Prospectus.

One of the most notable features of the past few years is the development of trade journalism. The many signs of appreciation that have been accorded to this branch of enterprise prove that it has met an urgent and widespread want—a want that became a demand, which has grown and strengthened correspondingly with the increasing importance of the British industrial and commercial systems. The most conspicuous examples are the great weekly journals representing the agricultural, engineering, mechanical, and building trades, all of which ably cater for, and advocate the interests of their respective industries.

It is, however, a remarkable fact that the textile industries of the United Kingdom—which, in the volume of their business, the amount of capital invested therein, and the number of people they employ, rank next after agriculture, and a long way ahead of any other British industry—have, up to the present, been without any adequate representation in journalism. In saying this it is not sought to ignore the several monthly journals that have endeavored to perform this work; but it need hardly be pointed out that matters are constantly arising on which the various trades require information, and which need to be discussed at much briefer intervals than are afforded by monthly issues of any journal, however ably conducted. The experience gained in connection with such journals has demonstrated to the projector of THE TEXTILE MERCURY the impossibility, under such conditions, of adequately dealing with the enormous interests of the textile industries.

In the belief, therefore, that a weekly textile journal, properly conducted, will meet with due appreciation, THE TEXTILE MERCURY is now submitted for approval to all the spinners, manufacturers, machinists, bleachers, colourists, and merchants, connected with the cotton, woolen, worsted, silk, and worsted manufactories throughout the world. In the United Kingdom alone, these, with their allied and subordinate industries, aggregate a constituency of about 25,000, and there is probably an equal number abroad. To these we strongly appeal for support, and trust to deserve and win it. We shall endeavor, by the quick procurement and early presentation of news, to keep the readers of THE TEXTILE MERCURY promptly informed on every matter affecting or relating to the scientific, industrial, and commercial interests of the textile trades.

THE TEXTILE MERCURY has already secured for its staff of contributors many of the best known writers upon textile subjects, and negotiations are in progress with others. The best descriptions of New Inventions and Improvements in Machinery will be given by writers of established reputation and ability. Machinists and others will find it greatly to their interest to communicate promptly with the Editor, when desiring notices of such matters.

The fullest attention will be given to the raw materials of the textile trades, their sources of production, prospects of supplies, and matters affecting their values: damp, adulteration, etc. The newest discoveries in Textile Science, and in matters relating to the Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing trades, will be promptly brought under the notice of its readers. Political and commercial matters, such as Tariffs, Treaties, of Commerce, etc., the opening of new markets, and the planting of new ones, will be carefully watched, and commented on, and notes made of important legal decisions upon tariff matters. A higher Technical and Commercial education will be advocated, the forms of testing best to make, and the latter how best to distribute our productions, by which means only can we hope to maintain our leading position in the industrial and commercial worlds.

Of late years, political movements have often proved of vital importance to industrial and commercial undertakings, and while in general politics THE TEXTILE MERCURY will occupy a neutral position, proposed legislation affecting in any degree the industrial or commercial interests of the textile trades will always be freely discussed in its columns. On the great importance of political matters of this class we venture to dilate. It may, however, be observed that the ordinary newspaper of the country in no sense take adequate cognizance of such matters, or discuss them from the standpoint of those most affected thereby. This THE TEXTILE MERCURY will endeavor to do.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing, and also of the fact that the operatives of the cotton trade had been able to establish an organ to advocate and defend their interests, we trust that the cotton manufacturers, conjointly with those of other branches, will cordially support a journal specially devoted to the advocacy and defense of the important and widely extended interests of the textile industries. Within the limits of a prospectus it is impossible to enumerate all the features of interest which will from time to time be found in the pages of THE TEXTILE MERCURY, and were it possible, it would be imprudent. They will be revealed in early issues of the journal—a course which it is anticipated will preclude the unsupervised appropriation and foretelling of our ideas and designs.

It will be obvious that if the intentions here roughly outlined are realized, THE TEXTILE MERCURY will command the support of the industries it aspires to represent, in such a manner as can hardly fail to achieve a brilliant success, such a success as will stamp it at once as the chief advocate and exponent of the interests of the British and Irish textile industries.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY

Current Topics.

The Textile Mercury May be ordered at any Wholesale or Retail dealers, Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, Manchester.

THE VICTORIA FIBRILE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The official opening of this important institute was fixed to take place on the 10th of this month, at which time the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were expected to assist. There is every prospect that the builders will be able to carry out their arrangements without delay. Already there are over 300 students entered in the various classes, and about 200 others are expected to increase the number when the opening. For the Cotton Classes Mr. Richard Marsden’s “Development, Principles and Practice of Cottons” has been adopted as a class book. Shortly after the official opening the course will take place, and last about seven weeks. These facts should stimulate the technical education movement at home.

ENGLISH TEXTILE AMERICAN SELLINGS IN CHINA.

United States Consul-General Kennedy, in a report on the foreign trade of Shanghai for the year 1889, candidly admits that a change has been made in the prices for our native cotton; the official estimate of the Chinese being $1.25 per pound, a difference of $0.25 per pound. The cause of this is admitted to be the increased cost of labor and the shading of the amount of goods going on account of the disease that has affected the cotton goods. The report is highly complimentary of the Chinese, who are said to be very hard-working and diligent, and to be able to do the work at a lower cost than our own laborers.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL IN THE LEADING MANUFACTURING CENTERS OF THE WORLD.

The following table has been compiled to show the comparative consumption of the leading manufacturing countries of the world in 1887. To the chief Mussolinos they are, in the order of importance of the imports of wool, as follows: France, 150,000,000; England, 190,000,000; Germany, 140,000,000; Russia, 80,000,000; Austria, 40,000,000; Belgium, 40,000,000; Italy, 20,000,000. The total wool consumption of the world is estimated at 620,000,000 pounds.

Projection Spinning Company in Blackburn.

It has, for a long time, been a marvel that Blackburn should so utterly have neglected the spinning branch of the cotton trade. Once upon a time, before 1850, it had its fair proportion of its own manufacture, which brought it a considerable amount of work. But now, it is said, it has lost this position so far as spinning is concerned. People who don’t know the circumstances as to which this was due at the time are charged with being deficient in the one which has made it the leading district in the world. The real case is that after the Irish Famine of 1847-8 this district was invaded by large numbers of Irish, who were employed by the employers, especially in the spinning department of the trade. The habits and manners of the Irish were not the same as those of the native spinners, and they largely held possession, with the effect that the Blackburn spinning trade has not been able to compete with those retained by the spinning trade of Oldham and South Lancashire. Evidently the belief has arisen that time, place, and circumstances are fixed and that the spinning trade is confined to this branch. This, of course, is to a great extent true, but unless the promoters of the new company make provision for the same, it is likely to be a failure. A few months ago it was announced that a company which has given South Lancashire its pre-eminent position in spinning we shall distrust the probability of its success in achieving the same result. Notwithstanding this the project has our best wishes.

Robert Owen, Socialist and Cotton Manufacturer.

A recent announcement states that the “Life” of Thomas, W. R. Lloyd Jones, is shortly to be published. It will be in two volumes, and will include the rise and development of the famous man’s philosophy and social theory.

The Resolution of the shareholders in this unfortunate company to close their works for the three days in the hope that the government will educate the people and introduce them to the evils of the system we are labouring under, may be regarded as a bid for the future. We are not blind to the fact that the government has not yet introduced any system of education which is calculated to benefit the masses. But we believe that the people are more likely to be benefited by certain principles which are now being taught in the schools than by any other means.

The Crockettton Manufacturing Co.

The resolution of the shareholders in this unfortunate company to close their works for the three days is a protest against the government’s policy of educating the people. We are not blind to the fact that the government has not yet introduced any system of education which is calculated to benefit the masses. But we believe that the people are more likely to be benefited by certain principles which are now being taught in the schools than by any other means.

The Blackburn Technical School.

We are glad to see that the Blackburn Technical School is carrying on its work in a satisfactory manner. A meeting of the General Committee has just been held, at which the transference of the property and funds, and the appointment of permanent trustees, of all the legal matters pertaining to the institution, were completed. The school is now in a position to start on a permanent footing, and with the assistance of the government, is prepared to carry on its work.

The Spinners’ District.

The Spinners’ District for the past quarter of a year has been considerably depressed, and the conditions of the trade have not been altogether satisfactory. The sellers are not yet ready to buy, and the buyers are not yet prepared to sell. The market is uncertain, and the prices are fluctuating. We hope that this condition will not continue for much longer, and that the trade will make a decided improvement.

The Textile Firm.

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STEWING IN WEAving SHEDS.

Public opinion in the East Lancashire weaving districts, especially amongst the operatives, has been very adverse to the subject of stewing in weaving sheds. This is a subordinate and later development of one of the more serious issues during the Civil War.

The cotton famine which prevented Lancashire from catering for the world, was as much the effect of the war as it was due to the reduced capacity. The windows were too small to allow the free passage of steam into the sheds; their temperature; the hygroscopic condition, or amount of moisture in the atmosphere and ventilation. Much difference of opinion was the outcome of the investigation amongst those who gave evidence, especially the medical practitioners. The operatives, on the other hand, were more or less unanimous. It was also charged by the officials of the Weavers’ Union that the employers had never been asked for. However, in a country where the economy is based on a system of mechanised statistics, or some statistically-minded mechanic achieving fame as a secondary Balboa.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE IN BRAZIL.

We learn from the American Textile Record that the spinning and weaving factory at Campinas, Brazil, which was officially inaugurated on the first of January, 1888, proves to be a most successful undertaking, its 1,000,000 reals paid in, and its 180,000 reals, the last dividend for April, have been paid in full, per share.

The success of this enterprise has stimulated the formation of other undertakings in this capacity for spinning and weaving, with a capital of £15,000, in shares of 100l each. The erection of the buildings is being proceeded with speed, and it is expected to be ready for working by the end of the present year.

The fact of such a country as Brazil being able to project and carry out successfully a number of undertakings of this description, forms a striking indication of the world-wide competition against which our manufacturers have to contend.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE DOMINION STATIONERY ACTS TO INDIA.

Without question there is a good deal of justifiable irritability existing in the minds of a large number of people, if not at the inequitable conditions under which competition with the rising cotton trade of India is carried on. The situation is not so very different from that of a few years ago, when the introduction of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at the monthly meeting in Euston Hall, discussed the question of a monopoly of the Lancashire Chamber, and with some justification extended the same to include the textile factories of British India.

After the long and arduous course in the House of Commons, the proposal of the stationery acts to India is not very far from being adopted.

Into the matter of heavy sizing it is not our intention to enter. Sufficient to say that heavily sized goods, coming into the cotton famine, did not disappear on the return of times of abundance. A demand was developed for which has continued to exist, and it has not increased, to the present day. The true character of these goods has long been known, and, no doubt, their production has been extended so as to applie to and include the textile factories of British India.

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Hersham's cotton undergoing new establishment as an article of legitimate trade the only question that remains is to see that their manufacture shall not be detrimental to the weavers who make them. To the producers, strong objections have been raised by the operatives and a considerable feeling has arisen in their favor. Several attempts were made to forestall this matter, and in the end it was decided that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the subject. The Commission visited over 200 manufacturers—Crompton, Bury, Bury, Todmorden, and other places, each place being visited for a number of days, according to the size of the employment, and every factor to their purpose. The inquiry having been a question of the investigation of the following points—The composition of the size; the percentage of the various chemicals used; the process of steaming and the process of sizing; the temperature; the hygroscopic condition, or amount of moisture in the atmosphere and ventilation. Much difference of opinion was the outcome of this inquiry amongst those who gave evidence, especially the medical practitioners. The operatives, on the other hand, were more or less unanimous. It was also charged by the officials of the Weavers’ Union that the employers had never been asked for. However, in a country where the economy is based on a system of mechanised statistics, or some statistically-minded mechanic achieving fame as a secondary Balboa.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

April 27th, 1886.

The manufacture of Ulster cotton, as usual, is in full swing, and the trade is moving on very satisfactorily. The market for the present is better than for some time past, and prices are firm. The demand for Ulster cotton is good, and the prices are holding up well. The trade for the next few weeks is expected to be steady.

The following is a report on the cotton trade in Ulster:

The Ulster cotton trade is in good shape, and the demand for the next few weeks is expected to be steady. The prices are firm, and the market is well supported. The trade is moving on very satisfactorily, and the outlook for the next few weeks is bright.

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Foreign Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN GERMANY.

From our Foreign Correspondent.

E. F. C. (1886). Germany seems to have entered upon a new strike. We have had the first strike of laces and trimming in Saxony. The workers got what they wanted, viz., 19 marks wages for 17 hours. Then the strike of the dyers and finishers at Eiberfeld, where the workers got 19 marks wages, also seems to have been a success. The workers at Kempten came to an end by the employers granting increased wages for their good work.

WOOLEN AND WOOLEN GOODS TRADE in this district are on the whole not satisfactory, although all the branches do not partake of the general depression to the same extent. The cotton trade, on the other hand, shows a steady advance, and is doing very well. The demand for woollen goods is increasing, and the prices are firm.

SILKS AND VELVETS (Corduroy).—The wholesale trade is, on the whole, a little improved. Coloured lace and dress goods are doing well, and prices are satisfactory. The same is the case with large goods for cravats, whereas only a little is doing in undergarments. There seems to be a decided improvement in prices. Light coloured linings are still in demand, and the demand for these goods is increasing.
Obituary
SIR JACOB BEHRENS.

A gentleman amongst textile merchants has just passed away. At the ripe old age of eighty-two years, Sir Jacob Behrens, a member of one of the oldest textile manufacturing families in Saxony, passed away on Easter Monday at his home in London, a few hours before the funeral. He was a man of great influence and respect, having been the founder of the famous Behrens Brothers & Sons, textile manufacturers, which he established in 1834. His death is a great loss to the textile industry, and he will be greatly missed.

Sir Jacob Behrens was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1812, and moved to England in 1834 to establish his textile manufacturing company. He was a man of great vision and foresight, and he played a significant role in the development of the textile industry in England. His company, Behrens Brothers & Sons, became one of the largest and most successful textile manufacturers in the world, and his legacy continues to this day.

Sir Jacob Behrens was a man of great kindness and generosity, and he was well known for his philanthropic activities. He was a member of the London Society of Friends, and he was a strong supporter of the Quaker movement. He was also a great lover of art, and he was a patron of many of the great artists of his time.

Sir Jacob Behrens was a man of great wisdom and insight, and he was a true gentleman. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him, and his memory will live on for many years to come. His death is a great loss to the textile industry, and he will be greatly missed.
BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING.

NEW COLOURING MATTERS.

The discovery and introduction of new coal tar colouring matters shows no signs of abatement, as colour makers and colour chemists continue fully engaged in the research for new colours. It will be of interest to note the advance that has been made in what is demanded from a coal tar colour to-day, compared to what was required in the early days of the industry. Then, bright at a distance and true after a day or two, was the demand.--Now, fastness. A new colour, to command a sale, must be fast in every respect. Great brilliancy is not so much insisted upon as fastness.

The group of direct cotton colours has been enriched by the addition of five new products. The first of these is:

BENZOXAZINE 35.

A blue dye made by Messrs. F. Beyer and Co. This dye is a brighter blue than the well-known benzazinonc R. It is comparatively strong; 2 per cent. of it is applied as a deep tint to undyed cotton when dyed in a boiling bath containing 10 per cent. of sodium sulphate. A fastness is a complete exhaustion than is the case with the other benzazinic blues. We find the blues are most constant and can be diazotized and alkalized. Strong nitric acid turns it a bright red, and canicatic soda changes it to a bright purple. The original orange tint is only imparted to cotton with an alkaline or acid as the case requires. As far as regards fastness to light and air, it is quite equal to the other benzazinic blues in this respect.

FIND.

Is a new dye belonging to this class of colours sent out by the Aglaen-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation of Berlin. It is dyed with salt or sulphate of soda, and 3 per cent. gives a pale blue-red shade of pink, much resembling that obtained from a blue shade of benzazinic. The advantages of this dye, when compared with those of benzazinic blues, are: it is faster to dyes than the other benzazinic purples and can be diazotized to a same extent. It is faster to dyes than the other direct dyes; it is faster than any direct dye in general use, and can be applied to cotton and wool in boiling water. It is said to be fast to light and air. Strong hydrochloric acid slightly reddens it, while nitric acid decolorizes it, and canicatic soda darkens it slightly. This colour should meet with a large sale.

HESSEAN BRILLIANT PURPLE.

Is made by Messrs. A. Leonhardt and Co., of Mainheim. It is dyed with salt or sulphate of soda, and 3 per cent. gives a pale blue-red shade of pink, much resembling that obtained from a blue shade of benzazinic. The advantages of this dye, when compared with those of benzazinic blues, are: it is faster to dyes than the other benzazinic purples and can be diazotized to a same extent. It is faster to dyes than the other direct dyes; it is faster than any direct dye in general use, and can be applied to cotton and wool in boiling water. It is said to be fast to light and air. Strong hydrochloric acid slightly reddens it, while nitric acid decolorizes it, and canicatic soda darkens it slightly. This colour should meet with a large sale.

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FIND.
Indophenol and Indigo

Indophenol is a blue coloring matter discovered by Koechlin and O. N. Wetzel, and is prepared by the action of sodium-tetra-thiinlinylamin on a-sulphite.

When the idea was first entertained that it would form an efficient substitute for indigo, but it was found that it did not possess that fastness to light, nor to water, nor to acid, which are required of dyes, and so, for a long time, it has gone out of use among dyers, although a limited application has been found for the production of fertilizer and for use as a colorant in medicines. The chief advantage of indophenol is that it is capable of forming a white soluble reduction product, and hence was used chiefly as a vat dye.

Recently, the Koechlin's have taken out a patent for a new dyestuff use, that of indigo and indophenol. For this purpose they take 4lbs. of indigo and 1lbs. 9oz. indophenol, and grind them together so as to form a paste with water, so that there will be 16 gallons of paste produced; this is then mixed with 2lbs. of sodium oxide, or of soda, or the precipitate. This mixture is then added to the vat and subjected to heat. After standing, the clear liquor is mixed with 1,050 gallons of water and 47 gallons of sulfuric acid; the mixture, formed by mixing 1,050 gallons of water, 47 lbs. of sulfuric acid, 47 lbs. of sodium oxide, and 47 lbs. of sodium carbonate, is added to the vat. The solutions are added in the same way as to the preceding vats.

As indophenol is a much stronger colouring matter than indigo itself, the proportions are necessary to provide a solution of equal depth of colour on the yarn or cloth dyed in the vat. The whole of the products obtained are rather red, but on first washing they bleed and the shade becomes more indigo blue, and they stand further washings. It is not a good or fast colour, but it is a very beautiful colour, and it is said that the combined blue is as beautiful as that of a rose, which is a common standard of beauty.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.
April 27, 1891.

Machinery and Appliances.

NEW COLOURED WARP DRESSING MACHINE.
Messes. J. BANCROFT and CO. LTD., TOMARDEN.

The ordinary coloured warp dressing frame or machine is, no doubt, well known to those of our readers connected with the coloured branch of the cotton trade. In its use, the worker is assisted only to a limited extent by steam power or other motors, and sometimes not at all. In the former case it is often only to the extent of simply winding the yarn upon the beam. The dresser, as the workman is called, does all the other work, which is light, of course, on the manual principle. The warp is placed beneath the frame, whence it is drawn through a set of tension rollers, thence over the "stangs" or winding-up poles. Between these poles and the beam is a distance of about 12 to 14 feet, and in this space the workman conducts his operations. The warp, having been separated into sections by the poles, the dresser commences his operations by brushing it backwards with a hand-brush, the length of which extends across the width of which is suspended from cords. This substitutes for the dressing reel of the older frame. The worker moves it backward and forward to open the warp into half "bees" or "beards,"—we give our readers the option of selecting their own spelling of this word. In this way it passes over the dressing brush. At this point we come to the principal part of the improvement, which consists of the introduction of an expanding reel, of which the inventor also avails himself to form an automatic stop-motion. This is accomplished by mounting the reel vertically upon two short standards pivoted in brackets, and kept in the vertical position by a number of spiral springs attached to a crossrail in the frame, and to another upon the standards carrying the reel. When the warp, through entanglement or any other cause, sticks in this reel, the obstruction carries the latter forward towards the beam, and by means of a connecting rod attached to it brings into action a catch, which, through a wheel, instantly stops the machine before any of the warp threads can be broken.

We were greatly pleased, after a long inspection, with the simplicity and effectiveness of the machine in obviating the difficulties which Mr. Garstang had set himself to remove. Each of the improved machines did less than halve the amount of work that can be obtained from the old form of the dressing frame, and one man and a boy of various means and the adoption of various methods of obviating it. Amongst the devices brought out was one which had the germ of something good in it. This was the plan of spinning the bottoms of the spools upon small paper tubes. This system proved a great improvement, but its general adoption was prevented by the time or labour required to place 1,000 or 1,200 tubes upon the spindles of a mill, so that the spinning of fine or expensive yarn was received with favour. The progress of invention, however, has brought it within the reach of almost every spinner and rendered its use advisable for nearly all counts of yarn. This has been accomplished by the cop tubing apparatus invented by Mr. E. Jaggard, of Oldham, and which has just recently been considerably further improved.

This apparatus, contrary to most others is a portable one, which, when not in use is placed away, thus being no impediment in the way of missing or pieces. The accompanying illustrations show the apparatus as it appears when being charged with tubes (fig. 1.) when in use (fig. 2.), and when hung up not in use (fig. 3.). A brief description of its parts may be given. It consists of a cylindrical outer casing to each extremity of which is a handle by which it is carried when in use. On the under surface of this cylinder is fitted a row of shoots as shown at in fig. 2. of the same gauge as the spindles to be served.

The warp. This brushing partially opens the warp and removes the impurities acquired in the dyeing process. The warp is next further opened in a dressing reel, and the threads are again more perfectly separated by the lease rods. After this it passes upon the beam.

The process of dressing by hand as thus described is a slow and expensive one, the workman earning from 30s. to 40s. per week. The workmen have hitherto kept this occupation a very close monopoly amongst the families and friends of those already engaged in it, and as exclusive as it is that even in some cases they stipulate that they shall leave work for several minutes in advance of the other workpeople, so that they shall not be compelled to mingle with the plumes of the industry. Naturally enough, where such pretensions are put forward, those who hold them may be expected to have made themselves troublesome in other directions.

It was of this kind that led Mr. Garstang, one of the partners in firm named above, to endeavour to obviate the difficulties arising from this source. This he has accomplished in the manner we are about to describe. Into the ordinary frame he introduces two parallel bars or side rails into which he places standards to carry the dressing brushes which are thus as it were fixed, and over which the warp runs to the beam. Before coming to the brush aaddle or waist is introduced, and at each extremity of the row is a guide r. These being placed upon corresponding spindles bring the shoots through which the tubes have to be served each over its own spindle. On the top of the case at the right hand side is a small slide c, which is operated by the finger or thumb of the workman, and when not in use is locked by a small clasp r. The attachment containing the shoots forms a door which is held securely in position by sliding bolts, and is opened for the purpose of replenishing the tube cylinder with tubes when exhausted. Inside this casing is the revolving cylinder, the periphery of which is full of holes for the reception of tubes. These holes are arranged in zigzag order which greatly increases the capacity of the cylinder. At the right hand extremity of the cylinder is a cam, formed of two discs, each having a circle of ratchet teeth projecting horizontally towards each other, but arranged with space sufficient between them to receive a stud or pin fixed in the slide on the case and passing down between the teeth. The cylinder is rotated in an intermittent manner by means of the movement backward and forward of this pin, each movement bringing over the line of shoots a line of tubes which are thus discharged upon the spindles.

Our Illustration, fig. 2, shows a boy of 12, a half-timer, using a tube containing 600 tube chambers, 1½, gauge, and length of cop tube.
1p.m. Commencing at one end of the axle, he brings the tube over the spindles, resting it upon the guides at each end, discharges the contents, moves rapidly on another length, and again discharges, etc., to the end of his section of the axle. By this time his tube will be exhausted, and if a colleague has not been engaged on the second portion of the axle in the same duty, he takes another full tube and supplies the spindles of the second half in the same way.

The time required for supplying 1,000 or 1,500 spindles with tubes in this manner is from one to two minutes, according to the varying expediency of the operator. It will thus be seen that the time thus spent is hardly appreciable compared with the trouble incurred in placing the tubes on by hand, which can hardly be continued by any spiller having a knowledge of this invention and a due regard for his own interest.

The minders and piecers refill the tubes in the interval of the spinning of the next "set." If, however, it be found desirable, this can be done by the youngest children employed in a mill, and whose labour is of the very cheapest description. The filling process is shown in fig. 1. The plate is forming the door revealing the cylinder, and giving space to put the tubes into the pockets with facility. When the first row of holes has been filled, the cylinder is revolved as in discharging, which brings another row of spindles to the uppermost position, which is filled, and the process repeated until the whole are charged. The door is then closed and fastened, and the apparatus is again ready for use. The apparatus is so constructed that its use is in no way interfered with by the necks of the spindles, ample provision having been made to avoid any difficulty on that score.

There is another, the segmental type of this useful invention, but notice of which must be deferred to another opportunity.

The inventors and makers, Messrs. Jagger and Co., may be communicated with by addressing them to the Werneth Metal Factory, Manchester-street, Oldham.

PATENT ROLLER LEATHER SPlicing MACHINE.

MAKERS: MESSRS. DROPSFIELD BROS., ATLAS WORKS, OLDHAM.

To the excellent and well-known series of machines invented and placed upon the market by this firm, the purpose of which is to perfect the covering of the various sorts of drawing rollers found in the various machines, another has just been added. This is a splicing machine for roller leathers. The cutting of true bevelled edges upon the leathers intended for covering the bodies of drawing rollers is essential to good work. Where this is defective either a ridge, a hollow, or an irregularity will be formed, which will detract from the work and impede the passage of the roller. In the old days of hand-work, when all the details of the work were performed by the "roller coverer" as he was called, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and with this machine, the perfection of which depended upon his skill and care, a good man was a prize, and

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reception of a considerable quantity of oil by the introduction of deep countersunk cups. These are covered by a loose turn-over plate spring, a ribbed back edge and countersunk depressions which enter the stop cups. Their efficiency for keeping out dirt without being in the way of oiling and cleaning has been abundantly proved by practice.

The baywood spindle ribs have been furnished with an improved stop coming nearly to the top of the warre which holds the rib more securely in its place and prevents stoppage of the spindles by pressure on the front door. The tin rollers have all loose or knuckle bearings, those being made much longer than those in general use. They can be lubricated from the front of the spindle, by means of a neat tin tube which can be handled with facility. Further provision is made for the same purpose by the retention of the receptacle for tallow for those who prefer this method of lubrication. The loose stopes are held in firm fixings, and having adjusting screws for setting them at correct distances from the spindles. These are also highly useful in facilitating the taking out and replacement of the tin cylinders when occasion requires. The winding click wheel is constructed in two parts and can easily be changed without disturbing any other parts. This click is an instantaneous one, and one which cannot get into gear until the backing-off has been completed. If preferred by purchasers, however, a click-locking motion of another type can be substituted. The backing-off click has also been improved by the introduction of a loose bracket upon the plate and wheel where the bending of the backing-off chain is automatically tightened as the cop builds from the coopers' arrangement. The tin rollers being constructed in halves and can be supplied with two, three, or four grooves, according to requirement. The top carrier pulley behind the headstock, if desired, can be arranged to swing, by which means it will take up the slack in the band occurring when the spindles are being started and thus lessen the liability of its being thrown off. If desired, the bottom carrier pulley and the union pulley in the carriage can be provided with the spring arrangement so desirable for effecting the perfect lubrication of their bearings. The down strap is moved to and fro by the cam shaft in the ordinary manner, and in addition, by the bailers when the carriage arrives at the end of the draw, and again when it reaches the roller beam, by a patent arrangement of levers, worked automatically from the coupling motion. The motion for actuating the strap at the end of the draw can be easily disengaged if rendered desirable through the slowness of the steam engine, heavy running of the mule, or other causes of a temporary nature without stopping the mule, while the connection can be again effected without the slightest trouble in altering the setting. The whole arrangement for actuating the strap is easily worked and the strap is moved with facility in both directions, thus diminishing the friction upon its edges and consequently increasing its durability. The driving wheel and backing-off have been considerably enlarged — an important improvement.

A modern mule would be incomplete without an automatic noising motion. The one introduced into this mule consists of a ratchet-lever which swings at the top of the quadrant arm, and by means of a bent lever and a light chain is connected with the coupling arrangement with which it moves forward in building up the cop gradually brings down the ratchet-lever desired by a wheel of say 28 teeth or one of 120 teeth.

The accompanying illustration shows a front view of this mule. For simplicity of construction, excellence in its details, strength, durability and facility of access to its separate parts a close examination enables us to say with confidence that it is all that can be desired. We may mention in conclusion that the makers have just entered into a contract to furnish the new mill of the Standard Spinning Co., Rochdale, with over 100,000 spindles, a fact which may be left to speak for itself.

**IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOOMS.**

**MAKERS:** MESSRS. HENRY LIVESAY, LIMITED, BLACKBURN.

Those who remember the power loom of thirty years ago, the coarse finish bestowed upon it, and the rough manner in which it was pitch-forked together, if they could have the opportunity of inspecting this machine as it is, now turned out of our leading loom-making establishments, would be apt to express surprise and pleasure at the care and finish bestowed upon every detail of the work which constitutes the loom of to-day a marvel of cheapness and elegance, as compared to those made thirty to forty years ago.

We are led to make these remarks from a recent inspection of some new plant just laid down by the firm named above for planning the crank, tappet, and picking shaft bushes, and their respective seats on the loom sides. This we understand is an advance upon what has hitherto been attempted. All the various parts such as beams, cross rails, bushes, stoppers, and their seating, as seen in the accompanying illustration, are now placed as shown in the white parts in the drawings, and rendered capable of perfect adjustment to each other, the result being much more satisfactory performance on the part of the loom, diminished wear and tear, and increased durability. In all the working and frictional parts where possible
cast iron has been introduced, its well known resistance to wear rendering it the most suitable material for the purpose. All the other parts of the loom have had a correspondingly increased amount of care and labour bestowed upon them, all contributing to the excellence of the aggregate result. Verily the lot of the modern weaver as compared with that of his predecessors in the days referred to above, so far at least as his machinery goes, is a happy one.

**IMPROVED RING BOBBIN REEL.**

*MAKERS: MR. JOSEPH STUBBS, MILL STREET WORKS, MANCHESTER.*

The introduction of the Ring frame and the various changes made in the methods of spinning during the past few years, have had considerable influence upon the subsidiary processes of winding and reeling. The machinery for these whilst undergoing the natural course of improvement has also been modified to meet the requirements of the alterations in the spinning departments.

The machine illustrated herewith is an improved ring bobbin reel cast in its general structure so as to be more convenient and better adapted for yielding a greater quantity and a better quality of work than in its previous form. The frame is constructed for double 40 hanks 3½ in-gauge. As shown in our illustration one of the new features is that the bobbins are placed in a vertical position in a creel fitted with split wood bushes. These bushes hold the bobbins firmly in their place. The thread passes from them upwards to a perfectly novel tension wire or snarl preventer, another new and important addition, and which is shown inserted in the bar behind the brush. This wire is bent into a peculiar form, and the yarn is conducted through it in a tortuous line, which when seen in plan from above almost describes the form of the letter S. This gives sufficient tension to prevent the formation of snarls in all ordinary twist yarns. As the wires are placed over the tops of the bobbins the yarn is drawn off from the top, a method experience has shown to be the best. The yarn leaving the tension wires passes through the cleaning brush and the guide wires, and upon the reel.

The reel is fitted with drop section and patent gate doing arrangements, as may be seen from our illustration. It is also adapted for seven or more reeling according to requirement, and the change can be made in an instant, by the operative, without the aid of a screw key, or troubling anyone to assist. Since its introduction the improved reel has met with great favour in the trade. All parts are upon the latest and most improved patterns.

We are plesased to compliment this enterprising firm upon the success which has attended them since they opened their new premises in 1893. From that time to the present they have been steadily making additions, and are at present engaged upon an important enhancement which with the previous ones more than doubles the space originally at their service.

**AN IMPROVED UNDERPICK.**

*MAKERS: ROBERT HALL AND SONS LIMITED, BORY.*

For the production of strong fabrics in cotton goods, unions, and linens, the underpick loom remains the favourite. Its advantages for such purposes have long been known, and one may be stated in the fact that it is usually combined with a strong framework, and generally speaking a loom stronger in all its details than the over or sidepick loom which is almost universally accepted as the most suitable for other goods. Yet in an ordinary way the underpick loom impresses one as being unnecessarily heavy and complicated for its requirements, and this conviction has led to numerous attempts to improve it.

One of these, the invention of Messrs. E. and W. A. Rothwell, of Walker, near Bolton, has just been put upon the market by Messrs. Robert Hall and Sons, the well-known loom makers of Bory.

In this improvement the inventors have endeavored to simplify the picking arrangement, and have accomplished their purpose by dispensing with the scroll tumbler staple and the half circle. This has been substituted, as will be seen from our illustrations, by a stiker
Progress of Manufacturing in India.

In the "Statement of the trade of British India with British possessions and foreign countries for the five years 1863-64 to 1877-78," just presented to Parliament, it is said that the value of primary products of British India on its markets for the years 1872-73 was £23,800,000, and for 1873-74 £26,000,000. The cotton industry is the most important of all, and the production of cotton yarn and cloth is increasing rapidly. In 1872-73, the value of cotton yarn and cloth exported from British India was £11,500,000, and in 1873-74 £12,000,000. The production of cotton yarn and cloth in British India is now estimated at about 1,500,000,000 yards per annum.

The Cotton Industries of Havre and Rouen.

The Consular reports just issued state that the imports of cotton into Havre fell off last year 72,000 bales, or over 25 per cent. Of the decreases, 20,000 bales were in United States, and 9,000 bales in Indian cotton. The course of business has greatly changed of late, the middleman or merchant having to a large extent disappeared in this line of business, and much cotton which was formerly imported here on private account and resold to the manufacturers being now purchased direct by the latter and landed at other ports. At Rouen cotton spinners have been active, but they complain of small profits. They still look to their new colonies as important outlets for their manufactured goods, and trust to the general liberal to protect them against foreign competition. The manufacturers here allow that they cannot compete with England for the cheaper, equal, machinery, labor, and freight being, they contend, much higher here, and in addition to these there is the compulsory military service. They have caused their stuffs to be manufactured, both in material and size, according to patterns to which the English have accustomed the natives, and they consider these stuffs much superior to ours, a fact which may in the long run be appreciated by buyers.

Sydney.—A Dresden firm engaged in the chemical trade has been compelled to leave the coal combination or syndicate system, and urges that the exigencies of the trade has shown that "rings" invitably tend to bring about excessive advances of prices, based on over-estimates of the strength of the position, which on the fact results in retaliatory action on the part of consumers, the development of fresh competition, and in the end a break-up of the combination. The usual mode of bargaining as an illustration, the effect having been diminished imports with, nevertheless, increased stocks. As regards the alkanol trade, new manufacturers are already in prospect. The opening of direct steam communication between Germany and India promises an increased supply of dye stuffs. Meanwhile the price of alkanol has been forced up by the higher cost of the raw material. As regards all other items, while the demand increases, prices continue to decline. Loose competition reduces profits to a minimum, and compels producers to be constantly on the lookout for novelties and improved processes of manufacture.

The Textile Ready Reckoner, or Universal Tables for calculating the costs of cotton, woollen, worsted, linen, and silk fabrics. By Emil Stueb. MANCHESTER: George Thomas and Co., 250, Deansgate; Marsden and Co., 253, Textile Market, Strutt-street. This valuable compilation is not, as might be inferred from its title, a directory of warehousemen and drapers only. The following tables show the price of cotton yarn, carded, in the hands of the manufacturer, in the hands of the spinners, in the hands of the knitters, in the hands of the dyers, etc., and the exact cost of manufacturing, and the accuracy of the information that they contain, the figures are all that could be expected.

The Warehousemen and Drapers' Directory: 2 vols, Price 1s 6d. LONDON: W. H. & L. Gardner, Aldersgate-street, E.C.; Manchester: Marsden & Co., 25, Strutt-street. This directory is a useful compilation designed to facilitate the solution of the growingly complex problems that are daily encountered by textile manufacturers in the course of their business, and by the students and manufacturers dealing with the Continent, and whose operations require them to make comparisons between the prices of weights, counts, and measures used in the construction of textile fabrics in France, Germany, and Austria.

It is difficult to explain tabular matter without adding illustrations, and even to enumerate the purposes of such a work as this, which would take up more space than can be allotted to the purpose, as there are thirty-seven. The following headings may serve to indicate their character and use:—1. Weight in grammes of a bank of yarn for English counts: II. Ditto of French (metric) cotton yarn; III. Ditto of English and French: V. Ditto of English and French; VII. Ditto of English and French, with German standard counts and Standard metric counts, and Standard metric and English counts for woolen yarns; VIII. Ditto of English and French, with German standard metric counts, and English inches and centimeters.

The foregoing and following tables up to XVIII. are subdivided into the various calls and articles, and the various counts and sets in different measures; tables XXI. to XXVI. refer to weight calculation, and tables XXVII. to XXIX. to XXI. deal with all calculations in connexion with which XXX. and XXI. may also be consulted. The last tables of groups are subdivided to suit the various needs of the various industries and the various counts of yarns. The tabular matter is copiously illustrated in the second part of the work by numerous examples which amply illustrate the methods of making the various calculations. In addition, there is much curious and interesting matter that the student will find useful in making comparisons and calculations between cloths constructed on bases different from the English one. The work also contains a description of the author's patent universal yarn assorting balance, with the most useful equations in connexion with yarn weighing and the analysis of cloth of yarns that has ever come under our notice. Both books will be sold through the offices of the publishers.
Aegoncor

On Saturday last, the new employee at the Perseverance Mill, Grange-Jane, was found dead in her bedroom. She was 24 years old and had been working at the mill for six months. An inquest was held and the cause of death was determined to be suicide. The family of the deceased have expressed their grief and are seeking legal advice.

Brighton and District.

In this district, nearly all the mills worked the White of Good Friday, and were closed for the holidays from Saturday until Tuesday morning. Many of the operatives did not return to work for the next three days. At several mills, repairs were executed during the stoppage.

Burnley

Woodfield Mill, built by Mr. George Leprich, is partially completed and is being executed for about 1,600 looms, and is now ready for use. A fire has broken out at the extensive woollen works of Mr. Leprich, Lower House Mills, through the breaking of the main steam pipe.

Clayton-le-Moors.

Repairs are going on at present at Wibsey Mill, and time will be required before the mill is ready to run again. It is rumored that the Albert Mill, which has been closed for several months, has been purchased by Messrs. Sunnocks, of Pendle Forest. The mill is capable of running 80,000 looms, and there is a corresponding number of spindles to spin the yarn required.

Dewsbury

Mr. H. F. Mitchell, the new manager of the John Walsingham, and Mr. Robert Newell, wool manufacturer, have been elected members of the Dewsbury Board of Guardians. The government of the Technical School is arranging for the students of the new Wheelwright (Chadley Grammar Schools) to have the use of the laboratories and workshops during the daytime. The new school will not be finished before the summer, and the number of students attending the technical classes is expected to increase. It is reported that the technical schools are being well patronized by the local inhabitants.

Farnworth

The usual Easter holidays from Thursday night to Tuesday morning have been generally adopted in the neighbourhood. Messrs. John Hinde and Sons, spinners and cotton manufacturers, have this week opened the weaving department of their Egerton Mill for an indefinite period of about 30 weeks are expected. Messrs. G. E. Jackson and Co., manufacturers of six months ago, removed from Hope Mill, Willwood, to Lower Mill Street, Barrowhill, and have previously been standing for some eight years or more, have now returned to this week opened for business and are conducting their operations on the same old premises.

Halifax

The students attending the Halifax Technical Institution Cotton Spinning Class will compete for a total of £300 in prizes, with a maximum of £6,000 to be awarded. A test examination is to be held on Saturday, May 4th.

The extensive card manufacturing establishments of Messrs. Walton's, of Denton, near Manchester, has now been transferred to the Halifax firm of Messrs. C. C. Wood and Son, and Greenwood, all arrangements having been completed. It will in future be worked as a "private Limited" by Mr. C. C. Wood, and Mr. J. Greenwood, who are the managing directors.

Heywood

Trade in Heywood is not very brisk, several mills are stopped entirely, and others are working short time, but some are still working full time. Messrs. Richard Kay and Brothers' large and extensive mills are working at full capacity. The same is also the case with Messrs. Norris Brothers. Mr. J. B. Bury's weaving shed in John-street stopped on Friday night, but it is understood that the mill will be opened on Monday.

Huddersfield

There are 300 hours at this shed engaged in weaving cotton, but owing to the number of sheds now present, the number is not at present stopped. It is reported that a firm of manufacturers in the town are about to enlarge one of their weavers, and another contains 600 looms. The majority of the looms at Springfield and Droyden are the work of the firm of Messrs. Ross and Co., Ltd., and has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the two mills of Messrs. William Hargreave and Son's in the Leeds and Little Mill Company. The company have acquired them at an estimated cost of £48,000 for the two mills, the large one containing 30,000 spindles and preparation for same, with the fresh hold, mill, buildings, trade mark, and all appurtenances thereto belong. The company at present own a share capital of £3,000, 500 shares of £1 each, of which 2,900 shares are allotted. At a meeting of the directors held on Saturday last, Mr. Joseph Lord, the managing director, was appointed with the title of the offices of the town, and the town and county is a new society, which will commence operations immediately.

The weavers of Messrs. Walker, Moss and Co., of Oldham, waded upon the masters on Thursday, in reference to the alleged heavy abatements and bad material, which they have been subject to for a few days preceding the present. The standing appears to have arrived at, and all demands are again at work.

Manchester

A new silk manufacturing society is just starting operations at Heywood, on the co-operative system of production which gives bonuses to the members. About £2,000 has been invested in shares, an efficient manager has been engaged, and the directors expect to create a large business with retail co-operative societies.

Oldham and District.

The people of Oldham show no signs of diminishing energy. Mill building is proceeding rapidly on every hand. Mr. Robert Slack is re-opening his Alexandria mills, burnt down a short time since. The cotton trade is not yet non-favourable, and the workmen are employed upon sprinkler production. The Woodstock Cotton Spinning Co. has reported a disaster by fire about last Christmas time, and are making a small profit. The "Black Arrow" is to be repaired, 13 windows square, and at present three stories high, but arrangements are being made to have it ready at any time, and it is expected that it will be re-opened. The "Black Arrow" is to be repaired, 13 windows square, and at present three stories high, but arrangements are being made to have it ready at any time, and it is expected that it will be re-opened.

The company are determined to keep work open next year. The prospects for the unfortunates of Lancashire Manufacturing Company, which have been acquired by the Empire Company, are being got to work as quickly as possible. The outlook for this Company is regarded as very satisfactory. On Easter Sunday several men who were working in the "Empire" at Accrington were seriously injured by the fall of a floor.

Oswestry

The dispute which has been pending for over five weeks at Hipping Hall Mill was amicably arranged last week between the representatives of the firm and Mr. J. Watson, master, secretary and Messrs. Mullin and Kedleworth, respecters of the company. The dispute arose through the firm insisting on the present conditions, and the men refusing to comply. The terms of the agreement are: wages, 10s. 6d. per week, by piece-driving. The wages are nearly ready for payment. The "Lion Spinning Company," at Ludlow Brook, is pushing on the new mill, which is to be roofed. The company are determined to keep work open next year. The prospects for the unfortunates of Lancashire Manufacturing Company, which have been acquired by the Empire Company, are being got to work as quickly as possible. The outlook for this Company is regarded as very satisfactory. On Easter Sunday several men who were working in the "Empire" at Accrington were seriously injured by the fall of a floor.

Preston

The Preston Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company has just declared a dividend of 6d. per share. The company is seriously considering the desire of the shareholders, and is giving the shareholders a dividend of 6d. per share. The company is considering the desirability of increasing the rate of dividend, and is giving the shareholders a dividend of 6d. per share. The company is seriously considering the desire of the shareholders, and is giving the shareholders a dividend of 6d. per share.

Radcliffe

Most of the mills stopped work on Friday night until Monday morning. At Holy Bank Mill some alterations have been made in the machinery. They started all right on work being resumed.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of trade the New Road Mill Company, Radcliffe, have decided to stop their work, and are also considering the possibility of suspending operations. The spinning portion has been taken by Mr. T. Gough, late manager of the Goyder Mill, while the weaving portion has not been let. The wages are coming down very fast, and it is said that they will all soon equal the average.

Stalybridge

Messrs. Sutcliffe and Smith, Britannia Mill, are taking out some of their old looms, and replacing them with new cotton looms. Mr. W. H. Whitaker, of New Lane Mill, has sub-let part of his mill to a weaving contractor and is winding looms with new looms by Hargreaves and Toddy, Burnley.

Stalybridge

In accordance with the resolution of the shareholders of the New Road Manufacturing Company, the mill will cease working until the contractors and others who have looms and yarn will afford a chance of making a profit.
AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

A bagging factory is projected at Jackson, Miss.

Messrs. J. G. Fairbairn & Co., Reading, Pa., are about putting up another to their mill.

A new and improved carpet loom is to be tried in the new carpet mill of Burt Bros., at Warren, Mass.

It is proposed, at Taunton, N. C., to organize a company for the construction of a cotton mill.

A cotton mill, to cost 100,000 dollars, will be built.

An effort is making at Greenwood, S. C., to start a cotton mill enterprise on the co-operative plan.

At Union Springs, Ala., one hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed for a cotton factory.

The new cotton mill, to be erected at once by the Lachin Company at Biddlesford, Md., will run 50,000 spindles.

An effort is to be made to rebuild the Dean Woollen Mills, Newark, Del. They were burned down more than two years ago.

The woolen mill at Gayville, Va., is to be rebuilt and started up with new capital and improved machinery.

At Kesar Falls, Me., it is proposed to put up a woolen mill, and it is believed that it will be exempted from all state duties.

The Arlington Manufacturing Company, Lawrence, Mass., are about to add to the capacity of their weaving room 400 plain looms.

It is intended to re-build at once the Knowles Knitting Mills, Sheffield, Ala., burned during March.

It is proposed to start a knitting mill at Kingston, N. G. L. Harry and John T. Newborn have the matter in hand.

Work on the Edwards Manufacturing Co.'s new cotton mill at Augusta, Me., is being pushed, and it is expected the mill will be in operation by fall.

The excavations for the new 200 feet long mill on the Amoskeag corporation, Manchester, N. H., are being pushed rapidly.

The Columbus Knitting Mill, Columbus, Ga., has been commenced. A capital of 10,000 dollars, the full amount being paid in, the company will manufacture the cheaper grades of hosiery.

Mr. George Woolford, the tan and vat manufacturer, at 2210, North 9th street, Philadelphia, has just erected a new 25,000 square foot tan factory, 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet high.

The Wahoo Manufacturing Company has been organized to operate the cotton mill of the Wicwennaw Manufacturing Company at Newark, N. J., which will be put in operation.

It is stated that subscriptions to the amount of 100,000 dollars for the new cotton mill to be erected by Brownell, Markland and Co., at New Bedford, Mass., have been received.

The Union Shuttle Company, Lawrence, Mass., make a hand-threading shuttle and a corrugated cop-shuttle which are gaining enormous success among American textile mills.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass., is making extensive changes in its ring spinning frames, taking out the Sawyer and putting in the Haskett.

The Booth mills, Lowell, have contracted for the erection of another to their No. 3 mill, to be 26 feet, four stories high. It is to be built on the east of the present wall of the factory, on land reclaimed from the river some three years ago.

The foundation for the new building of Heeding Brothers and Co., the French firm, at Northville, N.Y., is being rapidly made. The building is to be 78-40 feet, 39 stories, with a 12-foot square tower, and will be used for storage and packing.

The Savannah, Ga., cotton mills have been incorporated by Louis M. Warfield, John Plummer, Frederick L. Moore and E. F. Cos. The capital stock is 200,000 dollars with the privilege of increasing to 500,000 dollars.

At South Windham, Maine, the new mill of the Robinson Woolen Company is nearing completion. The building is four stories high, 120 feet by 55 feet, and it will be equipped with the latest improvements in machinery.

In Spartanburg county, South Carolina, there are eight cotton mills in operation or under construction with a total of 120,000 spindles, Clifton leading with 50,000 spindles, which is the largest number of any cotton mill in the South.

The looms and other machinery of J. F. Jones Cutlaca Mills, of Frankford, Philadelphia, are being removed as fast as they can be shipped to Birmingham, Alabama. Charles Plaza, a millwright, has gone South to put up the machinery.

E. E. Bradley has left for a trip on the continent in the interest of Messrs. Atwood and Son, manufacturers of silk machinery, Stonington, Conn. Mr. Bradley will visit England, Italy, Switzerland and France to see all of which places the firm have contracts.

The Pacific Company, Lawrence, will, this season, extend its weft shed toward the east, an addition large enough to contain 300 looms. The new mill will make 2,000 looms in the weft shed and 1,700 in the old mill, besides nearly 3,000 in their worsted mill.

The Russian government is offering lucrative employment to men in the cotton growing districts of the United States. Mr. Freud, the great cotton planter of South Carolina, has been engaged to be the superintendent of a large cotton plantation owned by Russia, and is expected in one of the southern provinces.

The Savannah, Ga., Cotton Mill was burned, April 9th. The fire started in the "male" room, a few minutes after three o'clock, little fire, with a small spindler, and in an hour nothing but the walls of the building were left. The total loss on the building, machinery, and stock was 100,000 dollars; insurance, 40,000 dollars.

The new yarn mill to be built at Atherton, near Lowell, by Thompson and Coburn, is to be organized for fine yarns, principally 20's and 20's. The mill will be managed by H. B. Adams, late superintendent of Charleston cotton mills, Charleston, S. C. Plans for this mill are being made by a mill engineer, Mr. H. Williams, now on the staff of the Atherton Machine Company, which is sufficient guarantee for a well arranged mill.

How the Portuguese Puzzle "Intertwined."—A correspondent says that the ivory merchants in Portugal have organized a new firm, which has devised a complicated system of settling their accounts with the natives which is calculated to increase the sale of their goods. If it were a question of purchasing 50 kilos of ivory, the leader of the company agrees to sell this quantity in exchange for 325 guilders, but the real price of the latter has to be calculated according to the following formula: 325 x 2 x 250 x 1,300 = 325 x 250 x 1,300 x 250 x 1,300, etc.; in other words, the value of 1,600 guilder will have to be paid. The agreement consists of 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, etc., equal payments of such articles as are wanted. The transaction consists of 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, etc., equal payments of such articles as are wanted. The transaction is intended to be carried out by a Portuguese, who has been instructed in the art of making money, and who has been instructed in the art of making money, and who has been instructed in the art of making money.
COTTON

MANCHESTER, April 25th.—The course of the cotton trade during the past three months has been, to some extent, a surprise to many deeply interested in cotton matters and cotton buying tendency. Sales, 13,000 bales, including 1,000 for export. Futures are steady. Delivery April-May and June July 2nd. Contract prices: 61-2f., August-December, 56-64 f.; to 61-94 September-October. One or two houses have taken the new price for spot cotton.—Midland American, 64: fair Egyptian, 65; fair Bollhams, 63-40.

YARNS.—The report for the cotton yarn market, on Tuesday last, after the holidays, with prices unchanged. In the absence, however, of prices from Liverpool, not much confidence was felt on the side of either buyers or sellers as to whatever with the holiday feeling that still lingered upon the cotton market business almost as a matter of common consent was deferred. On the day followed with much the same feelings with which it left off, giving Manchester a bale for bale chance of work. Sellers of American yarns, however, report sustaining fairly good inquiry at current rates. In Egyptian yarns no new feature showed itself. Prices remaining firm with a quiet business. This feeling has remained unchanged at the time of writing.

CLOTHS.—Manufacturers have been placed in an awkward dilemma by the rapid advances that have taken place lately in the prices of yarns. It has been quite impossible to secure any adequate improvements in business, the makers having had to content themselves with asking prices that would adequately protect them against surprises. These, of course, have almost precluded the transaction of business, hence the turnover, and especially just preceding and following the holidays, has been of a very meagre character.

SOURS PRINTS.—During the present Spring season a variety of printed cottons have been sold to drapers by the wholesale houses in Manchester and Liverpool in the principal distributing centres. These houses in business is to study these goods, say that some of the Glasgow printers are now turning out articles in regard to the beauty of colouring and cleanliness of design, being comparison with the work of English producers elsewhere. For printed headkerchiefs the Scotch houses have long enjoyed the highest reputation and notwithstanding have been made by Lancashire firms to secure a portion of this trade, we believe that the Clydesdale folk still control it themselves.

TOOL AND WOOLEEN GOODS.

Belfast, April 22nd.—Although this is the first tool market in the week, there is not, as usual on a Bank holiday, any earnest attempt to do business in any department of the worked trade. The day is regarded as almost a general holiday. The Exchange and some warehouses were open until noon, but after that the block of the factories was deserted and the latter were all closed. Prices were hardly anywheres reported in any department and must be reported as unchanged.

April 27th.—The holidays have naturally interfered with business. Sales are, however, even firmer than before, owing to the difficulty of replacing stocks from the country to advantage. The demand for the former is still rigidly avoided. Rotary tops are firm at late advances. No change in prices of ring with rather stable demand. Yarn spinners are hopeful as to upholding prices.

Lancashire manufacturers receive negative business in almost all branches of the woollen trade, until the closing of the distant and warehouses for the Easter holidays, which in some cases were prolonged until Wednesday morning, and in others until Tuesday. A quiet week to follow, however, is anticipated, as in other parts of the country the holiday last week the intention that many buyers from a distance will not put in an appearance. Prospects for the immediate future are exceedingly cheering as retail dealers have been well cleared out of the heavy stocks which they had purchased for the holiday season, and again in the same market; while stocks in the hands of manufacturers and merchants are lighter than usual, and prices steady. In a short time they will the face of a margin of profit. Shippers have still the system which have now most mills and makers of Army cloths, rugs, and blankets. The holidays are interfering with trade in the Hampstead, Dewsbury, Batley, Morley, and the remainder of the woollen districts, and the trade is not doing next week. Prospects good, both as regards the demand and prices, which are likely to harden in the face of the increasing scarcity of goods available in the mills, and are likely to be shaped by agents without much hesitation. Shipments tell well, as also do carriage, towselling, and other coast goods, for which Manchester has had a fair share of the late business. The shipping trade,
after a long period of inactivity, now is breaking up. As the West Indies and South America are the principal buyers. From Egypt, however, the demand for both linen yarns and linens has been slow for some time, and there seems to be no sign of an early rising. Jute.—Jute is in a depressed condition, neither year nor cloth being in request. The fall last week in prices according to quality is a further indication of the altered business. Buyers are holding off in expectation of a further decline.

DUNDEE TRADE REPORT.

(Taken from our own Correspondent)

TUESDAY, April 24th, 1889.

Some time ago the jute spinners and manufacturers resolved to run their works short time. This was continued for six months, by stopping on the Saturdays. Thenceforth stocks were reduced, prices rose, and full time was again commenced. Prices continued to advance until the ordinary standard—Dundee 10 s., 40 h., rose from 1/3 1/2d. per yard, and other goods in proportion. This sharp advance, as well as a brisk enquiry from all the leading markets, led to the standard goods which had been long sought. Not only so, but a considerable extension of business is reported, and it would appear that the demand for jute goods, large as it has been more than by the strongest trade of late years. Prices have, however, been a good deal modulated, and March, being booming and to-day, Hessians, which were over 2½d., are down a shade under 2d. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that while this is a rise in the standard quality, the real price of the best goods is quite 2½d. more. The best goods indeed to-day command even a greater difference than this, which English buyers will do well to note.

Jute is a large crop, and for all common and medium qualities prices are weak. Jute yarns are also on the quiet market, and common 5 s. 6d. can be bought at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9½d. These yarns sold a few weeks ago at 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 10½d. It is well to note that for yarns of superior quality the difference is 1s. 6½d. rather than usual; but the changes of the market are indicated by the difference in the value of common 8½d. cop.

Jute goods are all quiet. South America, which has been an excellent market, seems for the moment neglected.

Calcutta Hessian has broken the New York market. To-day, therefore, common 40 s. on 50 s., Holland goods, are quoted at 1½d. over 82½d. years ago. Jute fancy goods are in fair demand, Carpets and rugs are wanted for the Spring trade, while twine and burlap are in an entirely business of the Dundee trade are in excess demand. Pax continues to be offered at £3 3s. for Rigga 7½s., according to quality. Pax yarns are quiet, bleachers are holding off, expecting rather lower prices.

Tow yarns are also weak and to effect sales spinners are willing to concede a little in price. Linen is still wanted. Middles are busy in the manufacture of towcloth, table cloths, and the flax and hemp brocades will be well engaged and all the large orders are working. Furthermore is fairly well employed in the Spring trade.

Silk is fairly busy in canvas, and some rags. Spring cottons have enabled manufacturers to fill their order books.

LACE.

NOTTINGHAM, April 24th. —The holidays have, of course, materially interfered with the regular course of business this week. In the lace workshops business has been slackened, and many of the factories are still closed. No fresh orders of importance have been received since last week, and the trade conditions are to be said with regard to the details of the trade. Silk Chantilly lace, mon, and tulle are required for the Summer trade, and there is a fairly sustained demand for silk Mechilis and Canalis. Silk Spanish lace is quiet, but silk goods generally are being bought more freely during the summer.

The plain cotton trade is without much business, but there is now a very fair quantity in the worsted part of the department. Some fair and medium worsteds are on hand for holiday, but the trade cannot be described as healthy. Fine.

The textile industry is being formed in Cornwall and Derbyshire. The production of China silk is now equal to that of India, and the growth of the silk is being encouraged by the Government.

The Mercers' Company has made a grant of 100 guineas to the Fund of the Irish Linen Manufacturers' Association.

Abercrombie and Fitch has now increased its sales in Canada.

Advices from New Orleans, April 15th, say: Planting makes good progress. It is two weeks earlier than last year, and in the southern districts much cotton is already sown in the ground.

The Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have unanimously elected Mr. Jeremiah Garnettcess to be the first of those offices in the company.

The German "Austrian" Chemical Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the past financial year, in accordance with a similar declaration for 1887-88.

The Bayer and Co. Colour Manufacturing Company of Ellerford has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the second financial year, in accordance with a similar declaration for 1887-88.

The New Iron Poles in Carpenters.—Arrangements are in progress for the erection of iron poles on the estates of Ellington, Carpenters. There is every indication of the immense demand in large quantities, and those who have estimated the value of the Patents will be aware that the yield may be made up by the increase in the area under cultivation and the absence of worms.

It is almost certain that immediate attention is devoted to South Africa, that no capitalist should have thought of systematically introducing the wool industry and making it more profitable. A little paper compares the export of wool last year of 50,000,000 pounds, with the export of 2,000,000,000 pounds, and suggests that by proper feeding of the sheep the runs on wool might be doubled. Capitalists, with a liking for South African enterprise of a safe sort, might note this.

The Board of Trade News.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON YARNS.

The following important statement, which shows the rates of customs duty levied in each of the undermentioned countries upon the importation of cotton yarns and thread from the United Kingdom, appears in the new issue of the Board of Trade Journal. Note.—Since the publication of the return relating to foreign import duties (July 4), numerous modifications have been made in the custom tariffs of various foreign countries; these modifications, in so far as regards cotton yarns and threads, have been embodied in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tariff Classification</th>
<th>Duty Equivalent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1d. 1/4d.</td>
<td>1d. 1/4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2d. 1/2d.</td>
<td>2d. 1/2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3d. 1/2d.</td>
<td>3d. 1/2d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>4d. 1/2d.</td>
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DUTIES ON IMPORTED LINEN CLOTH.

Russia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woolen</td>
<td>2d. 1/2d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>3d. 1/2d.</td>
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DUTIES ON IMPORTED LINEN CLOTH.

Canada.

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<th>Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woolen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
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DUTIES ON IMPORTED LINEN CLOTH.

Australia.

<table>
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<td>Woolen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>5d. 1/2d.</td>
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DUTIES ON IMPORTED LINEN CLOTH.

Germany.

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<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>6d. 1/2d.</td>
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### THE TEXTILE MERCURY

#### BELGIUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Kilos</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
<th>Nos.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unbleached or bleached</td>
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<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single or twist</td>
<td>250000 mts. less or less to the half-kilograms</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 250000 mts. to 300000 mts.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 300000 mts. to 350000 mts.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 350000 mts. to 400000 mts.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 400000 mts. to 450000 mts.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 450000 mts. to 500000 mts.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 500000 mts. to 550000 mts.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 550000 mts. to 600000 mts.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 600000 mts.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—Cotton yarns mixed with other materials will be estimated at half the above rates, provided the cotton predominates in weight.

### FRANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Kilos</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
<th>Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single, unbleached</td>
<td>250000 mts. less or less to the half-kilograms</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 250000 mts. to 300000 mts.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 300000 mts. to 350000 mts.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 350000 mts. to 400000 mts.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 400000 mts. to 450000 mts.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 450000 mts. to 500000 mts.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 500000 mts. to 550000 mts.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 550000 mts. to 600000 mts.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 600000 mts.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DITTO, BLEACHED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Kilos</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
<th>Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single, bleached</td>
<td>150000 mts. less or less to the half-kilograms</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 150000 mts. to 200000 mts.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 200000 mts. to 250000 mts.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 250000 mts. to 300000 mts.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 300000 mts. to 350000 mts.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 350000 mts. to 400000 mts.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 400000 mts. to 450000 mts.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 450000 mts. to 500000 mts.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 500000 mts.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DITTO, DYED OR ECLORDED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Kilos</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
<th>Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single or twist</td>
<td>250000 mts. less or less to the half-kilograms</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 250000 mts. to 300000 mts.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>65</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUGGESTION

#### BRITISH COTTON COMPANIES DIVIDENDS

The OXFORD COTTON SIZES COMPANY, Limited, a holding company in the textile industry, has announced a dividend of 5½ per cent. This is a continuation of a policy of progressive dividends, which has been a feature of the company's operations for many years. The dividend represents a return to shareholders of 5½ per cent on their investments, and is in line with the company's sound financial position. The company's share capital is substantial, and its reserves are strong, providing a solid foundation for future growth. This dividend is in addition to the quarterly payment of 2½ per cent, which is a regular feature of the company's policy. The company's strong financial position is a testament to its sound management and strategic planning. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record as of the close of business on the 31st of March, with payment to be made on the 15th of April. Shareholders are advised to ensure that their shares are properly registered to receive their dividends.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Patents.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

The names in italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

Where Complete Specification accompanies Application, the communication is omitted and letter is struck.

1ST APRIL.

5358. WILIAM HENNERY WILLIAMS, The Hawthorns, Newport-road, Stafford. Improvements in the style, construction, and process of manufacturing, using the materials of Woollen, or other substances.

5516. EDWARD TWICKLE, Town Hall Buildings, Halifax. Improvements in mountings and fasteners, for the purpose of securing garments, clothing, or other materials, to the lining of the padding engines.

5541. BENJAMIN CRUFTON STICK and GEORGE BERNBURG, Tower Hall Buildings, Halifax. Improvements in shuttle guards of looms for weaving.

5549. OLIVER INSSL, 28, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. Improved manufacture of green and bluish green colouring matters. (Kakishibu, Mastic, Lecithin, and Cinnabar, Germany.)

5590. EIGHTH, BAYARD F. SLOANE, 18, Buckingham-avenue, Strand, London. Improvements in or relating to the weaving of Turkey carpets and the like, and the mechanism suitable thereto.

5653. HENRY HARRIS, 11, South Smith-street, London. Improvements in or relating to weaving Turkey carpets, and the like, and the mechanism suitable thereto.

5659. GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS, 25, Southampton Buildings, London. Improved twisting machinery for yarn or other vegetable fibres and in apparatus to be used for the purpose.


5749. RICHARD LONDON and JAMES BARNES HOUSE, Sunbridge Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire. Improvements in or relating to weaving or manufacturing, in the construction of shuttle boxes applicable for looms for weaving.

5760. HENRY WILLIAM KIRBY, 97, Harbut-road, London. Improvements in the manufacture of cotton and other good man-made fibres.

5893. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS JOHN SCHOLL, 1, St. James's, Hanover square, London. Manufacture of yarn or other vegetable fibres and in apparatus to be used for the purpose.

5967. JOHN HOWARD SUTTON, 18, St. Anna's, Manchester. Improvements in forming and packing warp and weft yarns.

6052. CHARLES HUNTER, 30, Southampton Buildings, London. Improvements in the manufacture of put up fabrics or apparatus employed therein.

6057. JOHN HOWARD SUTTON, 18, St. Anna's, Manchester. Improvements in forming and packing warp and weft yarns.

6059. EDWARD JESSE, 68, Fleet-street, London. Improvements in the manufacture of yarn or other good man-made fibres.

6061. EDWARD JESSE, 68, Fleet-street, London. Improvements in the manufacture of yarn or other good man-made fibres.

6104. GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS, 25, Southampton Buildings, London. Improvements in the manufacture of wool, flax, or other fibres.

6121. GEORGE SMITH, Town Hall Chambers, Preston. Improvements in or relating to the weaving of woollen and other fibres substances.

6124. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, 3, Smithfield-terrace, New Leeds, Leeds. Improved machinery

Patents.

ADJUDICATIONS.


Receiving Orders.


Buying Out.

Abraham Standifire, Shaw-street, Halifax, cloth finisher.

Walter Brown and Benjamin Burnley, Henry-street, Bailey Carr, Bailey, shuttle makers.

James Cong, Blacker-street, Halifax, slack manufacturer.

PERMANENTS.

Mears and Co., Bradford, wetting-streets, George-street, Liverpool, cotton beaters.

Recycling and Hill, Neal-street, Bradford, dry salters.

Barneshead, Waddington, and Co., Wibsey, near Bradford, woollen goods, and other goods used in connection with the same.

Notices of Dividends.

Joseph Andrew Annsworth, residing at Wesley-place, Ovenden-road, Halifax, Yorkshire, trading as Chemist and Druggist.

*) THE NUMBER OF MANAGING DIRECTORS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN ONE OR MORE THAN THREE. THE FIRST ARE J. L. AND C. P. BUTTERWORTH. BONDS FOR £500, AND C. P. BUTTERWORTH £500. OF A COMPANION

THE NEW STAR SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by Messrs. L. J. Jack and Bills, 18, Graham-street, E.C., with a capital of £10,000 in 10 shares, to acquire an invention for improvements in means of, and apparatus for the treatment of textile fibres for spinning," in respect of which application for a grant of letters patent was made on the 17th January, 1863, and it is required that such patent be granted. Registered without special article of specification, and consequently to regulations of the Act of the Company Act, 1862, applied.

BOWREH COTTON MILOES.

Business has not been paid, amounting to Rs. 30,000, and the concern is free from debt. The net profit for the six months is Rs. 11,000, and, adding Rs. 6,750 brought forward, the amount of capital and profit is Rs. 11,000. On account of the capital of Rs. 10,750, leaving Rs. 1,000, to be carried forward. 

BOWREH COTTON MILLS.

The business has not been paid, amounting to Rs. 30,000, and the concern is free from debt. The net profit for the six months is Rs. 11,000, and, adding Rs. 6,750 brought forward, the amount of capital and profit is Rs. 11,000. On account of the capital of Rs. 10,750, leaving Rs. 1,000, to be carried forward.

6128. W. J. MILES, 71, King-street, Cheshire, E.C., with a capital of £20,000 in 20 shares, to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of a cotton mill, at Jitka, Jita, Jita, and Jita, Jita, in the county of Lancaster. The business of the company shall be conducted by not less than five nor more than nine directors, and the first shall be elected at the first general meeting of shareholders, when their remuneration will be determined.

BRAKEHILL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by J. W. Miles, 71, King-street, Cheshire, E.C., with a capital of £20,000 in 20 shares, to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of a cotton mill, at Jitka, Jita, Jita, and Jita, Jita, in the county of Lancaster. The business of the company shall be conducted by not less than five nor more than nine directors, and the first shall be elected at the first general meeting of shareholders, when their remuneration will be determined.

COTTON MILES IN INDIAN.

S. W. S. M., Ed., 2 April, 1863.

The accounts for the year 1862 show an available balance of Rs. 1,500, which it is proposed to appropriate to the purchase of machinery.

The directors announce that the yarn and cloth are in good demand in the local markets, and that prices are not sufficiently maintained. The preliminary expenses—Rs. 2,376 on a capital of Rs. 2,400—were raised within a month.

BOWREH COTTON MILLS.

The directors have not been paid, amounting to Rs. 30,000, and the concern is free from debt. The net profit for the six months is Rs. 11,000, and, adding Rs. 6,750 brought forward, the amount of capital and profit is Rs. 11,000. On account of the capital of Rs. 10,750, leaving Rs. 1,000, to be carried forward.

LOANS TO COTTON COMPANIES.

A matter of great importance to limited companies has been the Manchester Times Weekly Times been reporting that the old Leeds led by Mr. Justice Denman. Some time ago the Parkside Company (Bryan) intimated to the loanholders that on and after a certain date named the loans would only bear a reduced rate of interest. One at least of these notices, in the face of the money and interest after the rate agreed upon when the deposit was made, and was refused, proceedings were taken against the company, and every effort was made for both sides. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, on the ground that the company had failed to pay the interest. The company, in answer to its notice to reduce, accepting the new terms, the company, it is said, has to be paid in money, and as this was done by Mr. Justice Denman hold that the original agreement as to interest at first been broken, and, therefore, must be adhered to. If the loanholder, on receiving the company's notice, had drawn any interest on the advances paid in connection with the investment, then he would have been a consenting party to the change. It is evident that the character in this case understood the shareholders' and the Parkside directors must feel the responsibility laconically, though a Yorkshireman, though not seriously. Their loss will entitle quite a host of old shareholders, and will show that the loanholders have acted illegally. Already some companies have moved in order to place themselves in a better position.

NEW COMPANIES.

THE WOOL AND COTTON WARE SAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by John G. Cross, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street, West, with a capital of £5,000 in 200 shares, to acquire the invention, the subject of certain provisional protection, granted January 25th, 1862, to Joseph Portella, for an improved method of extracting the grease from, and cleaning and removing the waste from the raw material. The number of directors shall not be less than one nor more than eight. The first are Sir William Call, Bar., and J. D. TAYLOR. Qualification: one share.

BUTTERWORTH BROTHERS (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED.

Registered by Trinders and Co., 47, Cornhill, E.C., with a capital of £15,000 in 500 shares, to acquire the premises and business of Butterworth Brothers, in New Zealand, as soon as shall be agreed, and any stock in trade, goodwill and assets of such business, and certain real estate used in connection with the same. The first subscribers are—Ordinary Shares.

D. Miller, 184, Regent-street, W. 1,500.
J. M. Wright, 4, Russell-road, S.W. 1,500.
Miss M. Butcher, 43, Addison-road, S.W. 1,500.
J. R. Butler, 12, Coleman-street, E.C. 1,500.
C. P. Butcher, 12, Coleman-street, E.C. 1,500.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Andrew Annsworth, residing at Wesley-place, Ovenden-road, Halifax, Yorkshire, trading as Chemist and Druggist.

No dividends.
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

5891. JOHN WALMSLEY, 2, New-street, Huddersfield. Improvements in carding engines for spinning woollen and other similar fibres.


5893. WILLIAM HARD and WILLIAM THOMSON, 34, St. Ann’s-square, Manchester. An improved water balance for feeding water to the steam boilers, and for other purposes.

5894. WILLIAM WHEAT, 30, Allerton-road, Allerton, Yorkshire. Fabric protection.


5896. WILLIAM TURNER, 9, Quality-court, Lon- don. Improvements in the locking mechanism of reel room looms.

5897. ERASMUS HUGHES, 72, St. James’s-street, Bury-

5898. GEORGE HAY, 52, Manchester. Improvements in the machines known as scutters or lap machines, and used in the preparation of cotton and other fibrous materials.

5899. JOHN HOLLINGS, 2, Town Hall Buildings, Halifax. Improvements in the bar of sets, set foundations, and in the means of fastening card dobbling to carding engine frames.


5901. HARRY STANLEY, 39, Manchester. An improved winder of cotton, wool, and other similar fibres.

5902. WILLIAM HARRISON, and WILLIAM HORSEMAN, 4, St. Ann’s-square, Manchester. Improvements in the construction of pick-up machines for knitting.

5903. WILLIAM EDWARD HOPKINSON, 2, New-street, Huddersfield. Improvements in the tongues or pegs of shuttles for weaving.

SPECSIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1st to 13th April (inclusive).

5904. HEPBURN, Knitting machines, 1/4.

5905. HELM & BROAD, Looms, 8d.

5906. THOMPSON (Run), Floor-cloths, 6d.

5907. HOLLAND & HOSKIN, Brambling and twilling looms, 3d.

5908. CRATNELL (Chester), 8d.

5909. BEECH & CLAYTON, Looms, 3d.

5910. LEICESTER (Vale of), 6d.

5911. CROSS & CO., Ring spinning and dobbling machines, 3d.

5912. RICHARDSON & GLASSER, Carding-engines, 6d.

5913. WILLCOCK (Willows & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.), Sewing steam head, 3d.

5914. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spindles, 3d.

5915. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5916. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frames, 6d.

5917. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing frame, 6d.

5918. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5919. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5920. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5921. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5922. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5923. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5924. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5925. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5926. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5927. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5928. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5929. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.

5930. DRAPER & DRAPER, Spinning frame, 6d.

5931. DRAPER & DRAPER, Sewing machine, 6d.
by treatment with caustic soda, and the free amino group is then diazotized and coupled with an amine, phenol, etc. Examples: Dye stuffs are obtained (1) from benzidine, one molecule of a naphthylamine, and two molecules of a naphthyl sulphonate; (2) from benzidine, one molecule of a naphtholamine monosulphonate, and one molecule of a naphthalene sulphonate; (3) from benzidine, two molecules of a naphthylamine, and two molecules of a naphthalene sulphonate; (4) from benzidine and two molecules of a naphtholamine, the product being rendered soluble by sulphation, and then diazotized and combined with two molecules of a naphthalene sulphonate; (5) from mono-acetyl-para-benzenediamine and monooacetyl-dimethyl-ace-benzene are prepared the dye stuff, 2-acetyl-sulpho-ace-benzene-aceto-naphthalene-sulpho-acetyl, and (6) the dye stuff, 2-acetyl-para-benzenesulphonic-aceto-naphthalene-azo-benzene-acetone-benzol. Analogous dyes are prepared from mono-benzene-azo-benzenes, mono-amido-benzenes, naphthalene diamine, benzidine sulphonate, tolidine, tolidine sulphone, diamidophenol ether, diamido stilbene, diamido-fluorene, diamido-benzene, and the sulpho or carbo acids, etc. [484. No Drawings.]


10,490. November 30, 1887. Flyer spindles for roving &c. machines. J. H. Southwood, Bridge-Manye Street Works, Farnworth, near Bolton, Lancashire. England. The flyer consists of a cylinder, a, of any suitable material mounted on the spindle b, in the usual manner, by means of a socket c, and a coupling d, and a key e. The flyer is passed through an opening in the socket c, and then round suitable guide hooks F, G, to the present E. The presser is carried by a rod H kept in place by the spring J, and socket K. Preferably two pressers are used, balance each other; if one only be used the other may be balanced in any convenient manner. In the Specification a flyer is described in which the legs are sold. [484.]


10,585. December 2, 1887. Beating or raising pile fabrics. C. Longbottom, 27, Kirkgate, Bradford, Yorkshire, England. The books refer to the working of the piles during the beating process with or without regard to Biblical or other springs. [485.]

10,586. December 2, 1887. Carding-machines. J. Exton, L hillburn, Westmorland, Ireland. In order that the comb blades A may rotate with greater steadiness and at a higher speed than usual they are provided with sliding pieces G of another section, which operate in corresponding guides B carried by adjustable brackets on the frame. Suitable sliding G of the non-conducting material being inserted between the circles and the sliding piece C. At intervals in the guide or ring G, sockets or sockets E, or sockets containing the end, which is supplied to the sliding parts by means of carriers F, or other suitable shoulder engaging with projections upon the sides of the barrels may be used. To prevent the radiation of heat from the rough M, it is partially enclosed by an extension of the sleeve E. [485.]

10,722. December 6, 1887. Trap twisting frames. J. Fannan, Globe Works, Halifax, Yorkshire, England. The bevel driving wheel is mounted at the lower end of a short vertical shaft, upon which a flanged bearing loosely engages with the upper end of the shaft by means of a clench arrangement. Upon the bearing is pivoted a bell crank lever or crank which engages with projections upon the sides of the bevel wheel. Upon the breakage of the thread the end of the trap wheel is caused to engage with the ball of the bell crank catch, and the latter is disengaged from the bell wheel. The end of the lever is fixed so that the roller when dipped before it has made half a revolution. [485.]

Printed by P. C. B. & A., East Street, Manchester, and published by Manwaring & Co., 45, Street Street, Manchester, Manchester, Thursday, 26th April, 1887. Enwood, Manchester, [486. Hawes, Bury, etc.]