

buildings for textile establishments. When the intricacy and diversity of textile machinery are considered, the four hours per week will by no means be found a liberal allowance.

TEXTILE LEGISLATION.

The two hours per week for the period of six months, devoted to the study of textile legislation, cover: (a) Study of most important laws governing the German industry in general; (b) laws bearing particularly upon the textile industry; (c) relations of employer and employee, Sunday labor; (d) industrial supervision, industrial courts; invalid, accident, and age insurance; (e) regulations governing the erection of boilers and other machinery, the employment of safety devices; (f) laws for the protection of workmen.

SHOPWORK.

The nineteen hours per week for the period of six months devoted to shopwork cover: (a) The erection and cleaning of textile machinery; (b) removal and grinding of carders; (c) methods of mixing, willowing, and oiling of fibres; (d) practical work on running machinery; (e) work in chemical laboratory, study and analysis of materials used in textile industry, oils, melting and glueing substances, water, dyes, soaps, etc.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR WEAVING.

This department of the school concerns itself mainly with the weaving of woolen fabrics, the study of cottons and silks being but incidental to the former. The course in weaving offers a complete and independent study of the subject, but as a special feature of the organization of this department, two other half-yearly courses are associated with the course in weaving proper, namely, the manufacturing and finishing course, and the designing course. These are added for special advanced work for weavers, and must not be confounded with the regular department for finishing, as the curriculum of the two courses in finishing are entirely independent. Moreover, any of the three associated courses in the department for weaving may be taken independently of the other courses. But since the logical order of the courses is: (a) Weaving proper; (b) manufacturing and finishing; (c) designing, the regulations of the schools require those who desire to enter Course 2 or 3 to produce evidence of scholarship qualifications equivalent to the completion of the preceding course or courses.

CURRICULUM IN WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

The subject and hours of study in the weaving course are as follows:

Subject.	Hours per week.
Bindungslehre (Kompositionslehre)	24
Theory of plain and pattern weaving	
Musterausnehmen (Dekompositionslehre)	
Study of looms and practical work	12
Raw materials and spinning	2
Professional arithmetic	4
Textile legislation	2
Total hours per week	44

With the aid of the detailed exposition of the various subjects of instruction made in treating the department for spinning it will be unnecessary to explain the scope of any of the subjects given above, as they can readily be interpreted as they stand. The thoroughness and scope of treatment are quite the same in the three other departments as in the case of the spinning course. The class in professional arithmetic,

for example, instead of concerning itself with computations involved in the spinning industry, devotes itself to calculations incidental to the weaving industry. The fundamentals of the various branches are obviously identical for all of the four departments. These being taught, the specialized studies begin.

ASSOCIATED COURSE IN MANUFACTURE AND FINISHING.

As appears from this title, this course supplements the general course in weaving in affording an opportunity for the acquisition of more detailed knowledge of weaving machinery and of the process of cloth manufacture. The following is the curriculum for the course:

Subject.	Hours per week.
General and special engineering	8
Calculation and manufacture of samples	6
Chemistry and dyeing	4
Finishing (very thorough course)	8
Practical work in weaving, dyeing, finishing	18
Total hours per week	44

ASSOCIATED COURSE IN DESIGNING.

This is the second associated course for more advanced study for weavers, and, like the preceding course, occupies six months. Its curriculum is as follows:

Subject.	Hours per week.
Draughting and execution of samples	38
Development of patterns	
Theory and application of patterning	
Bookkeeping and arithmetic	4
Study of dyes	2
Total hours per week	44

—Textile Recorder.

WEST OF ENGLAND WOOL TRADE.

J. MACKIE, IN TEXTILE RECORDER.

The past year has been an exceptionally trying one to West of England woolen manufacturers; in fact, to makers of the finer classes of goods throughout the country. It is said by many whose opinions should carry weight with them, that it has been the worst year in the history of the West of England trade. Certainly manufacturers have had more than ordinary obstacles to face in their endeavors to carry on their businesses at a profit; in fact, it has been quite a difficult matter to keep going at all, even at prices which are a fraction below cost.

A good many manufacturers would, no doubt, be glad to feel that they had only held their own during this period of depression just past, for it is safe to say that very few have been able even to do this, and many have experienced the disappointment of a loss on the year's trading, after having worked exceedingly hard, and, perhaps, worried harder, to keep their looms running and their staffs employed. It is enough to dishearten any business man to find at the end of the year that he has neither been remunerated for his efforts, nor for the capital he has employed in his business. This, however, has been no exception among West of England manufacturers during 1903.

The year 1902 was not a good year, and the past year was undoubtedly handicapped to a great extent in following