

other forms of instruction which may for the time being be sanctioned by that Department by a minute laid before Parliament, and made on the representation of a local authority that such a form of instruction is required by the circumstances of its district.

The expression "manual instruction" shall mean instruction in the use of tools and modelling in clay, wood, or other material.

6.—This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

7.—This Act may be cited as the Technical Instruction Act, 1889.

The Australian colonies are remarkably slow in adopting the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, and the Colonial Office does not appear to be very energetic in urging them on. So long as a number of the export markets will not adopt the principle of the Act its value to our export trade is practically nil.

Machinery and Appliances.

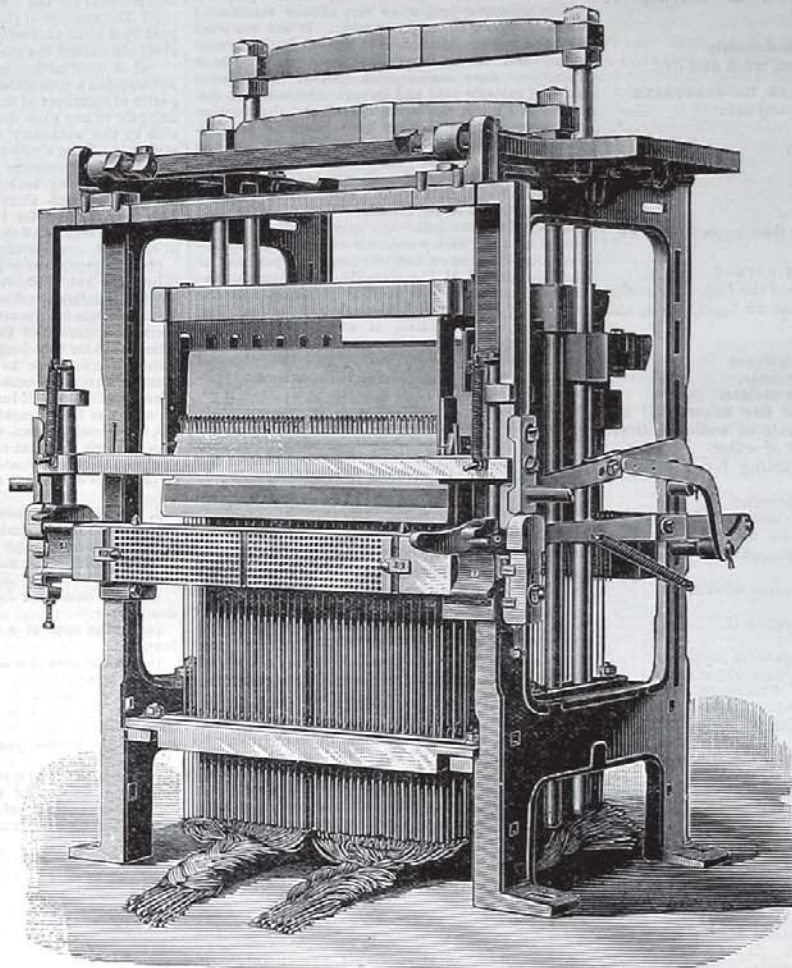
DOUBLE LIFT JACQUARD.

MR. JAMES MCMURDO, MILES PLATTING,
MANCHESTER.

A few weeks ago, in an article on the Jacquard, we gave an illustration of a single lift 600s machine, as 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

may say that it has not been found economical to work looms having Jacquards attached at more than 180 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.



DOUBLE-LIFT 400S JACQUARD MACHINE, ONE CYLINDER, SWING MOTION.—MR. JAMES MCMURDO, MANCHESTER.

Mr. G. Jenner, British Consul at Buenos Ayres, 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 woollen stuffs. For the purpose of the factory cotton culture will have to be resumed after it has been abandoned as unprofitable.

The United States tool makers 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 hat makers, the designs of our lace and carpet firms, and the patterns of textile wares.

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 well be economically passed, and if we may draw an inference from the general practice, we

The Royal Privileged Woollen Factory at Paratchin, Servia, has eighty looms. The finer cloth produced is of good quality, but it is found impossible to make it at a price to compete with the cheaper, but inferior, Austrian stuffs. The enterprise owes its continued existence to the contracts for soldiers' clothing and rugs secured to it by agreement with the Servian Government.

A consular report says:—Fewer cotton looms are imported into Russia, as they are made in various parts of Russia, and even by cotton mill companies themselves, who get castings made and finished, and put them together in their mechanical shops, but these, I am informed, are as costly as if supplied direct from England. Those made in the Lodz district are not so well turned out, but are cheaper than the English.