues, but considerable delay is experienced in receiving them. The stupidity of the arrangement as to the notes of the Bank of Portugal is best illustrated by supposing the English Government had passed a law providing special Bank of England notes for circulation in Lancashire only. If, to carry the illustration further, other Bank of England notes were not accepted in the county, an idea could be formed of the abilities of the enervated things who control the currency of Portugal. The Post Office might as well refuse to accept postal orders issued in Lancashire at any office outside the county. In England such an ordinance would raise a hornet's nest round the ears of any Government: in Portugal and Portuguese possessions the people apparently are too helpless to protest against the conditions, and abolish such an arrangement. The suspension of Post Office orders between Madeira and England is not a very important matter, but as they are still issued to other countries it is to be hoped that they will soon again be obtainable by those who have the desire of reaching the United States. Owing to the excessive duties, which render foreign competition with goods manufactured in Portugal impossible, the importation of certain articles from England is almost entirely suspended. It is difficult to anticipate the result of these duties, as the factories in Portugal cannot supply the demand, and there is already a stagnation in trade with foreign countries. Madeira's total exports last year were, according to the last returns, valued at £118,000, as against £171,000 in 1859. These English supplied goods valued at £143,000 in 1859, and £245,000 in the previous year, England's share falling from £143,000 in 1859 to £171,000 in the following year, while English imports from Madeira increased during this period. Consul Keene, in conclusion, says a word on the decline of the supply of British manufactured goods to Madeira. During the past year he has been applied to on very many occasions by English firms for information of the principal buyers of goods, whatever they may be, and for the names of trustworthy agents to sell on commission; but in most instances the result has been null, as the supply is, as a rule, already in the hands of foreigners. The foregoer (as in previous reports) has nothing to do with the traveller with samples of the goods supplied by the house to whom he represents, and offers advantageous terms for payment. England sends few or no travellers, but applies to the Consul, with the result stated. It cannot therefore be wondered at that the small trade there is is gradually passing into the hands of the foreigners.

"OIL HALFPENNIES."

There is a grievance amongst the Barley cotton trades-unionists about paying a half-penny per pound for week's work for service that returns them five to ten-fold. In order to make apparent the great magnitude of this piece of oppression, and exhibit very clearly the grasping and avaricious nature of the Barley employers and the manner in which they oppress and rob their employees, we may as well state for the information of the outside world that a loom is a machine which may cost the employer, when completely furnished, anywhere from £10 to £22.50, and of course looms in the cotton trade. The life of a loom may and will be according to usage anywhere from 10 to 30 years, and in the former cases where it is badly used, the latter in those in which it happens to have been allotted to the charge of a competent and conscientious weaver. In a Lancashire manufacturing establishment looms are often found from 500 to 2,000 looms, and sometimes more.

Let us assume that a firm possesses 1,000 looms and preparation, and that the cost is £15 per loom inclusive, or £15,000 in all. This sum is invested by the owner, or somebody for him down in hard cash, and find another considerable sum beyond as floating capital, before the business can be profitably begun. At the expiration of 20 years these looms will have been worked to death, and their homes be only fit for the scrap-heap of the iron-founder. The price
realised for them in this state will not exceed what has been necessarily spent upon them to keep them in going order from the time they commenced working, so that this sum may be disregarded. The £15,000 has therefore disappeared in an annual depreciation of 5 per cent. Unless, then, the replacement of the machinery is made at the charge of incompetent, careless, or unconscionable operatives, it will be worked through in half that time. If provision must be made to protect their owners, new men will have to be withdrawn from the gross profit fund, if the employer is to have his own again. This means a depreciation of £10 per cent. per annum—a sum which in any of our mills or weaving establishments would be esteemed a very satisfactory annual profit. Even the difference between the two would be gratefully received, when we are to consider that it has been shown on very high authority indeed, that the capital invested in the Oldham Mills for many years past has not returned above 1 per cent. per annum.

We affirm it as an incontestable truth that for the past ten or fifteen years—that is, since the operatives' unions have grown to be what they term strong—there has been a rapid depreciation in the morals of the workers, much as a reduction in the average man's union and the qualities of the unionist as a worker compared with those outside the union fold. Their work is worse performed by a great deal than previously, and partially by the persons who are engaged in the different departments; the workers are much more in evidence were it not for the greatly improved quality of the materials supplied to them to work, in itself the chief stimulant, and the reduction in the number of the operatives in the spinning department, in which now it is almost impossible to make bad yarn, however much it may be desired to do so. The misfortune is, we wish specially to direct attention to the dark influence of those who control the interests of the workers, the employers' interests shown by weavers in refusing to sweep, clean, and oil their looms as often as and in the manner they ought to do. All power-looms are now worked much more thoroughly, more often, and thoroughly cleaned once a week. In addition, a loom ought to be oiled throughout three times a week, and some of its parts, such as the crank, the bearings of the shafts, the cone picks, and the picking bowls, whilst the fly spindles should be oiled as often as required. Three minutes afford ample time in which to oil a loom thoroughly, and consequently 12 minutes for oiling four looms three times a week will make 36 minutes. Sweeping will require about five minutes per loom, and a thorough clean about 10 minutes per loom. The proper performance of this work increases the production of cloth, improves the quality of the material, and lessens the wear and tear of the machinery, diminishes the labour of the weavers, and increases their earnings in a far greater proportion than the time spent upon it. But in spite of this it is a well-known fact that the evil results of the opposition of a large number of them, coupled with the vicious teachings of their leaders, has so far undermined the proper discipline which previously ruled in every weaving shed, that now in many cases weavers will neither sweep, clean, nor oil their looms.

It is because of the rapid degeneration of the morals of the weaver that employers in many establishments have reverted to the services of a "professional colorer" to perform the duties that time out of mind in the past have always been regarded as a portion of the weaver's work. They have also sought to recoup themselves for the cost by making a charge of 3d. per loom per week upon the weavers, and to facilitate collection they have deducted it from the weekly wages, or paid it at the end of each week.

These Siamese twins of trade-unions in the Burnley district, Mr. David Holmes and Mr. Joshua Burrows, have just discovered that such a deduction of 4d. per loom is in contravention of the provisions of the Trade Act, and have therefore instructed their clients to demand the repayment of all such 'oil halfpence' as have been stopped in this manner. It is said that the demand has been made, and some instances are reported to have been complied with. The allegation of these astute fellows is that the 4d. per loom is an overcharge for the work done, as the professional colorer does other work besides oiling the looms, and therefore that extent the weavers are being defrauded. These two wonderful councillors, however, do not appear to have ever told the weavers to perform the duty themselves, and thus save their halfpence, and at the same time add to their neighbourly affections upon their employers of £15 per week by the unduly rapid deterioration of the machinery in a shed of 500 looms, and proportionately the same in larger or smaller establishments. The distressed weavers, it is stated, and just once, whose voices are always upraised against oppression and injustice, cannot discover anything wrong in the proceedings of their constituents, or that they are wasting their employers' property and thus damaging themselves. But beyond this aspect of the matter, which may be regarded as the chief one, there is another—that of the alleged infraction of the Trade Act. It is very questionable indeed if such a claim could be sustained: we doubt it very much.

In our opinion it would be well to have the point decided in a court of justice before submit-ting to the demand. But even in the event of the decision going against the petitioners or of the上面, a higher tribunal affirms the view of Mr. David Holmes, there is an easy and perfectly proper way by which the employer cannot put himself outside the four corners of the law. That is, by enforcing a reduction of 24 per cent. in wages in every case where the weaver refuses to perform the service that appertains to them. It is quite true that the proper discipline of a mill was enforced in Lancashire quite recently, and this may be done, provided the employers will maintain and further perfect their organiza-tions; and it certainly will not and cannot be done without.

THE POSITION OF THE LACE AND HOYSIERY TRADES.—I.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

It has been more than 20 years since the last few years to speak of the lace trade as one which is on the verge of ruin, and from Nottingham especially most gloomy accounts have been received for some time past as to the condition of the staple industry. And yet, with all that is said against the trade, it is known that the operatives are at a rule in a comfortable position, and that foreign rivalries, about whose cheap labour there always has been and probably always will be, can only pay wages, if their wages for those who work at the, a week, and on the wide hand frames, indoor hands can earn 23s. to 23s., power rotary carders can earn 33s. to 34s., power patent frame workers from 31s. to 32s.; and enginemen (time) make 26s. 3d. or there, and the wages for men, Lads range from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 6d. or there, and the wages for men, Lads range from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 6d. or there.

In the Hunt, and the wages for men, Lads range from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 6d. or there. Should all the way from 11s. to 18s. In Roxburgh the earnings are a tribble lower; but it will not be generally be found cheaper, or the difference was made up by the cheaper rates of living in the lowland county. We have no figures available; but we know that the publican's trade is not only a personal knowledge, but a trustworthy informant in the same, who has an indeed variously located, and it is rare to find him. Even a well-known fact that the evil results of the opposition of a large number of them, coupled with the vicious teachings of their leaders, has so far undermined the proper discipline which previously ruled in every weaving shed, that now in many cases weavers will neither sweep, clean, nor oil their looms.
which is more than many operatives working on similar goods make in the English Midlands. Power rotaries pay slightly better. In Newfoundland alone, during a week of work, 236,000, have been known to earn as much as $285, or $75, and curtain makers for work extending through seven weeks, of time have made over a guinea. Warpers working full time earn over 35s. in the week, and 24s. 6d. a week by very young men, think 1s. 6d. nothing to boast about. A number of the Northern factories make from 12s. to 15s. a week. Jackets and some of the warehouse hands are paid on the lower scale. The higher wages are given to winders, embroilers, and various special hands. Girls who work from fifty to fifty-five hours earn between 6s. 6d. to 8s. per week, some below and others above the figures named.

In the county districts of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire the wages are much lower than those paid in Nottingham itself; and, not much less. Advantages of this kind have enabled outside manufacturers to compete with the parent centre, and even to take a portion of its work. And whilst Nottingham outwardly seems to thrive, for, as we said earlier, its streets bear the marks of prosperity, it may be stated that many intelligent manufacturers, while complaining of the low wages, are less concerned about the amount of capital employed, admit two things—first, that the turnover is constant, and, second, that the operatives are well paid and employed fairly constantly. The trade is largely dependent upon fashion, and, as we have seen in previous years, the descriptions of the industry, a period of stagnation is frequently followed by one of excessive activity. Now season orders rush in from the home and shipping houses, and have to be executed at once. The operatives of filter-press activity, and then perhaps there is another collapse. The trade in this respect resembles that of silk. Both are subject to the fashions of fashion, and the recent sudden advance in the demand for silk, to which place in the silk industry also.

Reviews of Books.


The public has shown its high appreciation of this excellent handbook, which is a demonstrative, and has already been called for. The first volume was issued in the latter half of 1880. Having expressed high commendation of the work on its first appearance, we need only briefly indicate the plan of the work on the present occasion for the benefit of those of our readers who had not an opportunity of perusing our previous observations.

The introductory division deals with the general facts relating to the production, distribution, and exchange of commodities, and extends over the first 59 pages. The next three commodities and their dependencies, directly or indirectly, on climate conditions. This is followed by brief notices of the principal fisheries, which is succeeded by one on mineral products, and this is followed by descriptions of manufactured articles in which various materials are used. This carries the author to the end of the first 200 pages. The whole is written in a clear and concise style, and the most valuable descriptions of the various countries of the world, the volume is a valuable handbook for the student of commerce and for reference.

We again commend the work most heartily as a handy and useful book of reference for the merchant, importer, and foreign correspondent.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Foreign Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, MAY 23rd.

Cost of Labour in Various Countries.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright has submitted the fourth annual report of the Commission on Labour, dealing with the subject. The statistics of wages which he gives are taken from the pay rolls of the textile and glass establishments in this country and in Europe. In cotton manufacturing, among other industries, the following is given: A cotton mill in the Northern District of the United States shows that it employed 350 different persons during a period of six months, and the average daily earnings were $1.17, while the average number of days worked performed by each was 85, and the average total earnings for each, $70. Two hundred and eighty workers, employed during the whole period continuously, instead of 350 working on an average 85 days each, would have performed the same labor as the same results, and would have been paid $184 each for the six months instead of $500. A cotton textile mill in the Northern District of the United States, running the same period, that is, six months, employed 275 different persons, the average earnings being 84.5 cents a day each, the employee working 92 days on an average out of the six months, and earning $72 each. The report states that these workers, working continuously, instead of 275, could have performed the same work, and would have been paid $190 each instead of $72. Carrying the comparison to Europe, the report shows that a textile factory on the Continent, employing 301 individuals, earning 94 cents per day on the average, working 252 days, the earnings for the period being $96.49. Had these employees worked steadily, instead of 301, they would have earned $56 each during the six months. This shows that, in these establishments, the individuals were employed more steadily than in the mills referred to in both the Northern or the Southern Districts of the United States.

In referring to the average cost of living, the report gives the facts for 5,254 families, representing 27,577 persons. These families are distributed through the cotton and glass-producing States of the United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland, and constitute the most complete collection of cost of living data that has ever been published.

The total average income of families from all sources for the number of families for which budgets were obtained in each country, was $628.76 in the cotton industry, $587.76 in the United States, $895.94 in France, $302.42 in Germany, $556.14 in Great Britain, and $529.71 in Switzerland.

In the woollen industry, the average family income from all sources was $663.11 in the United States, $442.51 in France, $273.99 in Germany, and $385.04 in Great Britain.

A lace and cotton factory has been established at Galveston, and the managers are prepared to make a contract for a year's supply. Mosquito netting will also be manufactured. For such a trade the position of the factory is a good one, as it is in close proximity to the region where the mosquito most actively spreads the darkening disease.

Mr. E. W. Bell, agent for John Creswell and Sons, of Halifax, has returned home after a European trip. He visited Smyrna and Constantinople, and a large number of Eastern rugs and carpets. Halifax, Wiltons, Brussels, and Axminster carpets are also shown in great variety at the New York office of the firm.

The Lincolner Oil Cloth and Linoleum Works are represented in this country by Mr. J. C. Lyon, of Lyceum Hall and Co., New York. The sale of straw articles, in such goods, is still possible, notwithstanding the tariff.

Another advance in the expanded ranks of American trade journals! This time it is the American Art and Goods Review, which caters for that sub-divisions of the trade indicated in the title. To Englishmen it appears a puzzle how so many journals can live and thrive in the United States; but the matter is really tolerably clear. Americans are not so familiar with journals and read them carefully. Your English readers have had the effects of American competition in certain branches of trade, and the past few years will admit that this Republic is properly strong for the production of a rich and numerous list of American trade journals; it may be said, in respect for that class journals are of course worth buying. Among them, I would mention the Englishman who, professing to know nothing, refuses, therefore, to read the papers. If they think nothing at all about it, they regard him as a fool.

BLEACHING, DYING, PRINTING, etc.

NEW COLOURING MATTERS.

ROSEINDUENS BB, B. G. AND GG.

The Roseindus are a small group of acid-dyeing colourless for wood and silk dyestuffs, produced by the old-established house of Kalle and Co., of Biebrich on the Rhine, and the production of which has been patented. The roseindus are the sulphonic acids of red basic dyestuffs, which latter are not of the anthraquinone dyestuffs, but are prepared into sulphonic acids they become excellent dyestuffs. A similar group of base-stuffs are colourless for wood, and silk fibres. The dye goes upon the material evenly and easily, and there is no difficulty in obtaining bright shades. They are quite fast to alkalis; whilst, as regards acidities, BB is fast, the B is a medium brown tone, and the GG shades are turned yellow. They may be considered fast to soap, the G being the least fast of the series, but even with this the amount of bleeding is but slight. The roseindus possess a tolerably resistant action to the influence of light, being quite equal in this respect to the old scarlets.

AZIDINDEN G AND R.

The two dye-stuffs just named belonging to the class of base-stuffs are the dyestuffs for wood and silk that has been most used with tannic acid and azo compounds. It varies with the process, but azindoden G a dyeing a bright blue, and the azodode R a redder, but still bright shade of blue; while by varying the proportions of the two, a number of useful shades from pale to dark blue may be obtained, and Kalle's dyeing on a bottom of madder and this dark blue may be obtained. The colour on the dyed fabric is turned rather redder by acid and by the brown of the dyestuffs. A form of the dyestuffs, which in the hand, and of the dyestuffs, is turned brown by acids and yellow by the blue. The blue is fast to rubbing, being in this respect superior to indigo. By passing the dyed fabric through a bath of bichromate of potash the shades are made more fast on the cotton, but at the same time they are made much darker.

INDOINE B.

This owe-stuff is sent out by the Sadhach Anil and Seta Fabrik in the form of a black liquid. It is a beautiful dyeing color for cotton on a tannin mordant, and giving dark black blue of a violet tone; but the shade will vary according to the quantity of dye-stuff which is used. It goes upon the cotton very evenly, and there is no difficulty in obtaining the bath and obtaining leaded shades. This blue has the merit of being fast to acids: a strong solution of sulphuric acid, in 1 to 10, will not affect it, neither does strong hydrochloric acid. It is fast to alkalis, and is used at 1 to 10 to 15 to 20. In strength having no action, while it is quite fast to soap and rubbing. Indoine B may therefore rank with the deep sea blue, which are at the service of the dyer, and
for dark blues it is likely therefore to be largely used.

**Nile Blue BB.**

This new dye-stuff belongs to the same class of coloring matters as Nile Blue A and is prepared by the same makers, but it dyes greener shades of blue on tannin-mordanted cotton, while wool and silk may be dyed with indigo blue. It is used in bath on the colour is the same as to soaping, but on wool it is rather loose.

**Patent Blue A and A J.**

Several brands of patent blue have been on the market for some years, and have met with a favourable reception from manufacturers and woolen and worsted-dyers on account of their brilliant colour.

We have now two more brands to notice, viz., patent Blue A and patent Blue J. Patent Blue A is employed in the dyeing of wools and other materials, while the ordinary method of using these dyes is by steaming the materials with the bleaching agents present. The result is exactly the same as with the ordinary blue, but as there is more colouring matter to be extracted from the wool, more time is taken up in the bleaching process. The process time is 20 to 30 minutes, as the blue will be bleached. It is best to add the bleaching agent in small quantities and not all at once.

**Finishing Cloth.**

Whiteley's patent process for finishing cloth consists in folding and placing them between hollow perforated press plates in a hydraulic press. While under pressure a current of air is passed through the cloth, which passes through the cloth and out through the alternate perforated press plate. In the same way currents of hot air may be substituted for the steam. A very fine finish can be given to the cloth.

**Cloth bleached.**

The system comes out somewhat narrower than that of low peroxide, the difference being in the width between them amounting to about 1 inch in 50 of width, which is, of course, about the average. It is nevertheless true that the difference caused by the use of non-custic soda: for when it is used as a bleaching agent, not all of the shrinkage caused by the bleaching can be recovered by stentering.

**A New Bleaching Material.**

A German firm of chemical manufacturers is bringing out a new material, especially intended for the bleaching of silk and wool from mixed fabrics containing those fibres. This new material, termed sodium superoxide, is supplied in the form of a powder ready for use; it being strongly alkaline, it is best to add some Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate) to it in order to reduce the bleaching action of sodium superoxide depends, like that of peroxide of hydrogen and peroxide of barium, upon its containing oxygen in a loose state, which under certain conditions is capable of exciting a bleaching action; but its superiority to these two bodies is manifest when it is stated that while the barium peroxide contains 83%, of active oxygen, and hydrogen peroxide 25%, the sodium superoxide contains 58%.

The process of using consists in first scouring the wool or silk fabrics in soap and water in the usual way; then for a bath of 50 gallons of water, 1 lb of Epsom salts and 1 lb of the sodium compound added. In this bath the silk is immersed for two to three hours, at the end of which time the silk will be bleached. It is best to add the bleaching agent in small quantities and not all at once. The process is exact to the time the silk will be bleached. It is best to add the bleaching agent in small quantities and not all at once.

**Designs.**

A thoughtful writer in a German technical journal has been urging textile designers to draw mainly for their designs on the vegetable world. The great many of flowers, he maintains, is that in which the most fruitful ideas for the ornamentation of designs can be found: the plant must be regarded as the mother of textile decoration. The field thus opened up for the designer is boundless and unfathomed for those who have learned how to study it in relation to shape, growth, and purpose. There are other subjects for studying such an infinite variety of new forms, and supplies so strong a stimulus to original ideas. The suggestions made not long ago for the adoption of designs from the animal world as revealed by the microscope, are discussed and condemned. A short time since, he writes, "if the technical papers stated that a Strasburg professor was about to issue representations of a large number of microscopic forms of life, with a view to their use in the designing of dress patterns: and that this is a new kind of decoration would be created, which would supply the styles of ornamentation in vogue, as well as the natural ornamentation taken from the vegetable world. It may indeed be assumed that these microscopic forms, being quite strange to the purchaser, may perhaps so confine his short time that he will welcome the patterns decorated with them, however destitute they may be of real taste; but it is certain that before long the public will turn away from them. The rapid intoxication will be succeeded by a rapid return to soberly, and designers will come back with the greatest love to vegetable forms and the styles developed out of them. Microscopic figures are so distant alike from the common people and the designer, as are so little understood by both, and seen so little interest for them, that they will be popular only for a short time, and that solely on account of their novelty; and will therefore not be able to compete successfully with the plant. Civilised man is connected with the latter; he loves it and enjoys it, and therefore seeks to decorate the objects round about him and his person with its formations."
NEW DESIGNS.

NEW SHIRTING DESIGNS.

Design A is on 11 shafts, 50 end draft, 20 to the round. The white spots are a weft effect, the ground or warp being all blue, the white spots white, straw or cream. The warp may be all white, grey, or cream, or any light tints; the wefts in dark shades. In every colour arrangement dark shades to be used either for warp or weft, with any light colour in opposition or the weaves all in grey; piece-dyed or bleached. Warp 20's cotton, in 70 doz. per inch, 2 in a dent; 60's wool, 60 picks per inch; calender finish.

Design B, same counts of warp and weft, to shafts, straight-over draft, 19 to the round. This is a shirting fabric similar to Design A, the weft forming the undotted diagonal. Dark shades for ground or warp, with wefts all light. The pegging plan is as the design, the tread and shafts being numbered.

Design C is also for a shirting-cloth, and will form a very handsome angled stripe. It is on 6 shafts, 30-end draft, though this may be extended by repeated draws of any particular section. Warp 20's cotton, 4 io a dent, in an 83-dent per inch reed, 30 picks of 20's weft. We give one pattern as a guide; no dark blue, no light blue, no dark blue, 4 white, all if possible in one head, and on the 6th shaft 2 white in the tape and one dent on the 5th shaft; 4 red in one head on the 6th shaft; 4 white, one head, on 5th shaft; and 4 white on 6th shaft complete pattern. With all dark blue. This pattern may be varied in colours, or the draft varied. Any number of changes can be effected without any inconvenience, and the weave is extremely simple.

EXTRA WEFT SPOT FIGURE:

A very useful figure for demonstrating clearly the correct method of employing extra weft. The figures should always be at hand, in that given in Design D. It will be observed that the extra weft is necessary throughout the piece, although in two places very few threads will be depressed. This, of course, is a defect, since, the rest of the piece always formed with equal quantities of warp and down, so that it is evident it is not possible to have the extra weft obtained by inclining the leaves more; although the pattern as given here is quite wear able, since the extra weft ties in star type help to keep the bottom of the shed. Of course if the cloth be woven wrong side up, as is so frequently the case, the above objection will not hold. The star type illustrates very effectively the tying of the extra weft into the cloth. If this extra material is to be cut off these bindings should of course be omitted, and even binding round the edge of the leaves be inserted.

Warp.
All 2-g's worsted in 14's and 6's.

Weft.
1 pick 24's cotton.
1 pick 40's cotton.
50 ground picks per inch.

Design D.
Machinery and Appliances.

VENTILATING AND HUMIDIFYING APPLIANCES FOR MILLS AND WEAVING-SHEDS.


Recent legislation has forced upon the textile trades and several others, the importance of attention to the better ventilation of mills, weaving sheds, and workshops than has hitherto prevailed. Though it is quite open to question whether such legislation has not to a great extent been a mistake from many points of view, it need not be disputed that there was in many places ample room and need for improvement in this respect. But unfortunately it too often happens that where there is most need there is the least disposition, so that when compulsion is applied it must be brought to bear against all alike, as it is impossible to draft laws that they shall discriminate between one case and another. This duty is left to the administrators of the law, and unfortunately there is far too often only total incapacity brought to the task. Hence arises so much of what is little better than a mockery of justice in the administration of our laws. These incongruities pervade the whole system; and not least conspicuously, the recent legislation upon steaming and ventilation in our mills and weaving sheds. But, for good or for evil, this has been placed upon the statute book, and perhaps it will be easier to conform to it than to procure its repeal. The necessity of duty, this has called into requisition on an extensive scale the services of a class of engineers whom the demand for improved ventilating appliances has induced to make a particular study of the requirements of legislation, and the necessities of the various trades to which it applies. It has been their endeavour to invent and construct appliances that will comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament, while they at the same time meet the necessities of the trade.

Amongst the few firms who have taken up this matter and dealt with it most successfully is that of Messrs. Matthews and Yates, Limited, Cyclone Works, Swinton, and Todd-street, Manchester. Their firm was amongst the earliest to take means for emptying mills and weaving sheds of foul or exhausted air by propulsion or exhaustion, as they quickly discerned that it was impossible to rely upon natural means, such as differences of temperature between the external atmosphere and that confined within mill walls, for the attainment of the desired results. Then again, the introduction and expansion had to be so governed that neither the work in process, nor the attendants, should suffer inconvenience, much less injury, by changing the atmospheres of the places in which the work was carried on. Also, when the external air was low in temperature, cold, dry, and harsh, it needed to be warmed and softened, and the reverse when the opposite conditions prevailed. It will be obvious from the mention of these points that the introduction of each complicates the problems to be solved, and that no “premature hand” can be expected to satisfactorily solve them. That Messrs. Matthews and Yates since they first gave their attention to these subjects about seven years ago have been very successful in their treatment of them is amply demonstrated by the number of installations of ventilating systems they have placed in textile mills and weaving sheds, churches, chapels, schools, public rooms, and buildings of various kinds. In the two former, which will chiefly concern our readers, the firm have fitted a large number with both ventilating and humidifying arrange-

ments. During the past seven years they have supplied a total of several thousands of fans to the leading spinning and manufacturing firms in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and places more distant. From a list of these, containing the names of more than 200 firms, and which would fill more than a page of this journal, we select the names of the following well-known and representative firms:—The Accrington Spinning Co. Limited, Accrington; Messrs. G. and J. Shepherd, Bacup, and almost every mill in the Rossendale Valley; Messrs. Eli Heyworth and Son, Blackburn; Mr. George Haworth, Rawtenstall; New Bacup and Wardle Company, Stacksteads; Messrs. W. & J. Hutchinson, Bury; Messrs. J. and W. Hameer, Ashton; Messrs. Hibbert and Aspland, Hyde; Messrs. R. Haworth and Co., Manchester; The Millgate and Facit Spinning Co., Facit; Messrs. W. Brown and Nophewl, Wigan; Messrs. Hoden and Co., lace manufacturers, Derby; and Messrs. Fullaway, Borsfield, and Co.,

Johnstone, N.B., and the Great Western Cotton Company, Bristol. These will be sufficient for the purpose of indicating the wide ramifications of their business connections.

The extension of the firm’s business in this leading department has been so remarkable that they have been compelled to erect new large works for the production of their fans, humidifiers, and sizing-room ventilating appliances. The new premises, of which we present a view herewith, are situated close to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Station at Swinton, and cover an area of about 1,400 square yards, whilst the firm have secured a large amount of land beyond this to meet the very probable contingency of further early extensions. The works have a handsome entrance fronting the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company’s new route to Liverpool and Southport. A suite of convenient offices, general private drawing, and managers’, and waiting room, forms the front, and a spacious passage between these leads
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

MUTUAL MILL NO. 2, HEYWOOD.

CHRISTENING THE ENGINES.

Engine christening was again the order of the day at Heywood last Saturday. The 3rd Mill No. 2, which was named Mutual Mill No. 2, was the subject of the ceremony, which was observed by a large gathering of shareholders and friends.

The engines and shafting have been made by Messrs. John and James Stephenson of Sneinton, and by Messrs. John and Samuel Raw, who are also responsible for the Mutual Spinning Co.'s No. 1 mill. The engines are new and of the latest type, and are said to be the best in the district, the chief advantages of the engines are as follows:

- The size of the engines is 16 ft. high and 8 ft. wide.
- The speed is 1,200 revolutions per minute.
- The power is 500 horse power.
- The power is transmitted through a reduction gear of 3:1.
- The engines have a capacity of 2,000 spindles.
- The engines are of the latest design and are said to be the best in the district.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Crompton, who gave a short address on the subject of the engine.

THE HANNsW (CHINA) COTTON MILL.

Reporting to the Foreign Office under date March 15th, T. G. Cooper, British Consul at Hanoi, writes in reference to the above:

Very considerable progress has been made since the date of my last report. The buildings, designed for which were furnished by Potts, Son, and Pickard, of Manchester, are now practically completed, and the greater part of the machinery is ready to be set up. Most of it, indeed, has already been placed in position, chiefly in the mill-horse, and the work is being rapidly proceeded with under the direction of engineers sent out by the manufacturers of the machinery, Platt, Brothers, Co. of Oldham, and Hiley, Hargreaves, and Co., of Bolton. The manager, Mr. R. Morris, informs me that he expects that the cotton mill will be ready for work by the end of October next. The machinery is of the very best, and in Mr. Morris the Viceroy has found a most capable agent, who has had more than 30 years' experience in the United States, India, Burmam, and Brazil; conversely, there are drawbacks to be found in the absence of the best qualities of cotton cloth. Chinese cotton is often good for low prices, but it is coarse and less durable than cotton cloth. It is desirable to mix it with cotton from Egypt or America. As the object of the Viceroy is to compete with the native fabric—which is coarse in texture—but with the foreign, he design, to understand, to import from time to time a quantity of American cotton.

Will this be the first of the projected competition that affects Manchester manufacturers? It is not easy to say, but I do not think that, until the Viceroy modifies what are said to be his present views, there is much to fear. The Viceroy feels that, as the Chinese pay a certain import duty, if these were not raised by his own manufacturers there would be a loss of revenue to the Government. Accordingly, he proposes to raise the mill in full working order, on the principle that the tax shall be equivalent to this loss.

This proposal, if the Viceroy really entertains it, illustrates the primitive ideas of the Chinese on the economical subject. Even if no such duty is levied on the finished article, and it thus gains the advantage over the Manchester product of freedom from import and sea freight, still the cost of production may for other reasons turn out to be considerably greater in Hopei than in Lancashire, especially when foreign assistance is dispensed with.

For the present there will be an efficient foreign staff, consisting of the manager, an engineer, a carder, a spinning master, two weaving masters, a dyer, and a blancher. There will have under them a large number of operatives, taken, as far as possible, from this province. The manager wishes to employ in the spinning-room some 300 or 600 females, but he expects that the milk would be drawn from the neighbouring province of Kiangsi, and in my opinion it would be possible to obtain equally suitable hands from Hopei.

NEW MILLS IN OLDHAM.

Since 1890 the following mills have been erected and fitted up, several of which are now in course of occupation:-

Oldham
- Lion
- Trinity
- Royal
- Park
- Earl
- Ems
- Summerfield
- Haslam
- Regal
- Milnora
- Rockdale
- Heywood
- Burn's
- Bury
- Stockport

These give a total of 2,000,000 spindles. Of the above, three companies were registered in 1899, nine in 1900, and six in 1901.

The firm of Loder and Woll, at Dukinfield, is notable, not only for the considerable their power-room weaving shed.

The firm of May and Hildred, and Linley and Co. of Haslingden, is also notable, as it has two power-room weaving sheds at Georgeside, in Rochdale.

The firm of Adolf Schwab, cotton spinners and mule-spinners, is notable, as it has a new spinning factory with 12,000 spindles at Hunsenside, near Oldham, in Rochdale, in Rochdale.

A case of fire occurred on Monday at the men's furnishing town of Rochdale. An important stock of cotton, comprising 12,000 spindles, was totally destroyed.
general meeting on Thursday week. Despite the loss incurred during the recent strike at the mill, the balance-sheet showed an available balance of £600 on the four months’ working.

**Bradford.**

At the Bradford Borough Court on Thursday a conviction of obstructing the business of a steam powerhouse was announced to Mr. J. J. Lovejoy against Mr. W. H. Drew, for using pro-voking language at Laycock’s Hotel on Sunday night last. The Ringley Magistrates, after detailed consideration, fined the defendant 5s. and 12s. in costs, with the alternative of seven days’ imprisonment. Defendant said he should not pay the money.

The death is announced, from inflammation of the lungs, of Mr. Joseph Hey, wool buyer, of Elizabeth-street. Mr. Hey, who was well known, or more highly respected, died of a heart attack in his early years, or acquired a knowledge of the business with Messrs. W. and G. Billingsley, Hanover-Row. For some years past he had been wool buyer for Messrs. J. and G. Lancaster, woollen merchants, Cheapside, Bradford, and was also a prominent member of the spinning districts, notably on the other side of the Border. He was a leading Oddfellows, being the last of his death a Past Provincial Grand Master.

**Chirk.**

As compensation on behalf of seven of the killed in the explosion at Chirk, the late Lord Moyle, the sum of £400 has been paid to the deceased’s relatives in sums varying from £20 to £50. As compensation for the nine injured persons, a sum of £200 has been paid, in sums varying from £10 to £20. Claims are still to be settled in respect of eight dead and two injured.

**Stockport.**

The quarterly meeting of the Great Harwood Power Looms Weavers’ Association was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. Dayshury presiding. There was a large attendance. After the discussion of withdrawing from the North-East Lancashire or the Northern Counties Association, the Association of Weavers was considered. The Chairman said that the Committee of the N.C.A. invited to attend a meeting of the Harwood Association, held some time ago for the purpose of considering the uniform list, but the Committee did not attend, and it was decided to invite them again to the meeting. The Association had not met, however, put in an appearance that might, according to the Central Committee, having sent a communication saying that they had left the list, that they had been returned to the list. — Mr. R. J. Hewitt said that at a meeting the Great Harwood Association paid to the Northern Counties’ Amalgamated Association £277 in respect of levies. What was the use, however, of paying all this money to them, for when they wanted their assistance the Amalgamated Association always gave them the cold shoulder? The Association had therefore decided that the Harwood weavers would not agitate in respect of the suppression of steam-washing, and all the money which was paid to weavers during their three years’ occupation was paid out of the Harwood Association, and not the amalgamated body. There was also a dispute at Billington. The Amalgamated Association had refused to pay any part of the cost. With regard to the North-East Lancashire Association, the Harwood Association always refused any financial support or organization which they required when the committee had a notoriety to the point of demanding money. They thought it would be wise to withdraw from the North-East Lancashire Association. — Mr. R. Clayton said the officials of the Northern Counties’ Association thought they were not going to London and spending the money of the Association that they did of the interests of the Harwood weavers. They had been weavers once, and they thought the only way of checking their conduct was by stopping their pay so far as Great Harwood was concerned. — It was then unanimously resolved to withdraw from the Northern Counties’ Association.

**Heywood.**

The report and balance-sheet of the Rochdale Mill, Limited, Heywood, showed that a five per cent. dividend has been declared, leaving the reserve fund at £242 13s. 7d.

The members in the recently burnt down Wray Mill have decided to go into voluntary liquidation. Mr. Alfred Smith being appointed liquidator. It is rumoured that matters are being short to consider the possibility of restarting the concern as a ring spinning mill.

**Manchester.**

Mr. John Anderson, the newly elected general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, was presented at a meeting of the society held at Belle Vue on Saturday. In the course of his address Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Tom Mann, his principal assistant, had represented the engine drivers who had been present at the meeting. Mr. Mann said that what might be called the revolutionary party in the society was represented. He said that the Amalgamated Society had represented the working-class trade union in the kingdom would have been worse. The working policy would have crumbled their strength and all the labourers of the past time the inordinate close of the bonds between employers and employees would have been rendered useless.

**Middleton.**

The Rhodes Manufacturing Co., Limited, are engaging in the engraving of the new locomotive and carriages, and are now engaged in the putting in of a new boiler and repairs. Over £50 has been paid by the Weavers’ Association to its members during the operation.

**Oldham.**

The Craft Bank Spinning Co. has sold its machinery, and is now winding up its affairs.

After six weeks’ stoppage for alterations to steam-washing machinery, the putting in of new steam boilers, the mill was the Prince of Wales Spinning Co. commenced work on Monday. Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Mesrs. Radcliffe’s Moss Hall Mill, Rochdale, has been appointed manager of the Equitable Spinning Co., Limited, for the machinery, caused by the resignation of Mr. John Chetham.

Mr. E. Longbottom, who for several years has been the salesmen and secretary to the Park and Sandy Lane Spinning Co., has been chosen to fill a similar position with the Holly Mill Co., of which he is the chairman.

Mr. James Cockers, chairman of the Ringlefield Spinning Co. and secretary of the Allihn Spinning Co., Limited, and Mr. N. R. Morris, of the Nightingale Spinning Co., are promoters of "Scotts" engineers, Limited, Newtown Heath.

The Middleton and Tonge Mill Co. have had a new steel-rolling engine placed on the spur wheel and also a steam power engine put in by Messrs. Robinson, Limited, of Oldham Boiler Works Co., and are supplying them with three steam boilers.

In the recent article in The Textile Engineer on the machinery of the Spinning Mills, the views of Messrs. Smith, of Bury, were described as made by Messrs. Timothy Bates and Co., late Pollitt and Wigan, instead of those of Messrs. Pollitt and Wigan, Ltd. (present owners of the firm), late Timothy Bates and Co.

The directors of the Park and Sandy Lane Spinning Co. have engaged, after a long time of waiting, the order for the whole of the machinery required in their No. 2 mill with Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Limited. The company has now 49,000 spindles working, and the second structure will hold about 50,000, which, as yet in the largest in the district, is approaching completion. It is to be expected throughout, and presents a very fine appearance. The two old high-pressure cylinders have been removed, leaving the two new high-pressure and one new intermediate cylinder.

**Preston.**

The Moor Park Manufacturing Co. had been 20s. and costs on Sunday for not furnishing the mill as required.

Messrs. Hopkins, Martin, and Co., proprietors of the Ashley Field Mill, St. Peter’s Road, Paul’s Cross, have been summoned on Monday for a breach of the Factory Act. Captain Maitland, the new inspector for the Preston and Chorley district, visited the mill on June 9th, and found that the horizontal and beam engines were stationary in a small room in such a position that it was impossible to reach them, they being suspended from the life of the engine-driver. The manager was spoken to, and subsequently serves with notice to remedy the defect. He upon calling again on the 9th, the inspector discovered that no steps had been taken.—Mr. Parker, who represented them, admitted they were in a precarious position, and that the engines had been run in precisely the same manner for at least thirty years without interference from the inspectors. He was informed of the cost of the horizontal, and ordered payment of costs for the beam.

**Ramsbottom.**

The strike at the Square bottom works against the preparation of cotton pulp has continued, with little prospect of settlement.

**Radcliffe.**

The mill of Messrs. Perkins, Radcliffe, has been placed with Messrs. Howard and Balhugh, Limited, Accrington.
The name of Mr. W. James Cryer, president of the Rochdale Spinning Roomers’ Association, Rochdale, has been inserted on the Commission for the Peace of the town.

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 totals to date for the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
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The village of Auchnaclochmaur, near the High Moss, is to be rechristened. The present name is said to be derived from the Gaelic “Auchnachlochmear,” which means “the black marsh.”

The Textile Mercurv.

Rochdale.

The name of Mr. W. James Cryer, president of the Rochdale Spinning Roomers’ Association, Rochdale, has been inserted on the Commission for the Peace of the town.

St Albans.

Mr. Benjamin Smith, the prominent manufacturer, has closed his mill for the winter.

In addition to trimming and wool finishing, it has been the practice of late to produce cotton goods for the export trade. The whole of the Messrs. Bracey’s stock will be sold at auction by Messrs. Bracey, who are now in the process of moving their business to the new premises.

St Albans.

Mr. Samuel Sibbett, the operator of the Spinning Roomers’ Association, has been busy writing in his Cotton Fabric Times, reflecting the inclination of his management towards the production of cotton goods for the export trade.

The following are the total values of the exports of cotton and linen goods from the Clyde for last week, and also the totals to date for the year:

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Ireland.

The following are the total values of the exports of cotton and linen goods from the Clyde for last week, and also the totals to date for the year:

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<th>Week</th>
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<tbody>
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Auction of Lands.

Messrs. James Boyd and Son, the prominent auctioneers, have sold out a considerable portion of their stock.

CHICAGO CRIES “SOUR GRAPEs.”

The Chicago Daily News of May 21st, 1883.

The following are the total values of the exports of cotton and linen goods from the Clyde for last week, and also the totals to date for the year:

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<th>Week</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

IRL.

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CHICAGO CRIES “SOUR GRAPEs.”

The Chicago Daily News of May 21st, 1883.

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</table>

Miscellaneous.

The following are the total values of the exports of cotton and linen goods from the Clyde for last week, and also the totals to date for the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Destination</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>
2. Discuss the question of home-grown cotton, and its importance in securing the desired local production, in the regular change of districts; (c) climatic influences and of systems of culture; (d) probable results as to yield and financial results; and (e) relative costs of producing the two seeds. (100)

3. (a) What is the main object to be attained in the preparation of cotton and ground out of the seed? How should it be made as even and flat as possible? (b) When sowing is finished, what amount should the seed be levelled over the surface of the box, and what quantity should it be sown? (c) In case of disease or injury, what should be done? (100)

4. (a) Describe the process of working of an ordinary coil on a rope warp loom; also the double rib warp loom. (25)

5. How should one openwork and one close fabric be produced on a warp loom with a single guide bar. (25)

6. Describe the weaving of one openwork and one close fabric on a warp loom with two guide bars. (25)

7. Give a full description of a Cottons' patent frame. (25)

8. Describe any improved rotary machine, or Cottons' principle for making other than plain fabrics. (25)

9. Describe any knitting machines you know which are neither circular, nor straight or circular, and show what are the advantages or disadvantages of machines used on them. (25)

10. Describe the accompanying point paper pattern to be produced with a circular frame, having two plain and two twist pucks, and 1822 bands. Show how to cut out the pattern on the machine. (25)

11. Explain the dressing and dressing of white cotton hosiery. (25)

12. Describe the dressing of one openwork and one close fabric on a warp loom with two guide bars. (25)

13. Describe the details of dressing lamb's wool blankets, or ladies black cashmere (25)

14. Two pairs of black cashmere hose, made at the same time, of the same material, but dyed at two different times, appear two perfectly different qualities. What has caused it, and what is the difference in colour of each? (25)

15. Show the cooling of a full-fashioned cashmere hose, giving all the details, and calculated to pay a profit of 60 per cent. (15)

16. Cost a merino or lamb's wool worsted to show 75 per cent profit and 25 per cent drawback. Give full details of expenses, size of yard and splicing used, etc. (25)

17. CALICO AND LINEN PRINTING.

Instructions—The candidate must confine himself to one grade only, the Ordinary, or Honours. Not more than eight questions to be attempted in each grade. The maximum number of marks obtained in each question. Three hours allowed for this paper.

ORDINARY GRADE.

1. Give the chemical name and formula of the pure cotton fibre, and describe the action of mineral acids and alkaloids upon it. (25)

2. State the purpose of the following processes in calico bleaching: (1) the steeping before singeing; (2) the wash after the lime-bath; (3) the sour after the washing. (25)

3. Describe the method of fixation in calico printing of mastic berry extract, ultramarine blue, auramine, alizarine blue S, and brilliant green. (25)

4. Describe the preparation of a steam black from wood liquor. (25)

5. Certain styles of calico prints are passed through a bath of aluminium chloride. To what class of colours is this treatment applicable, and what purpose does it serve? (25)

6. Were you required to produce a rust print in white, under a cover of (a) alizarine pink; (b) ultramarine blue. How would you proceed in each case? (25)

7. Describe and sketch any form of opening-cotton machine with which you are acquainted. (25)

8. What tests would you order to distinguish between prints of (a) indigo blue and indigo substance (logwood); (b) berry yellow and chrome yellow, and (c) tannine blue and indigo colour. (25)

9. State what impurities commonly occur in river water, and point out such as render it unsuitable for dyeing woollens. (25)

10. For what purposes are starch, china clay, and soluble oil used in the manufacture of prints? (25)

HONOURS GRADE.

1. Give a careful account of the chemical nature of cellulose, and describe the action of nitric acid and a solution of chromic acid on it. (25)

2. Give an account of the stains that may occur in...
of weaving; and any other point that occurs to you, with a view to show which is the most possible

6. Describe the process by which inadmissible

7. What are the characteristics of China (Turkestan and Canton), Japanese, Turkish, Italian, and French silks?

8. In determining the strength and durability of the warp and weft of the fabric, which of the following three methods is used:
   - Figured toe-bracketing.
   - Figured loom-loom.
   - Figured loom-pole.

9. What principles will guide you in determining the best size and shape of a loom? Which of the following three principles may be used:
   - Uniformity of size and shape.
   - Uniformity of weight.
   - Uniformity of power.

10. In designing a loom, what is the most important consideration, and why? Which of the following three factors is most important:
   - Size and shape.
   - Weight.
   - Power.

11. What do you understand by "harmony of color"? State the simple principles of "harmony" and "contrast".

WOOL DYEING

Instructions as above. Not more than eight questions to be answered.

ORDINARY GRADE

1. Mention several tests which would enable you to distinguish wool from cotton.

2. State the actions (under various conditions of temperature and pressure) of the following substances:
   - Sulphuretted hydrogen.
   - Nitric acid.
   - Sodium carbonate.

3. What substances are commonly present in "malt" or "beer" water? Give the chemical tests for them, and state whether the following: Wet and dry distillation.

4. What is wool-yellot?

5. Write down the peculiar characteristics of the following compounds which are employed for scouring wool, and state the usual method of preparation in practice:
   - Soap.
   - Soda.
   - Salt.

6. How is wool mercerised with caustic soda, and tin cyanide?

ORDINARY GRADE

1. Describe the preparation of the hypochlorite of lime, and the process of dyeing woolen cloth in the same.

2. State the modes of application of wool to six of the following dyestuffs:
   - Logwood.
   - Madder.
   - Cochineal.
   - Indigo.
   - Cinchona.
   - Prussian blue.

3. Whence are the following substances obtained:
   - Sulphuretted hydrogen.
   - Nitric acid.
   - Sodium carbonate.

4. Describe, with sketches, the methods employed in the scouring of wool with the following:
   - Soap.
   - Soda.
   - Salt.

5. Describe, with sketches, the mechanism employed in the scouring of wool with
   - Potassium carbonate.
   - Potassium hydroxide.

6. Describe, with sketches, the method of dyeing wool with:
   - Indigo.
   - Logwood.
   - Madder.
   - Cochineal.
   - Cinchona.
   - Prussian blue.

7. How would you test a sample of picric acid or of naphthol yellow S?

8. Discuss the theories of cinchona-mordanting, presented respectively by Nietsch, Mantini, and Knaehi.

9. What is a commercial astringent given to you to test as to (a) strength, (b) purity, (c) shade. How would you process it?

10. What is the dyeing of silk fabrics? How would you test a sample of picric acid or of naphthol yellow S?

11. Describe a process of dyeing of "mangow". How would you test a sample of picric acid or of naphthol yellow S?

12. Describe, with sketches of the mechanism employed, the process of scouring and bleaching woolen cloth.

13. State the number of questions which have recently been made on the employment of wool in the manufacture of "mangow".

14. Describe the method of dyeing cloth with a sketch, a form of hand-dyeing machine.

15. Describe the method of dyeing cloth with:
   - Indigo.
   - Madder.
   - Logwood.

16. Describe the method of dyeing cloth with:
   - Logwood.
   - Madder.
   - Indigo.
LACE MANUFACTURE.

Instructions, as above.

Ordinary Grade.
1. Describe what is meant by the term "lace," as applied to articles made by hand or machinery.
2. What are the materials used in making real lace, and the methods generally followed? (30 marks)
3. Give the classification of laces, and state what is the difference between the stitch in pillow and point lace? (30 marks)
4. What part of Europe can lay claim to having mostly produced point lace? (30 marks)
5. Give the description of the doubleturner traverse add-on net machine. State also when this machine was invented and the name of the inventor; and give the reasons why such machines are placed near 1st tier of carrages behind the other. (30 marks)
6. Describe the advantages promised by the spring-stopper Jacquard for the Manchester top once generally used. (30 marks)
7. Upon what method are the works now remunerated in the various countries? (30 marks)
8. How is the lace made? Answer in detail. Show how this method compares with others of computing the remuneration of workmen. (30 marks)
9. Give the technical terms as applied to some of the different parts of the lace machines. Give rough sketches of the parts to which such terms are applied. (30 marks)
10. What is cotton lace? Give the principal descriptions mostly used in making lace, and state how they are computed in regard to length and width. (30 marks)
11. What is the best and least fragile lace for machine use? Describe a loom producing machine lace most nearly resembles real lace? (30 marks)

Honours Grade.
1. State what, according to your term, gauze, as used in the lace trade, and give the number of carrages there are in the 1st quarter Leyser's lace machine. (30 marks)
2. What is the difference between the underlying lace draughting, as applied to the lace machine? (30 marks)
3. Give a plan of marking out the key to make Esser set 14 inches wide, to point machine, independent base; also give also the number of bars required to make the same. (30 marks)
4. What are the advantages to be derived by making your breadth crossways on the Leyser's machine? (30 marks)
5. Mention the kinds of lace by which you are acquainted. State also for what purposes they are severally best adapted. (30 marks)

COTTON DYEING.

Instructions—As above.

Ordinary Grade.
1. Give a short account of the chemical structure of the cotton fibre in the unripe and the fully ripe condition. (30 marks)
2. Give the chemical name and formula of the pure cotton fibre, and describe the action of mineral acids and alkalies upon it. (30 marks)
3. Give a proper description of the materials commonly used in the dyeing of cotton goods, and classify them into such as are injurious; and such as are harmless from the bleaching point of view. (30 marks)
4. Give a description and sketch of a plate dating machine. (30 marks)
5. State the purpose of the following operations in the calico-bleaching—(1) The stonewashing; (2) the wash after the lime-boll; (3) the sour after chemicashing. (30 marks)
6. In what stage of the bleaching process is iron used, in what form is it applied, and what purpose is it supposed to serve? (30 marks)
7. Give a careful explanation of the theory of the lime-boll, and explain its relation to the subsequent stages of the bleaching process. (30 marks)
8. Under what circumstances will cotton goods render cotton cloth? How much such part of the cloth occur in calico-bleaching? (30 marks)
9. Give an account of the method of making up the charge for the bleaching process. (30 marks)
10. State what impurities commonly occur in river water, and point out such as render it unsuitable for use in bleaching. (30 marks)
11. Give a description and sketch of an ordinary starching machine. (30 marks)
12. For what purposes are starch, China clay, and soluble oil used in the finishing of cotton prints? (30 marks)

Honours Grade.
1. Give a careful account of the chemical nature of celluloside, and describe the action of chemical reagents (mineral and organic acids, alkalies, metallic salts, etc.) upon it. (30 marks)
2. Give a short account of the method of bleaching pat, and point out in what respects, and why, it differs from bleaching from cotton bleaching. (30 marks)
3. How would you examine, by chemical analysis, a water intended for use in a bleach works? (30 marks)
4. Give a detailed account of a process, for the bleaching of cotton thread. (30 marks)
5. Discuss the following points in calico-bleaching—(1) The use of the chemical nature of the lime-boll; (2) the composition of the charge for the bleaching; (3) the use of all carbonate of soda, all carbonate of soda, or a mixture of soda ash and ash (3) the choice between carbonate and hydrochloric and hydrochloric for souring purposes. (30 marks)
6. Give a description and sketch of Edmonston's machine for bleaching calico, and calico-bleaching, and discuss the practical value. (30 marks)
7. Give an account of the substances that have been proposed for bleaching calico, and discuss the practical value of some. (30 marks)
8. Describe the machines and apparatus for dyeing bleached and greasy calico, and explain why a special arrangement is necessary for dyeing such goods, and show some distinctive features of each of the systems you describe. (30 marks)
9. Give a description and sketch of a bleaching machine. (30 marks)

COTTON WEAVING.

Instructions, as above. Also point paper and patterns for analysis are supplied to each candidate. Patterns E and F are for the Ordinary Grade, and for the Honours Grade. Four hours allowed for this paper. Not more than twelve questions to be attempted in either grade. Marks awarded to each question.

Ordinary Grade.
1. Describe the progress of twist from the top or the thorax to the spindle, and explain the purpose of each process. (35 marks)
2. Pick up a sample of 2½ twist (less 2½ twist in weft) to make a warp of 700 yards; how many ends will it give? (30 marks)
3. What value of weft only is there in a piece of cloth 50 yards long, with 1,060 ends (allowing 40 for self edge) in a 60 reed, Stockport counts, 20 picks per 4½ inches, 4½ weft at 24's? (30 marks)
4. Describe a dobby of jaccard which will change shading so as to obtain a cross border, as used in coverlets, towels, etc. (30 marks)
5. Draw roughly 4 rows of holes in a jaccard card, 8 holes to the row, and number them in the order they appear. (30 marks)
6. Make rough drawing of one row of jaccard cards, half the hooks up and half down; also show the harness from these hooks as tied up in a boarding card, 4 holes in a row, numbering them in all their consecutive order. (30 marks)
7. Explain the use of tie-ends, bands, reed, reels, and temples. (30 marks)
8. What is the cause of a bob breaking and flying off the peg whilst weaving? (30 marks)
9. At what point of the shed do the healds cross in a loom for 2 wefts and 1 filling (1 up, 2 down) and then 1 filling (1 up, where stocks and bows are used? (30 marks)
10. A loom has a pulley of 9 inches diameter, and is driven by a drum of 16 inches diameter, making 90 revolutions per minute. How much cloth will the loom produce per week, the engine running 55 hours, and 6 of it allowed for stoppages? (30 marks)
11. Why do you put lead weight on a warp as the beam descends? What is the effect of having a warp weighted too little? (30 marks)
12. A target has 150 teeth on and runs 14 picks to the round. There is a 15° pinion on the loom shaft. Give the required intermediate wheels. (30 marks)
13. Pick up a specimen of each of the following twills: plain, broken, fancy, and corduroys. (30 marks)
14. Give design of cloth marked A, also the number of squares and picks per inch. (30 marks)
15. Give design of cloth marked B, also the number of squares and picks per inch. (30 marks)
16. Give design of cloth marked C, also the number of squares and picks per inch. (30 marks)
17. Give design of cloth marked D, also the number of squares and picks per inch. (30 marks)

Honours Grade.
1. Give an arrangement for driving the looms in a steam engine, connecting to loom and noting all speedings and dimensions of wheels, drums and pulleys. (50 marks)
2. Give the proportions of the ingredients of any dyestuff you may choose, including the amount of each that will dye a yard of fabric of 35, 50, 70, and 90 denier, stating how much of each is used in a 100 denier, and the class where dyed produced therefrom. (50 marks)
3. Give the formula of the method for the use of the method you know of transferring a pattern from design paper to jacquard cards. Also the methods of reproducing duplicate sets of jacquard cards. (50 marks)
4. Give full instructions to heald knitter for 5-end tab, 4 in dent, and 3-end tab in 2 dent, 60 reed Stockport counts, a pattern being on 15 inches, 15
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

June 6, 1892.

6. What effect will a shift from a mails to a cottons will have on the demand for cottons? 6.
7. What will be the difference in the prices for these cottons? 7.
8. There have been views expressed about the effect of changes in the demand for cottons on the market.
9. You are required to prepare a report on the subject.
10. You are also required to prepare a report on the subject.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.

BRADFORD.—Some suppliers are keeping the old contracts, but frames are being stopped as they are complete. There is little doing in Bombay, but many mills are being stopped. More are anticipated in the last part of the month. Business with the Continent is not in the best conditions.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Worsted stocks have been bought up by the local manufacturers, but there have been more highly priced. Light crossing in cottons have been fairly good, but they are not of much value in our markets. From this we can conclude that it is quite impossible to work for the local manufacturing trade. Enough money is not being held, and we can only be ascertained.

LEEDS.—There has been a run for ready-mades, both in superior and inferior qualities. On shipments, account many large orders are being dispatched. Arrivals—New chintz are looking well.

LONDON.—The selling brokers held a meeting on Thursday afternoon to draw for sales at the concluding series. A large number of brokers present arranged will turn on Tuesday, July 12, and the daily offerings average about 12,000 bales. The quantity available for auction totals about 27,000,000, of which about 8,000,000 consist of New South Wales and 10,000,000 of Queensland.

ROCHDALE.—Manufacturers do not expect any improvement until the Whitby holidays are over. Merchants' travellers who are now on the roads will round up the prospects of the season's trade and the amount of orders so far placed. This will enable the manufacturers to give orders to the various producers and place further orders if thought desirable.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. Ramsey and Co., Wool Brokers, Glasgow, in their report dated 1st May, say:—Wool has been another quiet week in the wool markets. Reports from sellers are unsatisfactory, and buyers are still holding aloof from the market. A number of circumstances, however, a new approach of the new clip is now also leading to quieter things just now. The opening sales of the season have been very good, and we expect there will be a good demand for the new wool.

SHREWSBURY.—The supply has been fairly and of good quality, with a sufficient proportion of Leeds and Worthington. Competition continues fairly steady, but without change in values.

Textile Markets.

Manchester, Friday.

It is impossible to repudiate the report in the Textile Mercury, that the condition of our staple industry is at present more free, probably thinking it desirable to replenish their storerooms in a profitable manner. This, however, has been the case. The merchants are not repairing the old cottons at present prices in Liverpool, coupled with the determined efforts of Japan in various kinds. This has been a great and dangerous advance on which manufacturers are called on to give their best consideration, and the trade is again within a period of months including the commencement of the new crop in considerable quantity. The trade last sold stock of nearly one and a half million bales of American cotton in the middle winter, which is now within the season, and as the most unsatisfactory state of trade can be reported from every department.

The basis of current prices of cotton, and the very best prices obtainable for yards, and in the hands of buyers would be heavy. The quality of the cotton lint is very good, and the mother manufacturer who buys the yarn at lowest obtainable prices and turns it into cloth loses additional sales. When happens that when one batch is sold the other is good, and in cases when the two are combined in one spinning and manufactures establishment, these reports in the trade can manage to work satisfactorily. This, however, is not the case, both divisions showing a profit that the best that can be done. Many looms are stopped in the district and it is an indisputable fact that much more yarn is growing down in the hands of manufacturers. The advance of handlooms in the hands of manufacturers will be extended beyond what was on the rise in the current cotton trade. There is no immediate improvement in the general aspect of the consuming markets, and until this takes place every report should be most carefully scrutinized in all its details, to guard against the order for quantities of cotton or without a caution that is always in its foundation. We feel compelled again to point out the great risk of relying upon American advices, from which traders and manufacturers who have just ascertained prices of cotton in the district is to us to have been out of reach quite as much with a view to the hand of existing stocks to other reports, some of which were quoted in value as could be expected. We must be careful, therefore, in all our dealings with cotton, to overcome all other claims than the present position of the market and the new crop, as on any price more accurate of the product of that of cotton at present circumstances.

The Textile Mercury.—There has been a moderate price for cotton throughout the week. The tendency of prices has been upward and prices fluctuated in the official sheet, which shows off of 2.60 per on the other. Fewer sales were reported than usual, but with general advance in the York market, it is not to be expected. We have no trouble in our trading statements, have been in the various positions facing 4 to 45 points. Yesterday the speculative side of the market was excited by reports of further breaks in the emblems of the marketing, and jobbers did not fail to take the best of the opportunities, running up futures to 4.5 on the day. Spots firmed a little in sympathy, but there was only a moderate demand from the trade. Other prices were unchanged.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>cotton</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>per bale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.85</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>10.59</td>
<td>1,586,820</td>
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</table>

The following are the values for freight at mid-day on each day of the week at the dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Freight</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>per bale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 12th</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 14th</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 18th</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1st</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1st</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25</td>
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</table>

Yarn.—There is a uniformly dull report to be given of the yarn market. In no section do buyers report as keen as in any other, and the prices in American cotton are only equivalent to the advices that suggest that the enhanced values of cotton. The result is a slow, dragging trade at present. The price in American cottons, in view of the strenuous, to advance their quotations. Still there is no evidence of such abandonment of the market by buyers that are likely to be held by officials acting in the cotton's foundation. We feel compelled again to point out the great risk of relying upon American advices, from which traders and manufacturers who have just ascertained prices of cotton in the district is to us to have been out of reach quite as much with a view to the hand of existing stocks to other reports, some of which were quoted in value as could be expected. We must be careful, therefore, in all our dealings with cotton, to overcome all other claims than the present position of the market and the new crop, as on any price more accurate of the product of that of cotton at present circumstances.

The Textile Mercury.—There has been a moderate price for cotton throughout the week. The tendency of prices has been upward and prices fluctuated in the official sheet, which shows off of 2.60 per on the other. Fewer sales were reported than usual, but with general advance in the York market, it is not to be expected. We have no trouble in our trading statements, have been in the various positions facing 4 to 45 points. Yesterday the speculative side of the market was excited by reports of further breaks in the emblems of the marketing, and jobbers did not fail to take the best of the opportunities, running up futures to 4.5 on the day. Spots firmed a little in sympathy, but there was only a moderate demand from the trade. Other prices were unchanged.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>cotton</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>per bale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.85</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>10.59</td>
<td>1,586,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the values for freight at mid-day on each day of the week at the dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Freight</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>per bale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 12th</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14th</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 18th</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1st</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1st</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Gazette of Newspapers.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.


Patents.

Notice of Removal and Change of Firm.


Specifications published.

Each of the following Specifications may be purchased at the Sale Branch, 39, Bouverie-street, London, for the price of 1s. 6d., or may be ordered on the Postal Agents, price 1s. 8d., payable in advance, at all the principal Post Offices in the United Kingdom.

-1901.

5,658. Moncreiff, Edinburgh, design, reading, and card punching machinery.
5,779. Morely, Flinders, spinners and carding machines.
11,049. Lister and Brinings, Minto, and Poulton, paisley goods.
11,051. Dondorp and Bowers, Decoating machines.
11,206. Austin and Harris, Manchester, looms.
11,275. Johnson (Rossica Fabrics), new dyers.
11,377. Irmay (Fortbetweer), dyeing mills.
11,521. Lachning and Clark, knitting machines.
11,529. Johnson (Rossica Fabrics), colouring materials.
11,603. Wilcox (Garnrisierfabriken) Sweden, Colouring materials.
15,284. Dorson and Emsden, carding engines.
19,873. Ainsworth and Havlock, measuring machines.
19,922. Hatscher, Swissbags, etc.
5,004. Roux, Lined fabrics.


18,237. (1888) (Barlow), Tabular bookbinder's materials.
15,206. (1890) McFarren and Pitter, Wet spinning of flax, etc.

Abstracts of specifications.

29,310. December 27, 1888. Winding yarn. A. Armitage, Manchester, power spinning. Includes also a description of the winding machine.

29,510. December 27, 1888. Saponaceous matter, etc. C. E. Mavirone, and M. J. M. K. M. Ravin, Paris. Relates to a saponaceous preparation applicable for scouring of wool, cotton, and silks, as well as for cleaning wood, metal, and grease, etc. Contains saponifying fats, or matters, such as, by means of sulfonated fat, and other alkali salts. It is for all purposes, especially for washing and cleaning, and for the preparation of soap. The soap may be added to the water in which the goods are washed, or it may be added to the washing liquor in the usual manner.

29,916. December 27, 1888. Nap-raising machines. W. P. Thompson & Co., 19, Queen's Buildings, London. Nap-raising machines for raising the nap of goods. The machine consists of a series of rollers, the nap being raised by the action of the rollers. Each of the rollers is driven by a belt from the driving shaft. The nap is raised to the required height by the action of the rollers.

20,061. December 27, 1890. Saponaceous matter, etc. C. E. Mavirone, and M. J. M. K. M. Ravin, Paris. Relates to a saponaceous preparation applicable for scouring of wool, cotton, and silks, as well as for cleaning wood, metal, and grease, etc. Contains saponifying fats, or matters, such as, by means of sulfonated fat, and other alkali salts. It is for all purposes, especially for washing and cleaning, and for the preparation of soap. The soap may be added to the water in which the goods are washed, or it may be added to the washing liquor in the usual manner.