Letters from Readers.

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the opinions of his correspondents.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINES FOR MILLS.

(To the Editor of The Textile Mercury.)

Sir,—Your article on the Triple Expansion Engine for the Sun Mill, Bombay, is of great interest in Dundee. Three of the leading firms here have sent orders for Triple Expansion Engines of the large size. Mechanics and mill-owners are all watching the results.

I should be interested to know the pressure at which these engines of which you speak are to be worked, as well as the size of boilers ordered. No two engineers here agree as to the best type of boilers.

The engines in use in Dundee require to be very strong, quite different from those used in spinning cotton. To indicate say 1,000 horse power, and to do this starting with the load on, requires engines in every way of strength. A further communication on this whole subject would be of interest to the trade here, etc.

Dundee, 15th February.

S. D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. (St. Petersburg, Russia).—We have given you a clue to a maker of the finishing machinery about which you inquire.

D. F. (Vilna).—We have forwarded you the back numbers as requested, and future issues will follow as they appear.

A. L. (Manchester).—So far as we can learn, the machinery your correspondent requires is only made by one firm in this country, and we have accordingly passed your enquiry on to them.

J. H. and Co. (Brighton).—The Bill Association of Great Britain and Ireland have not issued any further report since the one to which you refer.

S. and Co. (Brockley).—The apparatus described are rollers by 25 and 31, 25 and 33, 25 and 34, and 25 and 35, and so on. As regards manufacture, we are not aware that they are made in England.

Miscellaneous.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR COTTON YARNS.

At a meeting of manufacturers, spinners and dyers, and agents, held in the board-room of the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, Mr. James H. Loss in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. That this meeting of manufacturers, spinners, dyers, and agents representing the cotton yarn trade, of this district, is resolved, to associate for the purpose of furthering the interests of the trade, and of Chamber of Commerce, on November 4th, 1883, to form a sectional committee for cotton yarns.

2. That the names of the following gentlemen, being members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and being willing to serve on a Sectional Committee for Cotton Yarns, be submitted to the Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for appointment:—Manchurian Makers:—Gustavus Habin (Stein and Co.); Joseph Liebman (N. P. Nadel and Co.); George Haines (Goldsmith and Haines, and Co.); Oswald Robinson (George Robinson and Co.); S. B. Southward (Giltens and Co.); Thomas Angus (A. W. Smith and Co.); Thomas Hunter (H. G. Johnson and Co.); William H. Locke (A. W. Smith and Co.). Spinning and dyers:—Messrs. J. H. Loss, A. A. Compton and Co., and the following:—Messrs. O. Peokey, E. P. Peokey, and W. S. E. P. Peokey (Keating, Loss, and Co.). Cotton and Co. J. W. Fenning (the E. H. Hard Association).—Harrison (Thomas Hardershaw and Co.); W. Grice (Matthew and Grice); J. H. Shaw, James and Co.; W. H. Holland (W. H. Holland and Co.); J. H. Hutchins (W. J. Hutchins); J. H. Scott (John Scott and Co.).

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.  
Feb. 23, 1892.

A CENSUS OF WAGES.

Nearly four years have passed since the House of Commons ordered that a census of the wages paid in the cotton industry. The Committee was of opinion that a census of the wages paid in the cotton trade over those paid in the woolen and worsted trades is not very great. The figures given may be summarized as follows:

Weekly wages.

Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Linen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Lads and boys</th>
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<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
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The inferior wages paid to workers in the linen trade is due to geographical differences, that industry being carried on chiefly in Ireland and Scotland; and even in England it is mainly located in the country districts, where smaller wages are paid than in the great manufacturing centres. But between Scotland and Ireland there is a distinct difference, wages in the former being nearly 25 per cent. higher than in Ulster. In the woolen trade Ireland, again, pays the lowest wages. These striking differences Mr. Gibson does not explain further than by saying that the scales of wages are generally due to "local conditions."

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

COTTON SHIRTINGS.

(Continued from Page 14.)

Design No. 125 on 10 shafts 32 ends draft 32 to the round, 70 reed 2 in a dent 20's twist and 52 picks per inch of 1/2's width; warp any dark shade, weft white or light tints, or the warp of light tints and weft a good contrast, in fact white and warp may be varied at will so long as the contrast is kept up between them, this design like No. 1 could be made suitable for fancy vellum dressings, dressing. There is an old saying that "all designs are good if the cloth can be sold," there are plenty of cloths which will not suit any designs. No 1 and 2 will be found useful in any material.
WOBBLED COATINGS AND TROUSSEURS.

Makers of these cloths are now inquiring what is to be the place of the broad figured twills of various types, which have been the fashionable make for so long. We can only be guided in our choice as those by past experience, which should now tell us that before long these cloths will be a thing of the past, and that fabrics of very different characteristics will take their place. Many will remember the decay of the fine black cloth trade of Leeds and district; they will remember previously the large orders often more easily obtained than executed. In fact, it was a trade which brought wealth to a greater or less extent, to all engaged in it, and then, in a comparatively short time, a total collapse of the trade took place, not for no reason, but apparently for ever, and the beautiful cloths produced therein and sold at a guinea a yard, are now things of the past. The decline of this trade may, no doubt, be attributed to the introduction into the market of entirely new cloths at a comparatively cheaper rate, thus offering a two-fold advantage. It seems to us that in certain ways the circumstances of the black cloth trade and the worsted twills are alike. The broad, twilled worsted usually made in either solid or mixture yarns has every bit as decided characteristics as the fine black cloth; thus let these cloths become "old fashioned," and they will will be out of use very quickly, simply because of the decisive style. Manufacturers may, therefore, be on the look out for the advent of their successors. After running to one extreme, human nature turns and runs to the other very often; so we may foresee, to a certain extent, the tendency of the times.

Since colour has been of comparatively small account in worsteds during the "twill" period, we may expect it to be of greater account in the future; but it must be remembered that the ingenuity displayed in the production of these twills will necessitate the exhibition of like ingenuity in the application of colour to weaves, &c., for broad twills of colour and weave, small weaves, effects coloured with aesthetic shades, and large effects developed in small weaves, and exceeding in seeming shades, and tints, should claim first consideration.

Design 55 is furnished as a simple illustration of the foregoing, and is a very chaste design which will result:—

**Warp.**
2 threads 2/40's neutral mid green.
3 2/40's neutral pink brown.
4 2/40's neutral mid green.
5 2/40's neutral pink brown.
6 2/40's neutral mid green.
7 2/40's neutral pink brown.
8 2/40's neutral mid green.
9 2/40's pink brown.
10 18's seed 4's.
Wp t.
All 20's neutral blue or green, or checked with both.
72 picks per inch.

Design 56 will be the most effective pattern made to the following particulars:—

**Warp.**
16 threads 2/50's neutral olive.
2 2/50's black and white twist.
3 2/50's neutral madder and white twist.
17's seed 4's.
Wp t.
16 picks 25's neutral dark olive.
9 2/50's olive and yellow twist.
14 25's neutral light olive.
25 picks per inch.

The two threads of black and white, and two picks olive and yellow, need not be introduced at the beginnings of the stripes forming the twills, but may also be varied in width, thus forming an enlarged pattern.

Design 47 & 48 will also give excellent effects either made with warp and weft of different colours, or colour introduced in either stripes or check form. The colouring should be neutral broadly applied: thus two or three fairly distinct colours in the warp, with a weft all one colour will prove effective.

Design 49 is furnished as a small fancy twill for application to the worsted serge at present so much in demand. It consists simply of two

Design 45.

Design 46.

Design 47.

Design 48.