Machinery and Appliances.

**DOUBLE LIFT JACQUARD.**

Mr. James McMurdo, Miles Platting, Manchester.

A few weeks ago, in an article on the Jacquard, we gave an illustration of a single lift 600's machine, showing the very perfect form and high degree of excellence to which the improvements that have been made at various times have carried Jacquard's ingenious idea. This week we have pleasure in presenting another illustration of the same maker's work in a double-lift 600's machine. For certain classes of work the double-lift Jacquard possesses advantages that cannot be obtained from the single-lift, and is therefore preferred, where other circumstances suit, because it will also do all classes of work that can be made on the single-lift. The machine, as we illustrate it, is generally used for weaving all classes of goods to the manufacture of which it forms such an important adjunct, including silk fabrics. It is capable of being worked at any speed required, but there is in every machine a maximum rate which cannot be economically passed, and if we may draw an inference from the general practice, we may say that it has not been found economical to work looms having Jacquards attached at more than 100 picks per minute. The best service is got out of both loom and jacquard at this rate. To suit the purchaser, the cylinder motion may be arranged to work either on the horizontal or sliding principle, or the swing motion.

We have carefully inspected Mr. McMurdo's make of machines on several occasions, both remote and recent, and have always found everything to commend in the matter of quality of material and excellence of workmanship. Purchasers will be furnished with prices and all other particulars on application to the maker at the above address.

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**DOUBLE LIFT 400'S JACQUARD MACHINE, ONE CYLINDER, SWING MOTION.**

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Mr. G. Jenner, British Consul at Rostov Arys, writes—A concession has actually been obtained by financiers for starting a company, with a Government guarantee on the capital invested, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen stuffs. For the purpose of the factory cotton weavers will have to be reassured as it has been abandoned as unprofitable.

The United States woolen manufacturers are crying out against the imitation of their designs by German manufacturers. The journal in which this accusation is brought gives the names of three or four American manufacturers whose rights are said to be infringed. We may, however, point out that the United States manufacturer is one of the most active in copying the trade marks of English manufacturers, the designs of our lace and carpet firms, and the patterns of textiles.