The Textile Mercury.

Improved Vertical Cotton Press.

Messrs. John Heatherington and Sons, Yelken Works, Manchester.

In the issue of The Textile Mercury of December 1st last, we gave an extract from the diary of John Henry Mawes, fifth Duke of Rutland, describing the willingness of cotton as witnessed by him on a visit to a Manchester cotton mill in 1796, when "doing" the then fashionable tour of his own country. The process consisted of beating the cotton hones by willow wands or cane, the better holding a cane in each hand. The progress made in cotton opening machinery has been very great. In the same year that his lordship visited Lancashire, Mr. Soundglass, of...
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The textile industry, all self-contained or otherwise, according to requirement. The one illustrated here is the single, self-contained output, the elevation and plan being shown in figs. 1 and 2, and a section of the grid in fig. 3. It is unusual, "self-contained," because it is supplied with a water seal, which is added to the framing from which it is drawn. The strip plows and forcs are arranged to be placed at any angle to the requirement of the driving shaft. This enables the necessary fitting up extra shaffter, which is a great improvement.

The speed at which the single output is constructed to work are—One shaft, 500 revolutions per minute; boiler, 1,000 tiffs; fan, 990 tiffs. As the speed of the production obtained is 16,000 lb. per week of 33 hours.

The extensive practice of the makers lends them to recommend their sweepers using Newcott engines, a double machine, in connection with which they have introduced a patented arrangement of pipes, and by means of a trap door, a few inches above the usual level, the attendants will be able to pass the cotton through one or both the hoppers as may be desirable according to the class or quality of the cotton in use.

The merits of this machine in several arrangements and combinations will be obvious from the above description, while other information will be supplied by the makers upon application at the above address.

The "Barnes-Jones" Steam Motor.—An addition to the description is that Mr. Alexander Young, of New York, has adopted the "Barnes-Jones" steam motor, patented in the United States. The motor works without waste of steam, and by the advantage of a condenser, operation of low price and, it is claimed, requires less fuel and water than any steam motor. The capacity consists of four, for the same size as the normal, and the fact that almost any kind of pressure can be used in the furnace, has already enabled several special orders for the motor, to be filled in France and other countries being able twice or three times as far as in England. The firing up need not be done otherwise than once an hour, and it is impossible for the boiler to explode, as when the steam is up to the proper pressure, the air door shut of the furnace is closed, and the return air pipe is extended a piston nose and comes the door, and air being thus admitted into the furnace. The door remains its position automatically, and the steam pressure its normal condition. The governor and valve only permit steam to be used in exact proportion to the requirements. The reduced steam is condensed by a surface condenser and immediately pumped into the boiler, causing an invariable water level, which is maintained by the addition of about two quarts per horse power per day. It is admitted by engines that this reducing of condensed steam into the boiler effects considerable economy in fuel, and by the absence of having the life of the boiler is considerably prolonged. It is found by actual test of one of the engines in driving the electric light in the shops of Messrs. W. H. Bailey and Co., that a 2-hp. steam working from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m., and driving 42 station-candle power lamps, for with poles, requires starting with 500 feet. This is supplemented by the provision for storing 2000, 3000, and 3000, or a total of 13,012. With the cost of fuel at 54 per 100, this gives an expenditure of about 15 per hour. The light itself is of almost perfect steadiness.

Nine undertakers who hold the positions of undertakers were appointed by the Audit Board of the Audiencia de Victoria, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Undertaking Company, which has been in operation since the last year, and the other to consolidate the law relating to Undertakers, which is to come into force on the 1st March. The former act, so far as known, is known as the "Trade Marks Act of 1861." and provides that every person who designs any trade mark or sells any goods with a legal trade mark or false trade description shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding 600, or both imprisonment or fine and the forfeiture of every article bearing the false mark or description. The Patent Act, 1861, repeals all previous acts bearing on the subject of patents, and in the main adopts the principal provisions of the English Act, 1864. The removal fees on patents are reduced, so that only two applications during the life of the patent is to be made.

A meeting of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday. Mr. James Leask was elected the chair, and, upon the motion of Mr. G. J. I. Hoffman, Mr. J. H. McNair and Mr. W. P. Arneil, Mr. J. J. J. Parsons, and Mr. W. P. Arnold, were elected to fill the places on the Council vacated by the deaths of Mr. John Bottoms and Mr. J. J. W. He was elected president for the ensuing term. The President, having taken the chair, thanked the members of the Council for the honours done them in electing him to the presidential chair. He then delivered the presidential address. Later on, Mr. T. E. Edmiston said it might be set interest on members of the Council to know that his firm had received a telegram saying that money from Brazil was associated with others, but to send the goods under the Portuguese flag.