This meanwhile is removed from the comb box and is properly prepared by a knife, falling into receiving cases below. The dressed wool is laid so as to overlap the last layer, others continuous layers is formed, which is carried forward by rollers. Finally, deliver a beautiful milk-white roll, into its receptacle.

This combing wool must have been present to the inmates of the apotrites when he wrote, "his head this hair, who shall like as white as snow,... referring it to wool in this day of preparation. To beauty a dignity of the hair appear, who white contain one of their allegories, into the warp, cast a glance, their proclaims, upon every page of the Bible, that 'the God will instruct him to observe.' If is that the art of combing is said to have been invented in the second century, by one Bussay Blaise, the patron of the worsted trade; but the comb, which made "red-hot," thereafter measurements of the misunderstanding, may have been an improvement, effected by a good hand upon better methods of preparation.

The combing is followed by the process of drawing. The object of which is to make operations pretty much the same, to press several dividers into one, to draw this on out until it is considerably thinner than either of the others which it is bound. Half a dozen frames make "a set of drawing" half a dozen, a set of frames. This process differs from the drawing in that the wood is loosely wound upon spindles instead of being delivered into a receiving can. 3 or 5 of the &quot;drawing frames" the room is in fact a lower kind of spinning.
The operations of these cheap frames, the original chain is doubled many times, indeed it is calculated that some quarter of a million doublings take place before the work is finally spun. Every doubling not only doubles the tension each several jobs, but it tends to distribute the ends over the fabric. So that, finally, it is very unlikely that two ends should fall together; indeed, the impossible that they should -- an arrangement upon which the strength of the yarn depends. The principle of all these machines is pretty much the same: a pair of rollers revolving slowly press the several chains into one, which a second pair of rollers, revolving on a set of spindles, moving at a much quicker rate, draw out or detension in proportion to the speed with which they work.

The processes of spinning, weaving, and fulling, as common to all textile manufacturing, need not now be dwelt upon, while the drawing, or drawing-off, is too complex a matter to be lightly touched upon. The spinning, in particular, is a continuation of the doubling process. The yarn is known as 80s, 60s, 10s, 4, even according to 60 or 10s, and as open or spun. The 40s and 60s yarn is exceedingly fine, not practical, there is little demand for it; 80s is largely used, being employed in ordinary and coarse fabrics. Much of this yarn is exported, though not half as much now as in the happier days of the Bradford trade. The doubling is done to an orderly wind to enable the operation of packing; yarn intended for exportation is spun upon spindles shaped paper cases, which are removed from the frames as they wind.
packed in large craters, now up and now down, between ends as readily as compactness as the cells with a honeycomb; and what bulk is finally reduced to measure a heavy press. Nothing indeed strikes a visitor more than the extreme neatness, order, and promptitude, of all the arrangements in a mill.

In order to see the double-axis process by which the silk is manufactured, one must have climbed up, as we are taken through one immense room after another, along its length, past the spinning, drawing, or reeling frames, arranged in parallel file, each frame being attended by women or girls, while a few men, or youths stand about—such as overothers. The noise is deafening; though no doubt it gets used to it, just as one might learn to sleep with open windows in the one corner of a room.

The noise of the water fell behind the house, entirely different as are the arrangements belonging to the reeling. The men of mechanics, the roar of a cataract are not unlike in Thunenese. This pleasant Chin appeared to us as peculiarly unpleasant circumstance connected with factory labors. The women and girls stand in their units; it is true, but in the ship. Women; the girls who attend to the spinning frames have worn nothing, not even make walk about a great deal from spindle to spindle, their business being to piece anything, threads which, once in the long frames containing 120 or more spindles, run into machine, wound degree of chain upon the attention of the spinners, but they
loath to quit at last, as if their work did not
offend them.
The spinners are, perhaps, a more intelligent,
skilled class of operatives than the weavers.
They earn higher wages. The mechanical
shoulder planes from edge to edge of the warp,
between the raised and depressed threads without
any aid from them; although they usually
handle the part of the loom which precedes the
newspaper thread close to the back, that is, on the
loom, was an excess of femininity, nor
necessary part of their work. The value of
the cloth depends, however, a good deal on
the weaver, whose business it is to see
that roughness, length, or other imperfect
qualities do not harm the finished product.

Many of these children appeared to be employed
as supplementary hands, required only
when any yarn needed to be replenished
with material, or in the intervals, free to
with each other.

It must be borne in mind that what is
pleasant today with good air how may
become insupportably fatigue before
the end of a day; so can only say that there
was no apparent hardship in factory labor, as
was truly pleasant to the 1200 persons em-
ployed in a manner so little laborious
circumstances yet much general
comfort; the rooms were in no case more
than pleasantly warm, although there had been
very little ventilated. Exposed was to air
also for from the heavy walls, through and
through with a factory. The labor is not exacting, and
monitorians, is not considered every day.
The operatives have a fairly healthy, well-drilled aspect, which compares favorably with the hands of the large Lancashire cotton mills. Yet there is a high rate of mortality in the factory districts, especially amongst infants and all women, a circumstance which is not surprising when we learn that mothers leave their babies at birth or even a week old, to resume work at the mills. The families of the operatives may be conveniently divided into two classes, those in which the mother and baby must work, other in which the stay-at-home is the housewife. The latter class of men enjoy a good deal of rough comfort, living in well-built cottages with two or three bedrooms and two or three kept for the use of relatives. Substantially furnished, the better ones are renovuated from some other part of the district. The family treasures are kept in the children. The children are tenderly cared for, but at nine or ten they may go to the mills and help their parents. The habit of early independence thus acquired eventually dispels the family life. They don't work. As a result, the parents are forced to seek outside help to aid them in the government of the children.

When the mother goes out to work, we may look for the worst side of family life, but in these cases the evils are simply those common to all. People in a factory do not belong necessarily to the laborers in a factory. The prevalent occupation is well paid, well clothed and well housed. This is a house of this von, the purchaser.
Nearing put onto a building socially, hence he
took self respect which comes of personal possession.
If we were observers of the middle class.
Owing to the early part of the last century.
Considered that the quality of "democratic in-
dependence" is perhaps their least lovely
trait; but it is tempered by a humbleness
which produces rough courtesy; by a strong
instinctive love of fair play, some capacity
to see both sides of a question, and also, by the
power of being grateful. Therefore, unfortunately
very lightly any service done them.
During the distress which has visited the town
through the bad trade of the last few years. It
necessitates changed a new temper, patient endur-
readiness to bear privation, but to do any extra
work at any wages. While the depression
was at its worst, the corporation made effort
to provide work for the men; a group of
respectable citizens might be seen deny
the work of navies in a petition of today
will be seen. faces to be in their famished
faces given employment out of their work.

Getting aside times exceptional
distress, the condition of this working class
generally in Bradford is not without its
ameliorations, foremost amongst these
is the all but universal Saturday half holiday.
Indeed the Bradford folk men very
efficiently beautiful romantic
half a dryer lovely spot in the less solitary
wildness, wooded dale a breezy on one
wished.
within a quarter of an hour's railway journey.

There are half-day excursions which the railway companies provide for most summer Saturdays, such as the three days of Pekin, Crontons, Thirsk, York, and

Imlades, Malham Cove & Gendal Scar.

Ingleborough Caves, half a dozen miles of

attractive, each place on a wonderful

travels for lengths of England other.

The railway platforms are a goodly place

on their weekly field days; hundreds of

families, babies all, crowd into the carriages

take all the squeezing, pushing and excellent

jokes, keeping a sound of good humour

kindly helpfulness, all they return triumph

and enough with mounted walking schoolboys,

but full of the two-fold refreshment of par


take my impressions. In need, prices

joke, away from any popular resort

because it is the people's holiday; the place

will be crowded no doubt, but with self

Anmorey, civil, quite well-controlled

crowd, with spirits notebook pleasure

taking its own.

So are the communities after Sunday lead.

The mind to the functions as a class. The

"Will",joys from an important element

in most congregations, while the Sunday

Schools have large Select Classes of young

men, women—often full of shrine for

the best things, most pleasant, satisfying.

There is no doubt that the Select Classes

finds
find much intellectual pleasure received from the culture in their Sunday associations, as is proved by the fact that attendance at Sunday School is continued even during married life in most manufacturing towns. The congregational singing at the Sunday is a real delight. People blessed with fine voices, whether with or without some degree of musical training, the Bradford Mills close at 5:30 P.M. Scripture operative a pray evening is spent in pleasure looking on upon personal improvement for which many opportunities are put in their way. Elementary instruction is well provided for. Besides, there are evening classes for Art, Science, Mathematics, Languages, all well taught and attended by working people. We have only seen
notices on some past illustrations of the habits of the united operatives in Bradford. The town has its public library, established under the recent act which contains over 27,000 volumes as well supplied with the public journals. 900 readers in the United Room a reading room in an ordinary weekly average, 1,600 of these being women. That is to say, upward of 2,500 persons, on an average, read in the rooms in a single day, besides those of over 900 borrowers take books to their homes. These numbers very fairly represent the "reading public" amongst the laboring classes. An excellent subscription libraries are supported by the town.

Charlotte H. Rider.
A Morning in a Bradford Woollen Factory

Bradford lies in an elbow of the Aire Valley, as known as Bradford Vale, within quite an amphitheatre of hills, rather. The heart of the town is in the valley, while the suburban part some of the principal streets climb the slopes of the hills.

It is entirely a manufacturing town, from anyone looking hillside one may reckon its many factory chimney-pots, given from such a point. From this vantage point, the buildings show mainly from behind a cloudy curtain, general. But having said this it has to be said that the word of Bradford which, for a manufacturing centre, is fairly attractive and pleasant as a place of residence. It is seldom that the fine air of the moors is perceptibly emitted by the heavy factory odours; most of the mills are in quarters little frequented by the general passers-by, so that the main thoroughfares are simply streets of good shops, while Manningham and Horton, the two suburbs in whose handsome villas the manufacturers and merchants live, are all excellently placed both as regards effect and conditions of health. Manningham, in particular, has a really fine situation, commanding an open Thornton valley on the hills or the foothills. It is true these last are bare enough, but a hill is a hill, or a green slope is pleasant.