

Letters from our 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 given out orders for Triple Expansion Engines of the large size. Mechanics and mill-owners are all watching the results.

It would be interesting to know the pressure at which these engines of which you speak are to be wrought, as well as the type 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 extra strength. A further communication on this whole subject would be of interest to the trade here.—Yours, etc. S. D.

Dundee, 18th February.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. C. (St. Petersburg, Russia).—We have given your name to a maker of the finishing machinery about which you enquire.
- D. F. (Vienna).—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 German correspondents require, is only made by one firm in this country, and we have accordingly passed your enquiry on to them.
- J. B. and Co. (London).—The Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland have not issued any further report since the one to which you refer.
- S. and Co. (Stockport).—The appliances described are made by M. F. Mennecke, 23, Rue Baudin, Paris. We are not aware that they are made in England.

Miscellaneous.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE FOR COTTON YARNS.

At a meeting of merchants, spinners and doublers, and agents, held in the Board-room of the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, Mr. James H. Lees in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That this meeting of merchants, spinners, doublers, and agents representing the cotton yarn trade of this district deem it advisable, in accordance with the special resolutions passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on November 4th, 1889, 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:—Merchants: Messrs. Gustav Behrens (Sir Jacob Behrens and Sons), Edward Lazarus (S. L. Behrens and Co.), Joseph Lieben (N. P. Nathan's Sons), George Hahlo (Goldschmidt, Hahlo, and Co.) Oswald Robinson (George Robinson and Co.), H. S. Southward (Galbraith and Co.), Theo. Souvazoglu (Theo. Souvazoglu's Sons), J. A. Beith (Beith, Stevenson, and Co.), W. E. Darrington (George Fraser, Sons, and Co.), S. Baerlein (Baerlein and Co.), William Fischbach (Julius Liepman and Co.). Spinners and doublers: Messrs. G. H. Lees (A. A. Crompton and Co., Limited), William O. Pooley (Charles Pooley), W. R. Sidebottom (Kershaw, Lees, and Co.), A. W. Pemberton (hon. sec., Extra Hard Association). — Harrison (Thomas Houldsworth and Co.), W. Grierson (Mattison and Grierson), J. B. Oliver (Shaw, Jardine, and Co.), W. H. Holland (W. Holland and Sons), J. R. Hutchinson, (W. J. Hutchinson), J. W. Scott (John

Haslam and Co., Limited), Albert Simpson (Preston), Christian Koek (Dukinfield). Yarn agents: Messrs. J. E. Lawton (J. E. Lawton and Co.), James Boyd (James Boyd and Sons), Fred Ross (Malcolm Ross and Co.), W. C. Daggatt (Robert Robson), James Hooton (John Mann and Co.), J. C. Longson. 3. That, subject to the appointment of the Board of such sectional committee, it is resolved that—(a) The chairman be Mr. Gustav Behrens; (b) the deputy chairman be Mr. W. O. Pooley; (c) the hon. sec. be Mr. A. W. Pemberton.

(TO THE EDITOR OF *The Textile Mercury*.)

SIR,—The formation of the first sectional committee of the Chamber under the new rule seems to confirm the allegations that have sometimes been made—that the producing element in the Chamber, representing British capital and labour employed in the creation of wealth, is swamped and outvoted by the trading element, representing only the traffic in created wealth. Of the 29 members of this first sectional committee 17 are traders and only 12 are producers. Of the 17 traders nearly one-half are obviously as much interested in the sale of foreign goods in our Lome market as in the sale of British goods in foreign markets, and the remainder would not, it may reasonably be assumed, refuse a commission or a profit on the sale of foreign goods. This circumstance seems to reinforce the growing belief that a chamber of industry, as contradistinguished from, but not opposed to chambers of commerce, is a desideratum in Great Britain.—Yours, etc., ALFRED MORRIS.

Royal Exchange, February 19th.

A CENSUS OF WAGES.

Nearly four years have passed since the House of Commons ordered the collection of statistics relating to labour, and only now is the first instalment of the Census of Wages ready for presentation, while the complete results will not be known for months to come. Mr. Giffen's present report to the Board of trade gives the returns for the textile trades, and it shows that the workers in cotton are the best paid, and those in linen the worst; but the superiority of wages in the cotton trade over those paid in the woollen and worsted trades is not very great. The figures given may be summarised as follows:—

	Weekly wages					
	Cotton.		Woollen.		Worsted. Linen	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Men	25	3	23	2	23	4
Lads and boys..	9	4	8	6	6	6
Women	15	3	13	3	11	11
Girls	6	10	7	5	6	2

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; while 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 woollen trade Ireland, again, pays the lowest wages. These striking differences Mr. Giffen does not explain further than by saying that the differences in the scales of wages are generally due to "local conditions."

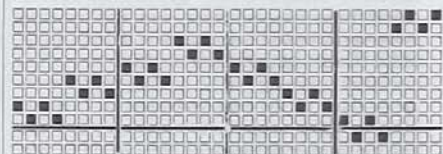
Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

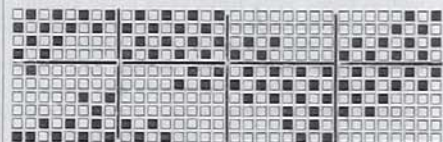
COTTON SHIRTINGS.

(Continued from Page 115.)

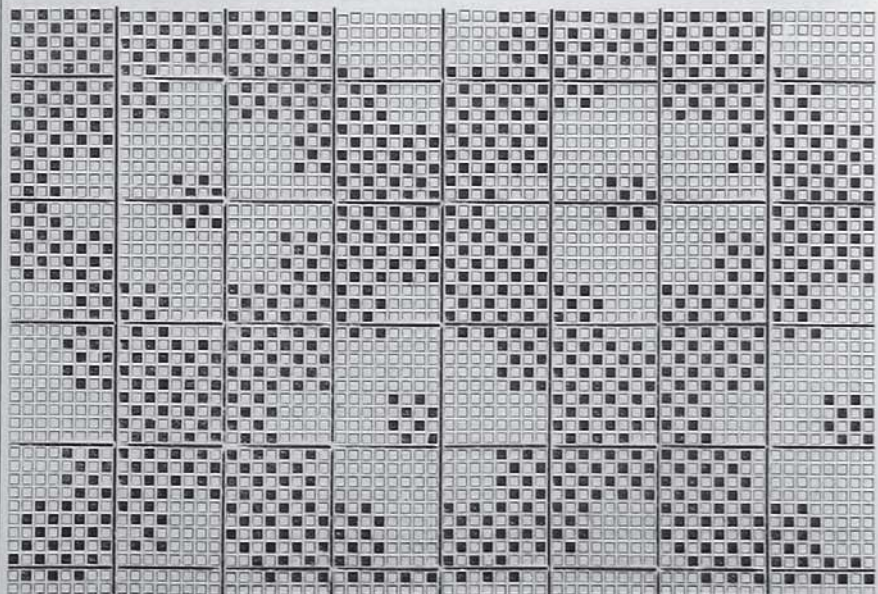
Design No. 2 is on 10 shafts 32 ends draft 32 to the round, 70 reed 2 in a dent 20's twist and 52 picks per inch of 12's weft; warp any dark shade, weft white or light tints, or the warp of light tints and weft a good contrast, in fact weft and warp may be varied at will so long as the contrast is kept up between them, this design like No. 1 could be made suitable for fancy vestings, dressings, etc. There is an old saying that "all designs are good if the cloth can be found to suit them," but there are plenty of cloths which will not suit any designs. No 1 and 2 will be found useful in any material.



No. 2 DRAFT.



No. 2 PEGGING PLAN.



No. 2.

WORSTED COATINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

Makers of these cloths are now inquiring what is to take 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 such cases as these 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 an industry 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 a time, 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 cheap price, 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 pass out of use very quickly, simply because of the decisive style. Manufacturers may, therefore, well 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 foretell, 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 the twills will necessitate the exhibition of like ingenuity in the application of colour to weave, &c. Effects of colour and weave, small weave effects coloured with æsthetic shades, and large effects developed in small weaves, and exceedingly neutral shades and tints, should claim first consideration.

Design 45 is furnished as a simple illustration of this. Made to the following particulars a very chaste design will result:—

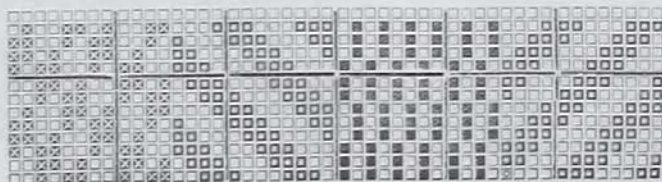
- Warp.*
 2 threads 2/40's neutral mid green,
 2 " 2/40's neutral pink brown,
 4 " 2/40's neutral mid green,
 2 " 2/40's neutral pink brown,
 2 " 2/40's neutral mid green,
 12 " 2/40's neutral mid blue,
 12 " 2/40's neutral mid green,
 12 " 2/40's neutral mid blue.
 18's reed 4's.

Weft.
 All 20's neutral blue or green, or checked with both.
 72 picks per inch.

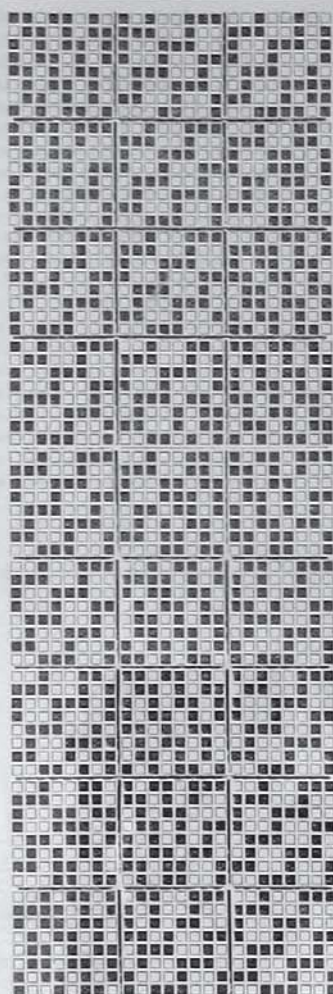
Design 46 will give a neat yet effective pattern made to the following particulars:—

- Warp.*
 16 threads 2/50's neutral olive,
 2 " 2/50's black and white twist,
 14 " 2/50's neutral maroon and white twist.
 17's reed 4's.
- Weft.*
 16 picks 25's neutral dark olive,
 2 " 2/50's olive and yellow twist,
 14 " 25's neutral light olive.
 68 picks per inch.

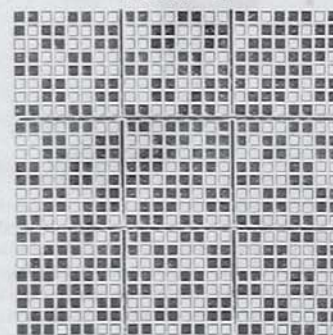
The two threads of black and white, and two picks olive and yellow, need not be introduced at every check. The stripes forming the check may also be varied in width, thus forming an enlarged pattern.



DESIGN 45.



DESIGN 48.



DESIGN 49.

Designs 47 & 48 will also give excellent effects either made with warp and weft of different colours, or colour introduced in either stripe 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 serges at present so much in demand. It consists simply of two

twill running across the piece, with the hopsack or mat weave introduced in between in order to give a flatter effect than the twill portion.

This class of fabric should be set open and milled up in the stocks as much as possible, as this tends to give them their rough characteristic.

WOOLLENS.

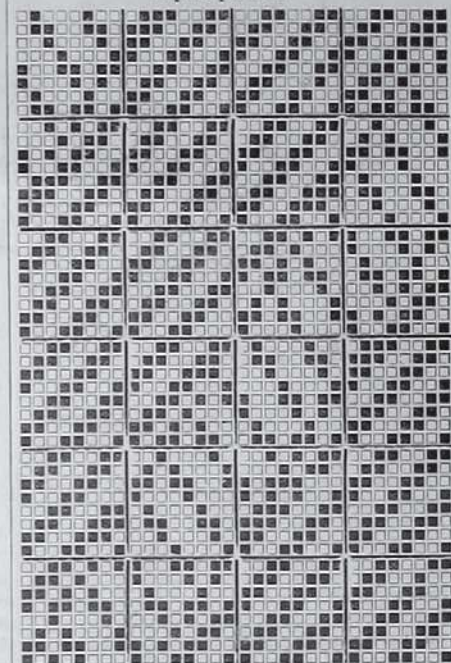
Designs 47 & 48 will prove useful and characteristic twills for fine woollen goods. Design 47 consists essentially of the 2 and 2 twill and a 4 and 2 effect, the latter effect running at a different angle than the 2 and 2 effect, thus producing more variety. Design 48 consists of the twill hopsack and 5 end corkscrew make, and here, as in the previous example, the angles of the two twills are different.

The following will yield good results in both plans:—

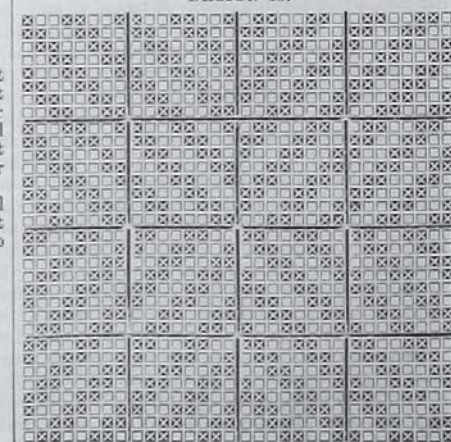
- Warp.*
 All 36 sk. dark blue.
 12's reed 4's.
- Weft.*
 All 36 sk. olive.
 48 picks per inch.

For Design 47 the following is suitable:—

- Warp.*
 16 threads 36 sk. fawn,
 4 " 36 sk. dark brown.
 12's reed 4's.
- Weft.*
 16 threads 36 sk. dark brown,
 1 " 36 sk. light blue,
 7 " 36 sk. white.
 48 picks per inch.



DESIGN 46.



DESIGN 47.