

verting the top (or the comber's produce) into the finished hank or yarn. The yarn then passes to the weaving-room where it is woven into fabrics of various degrees of fineness and even durability, according to the precise value or capabilities of the yarn. The average work of an alpaca weaver will be about three pieces per week, each piece consisting of forty yards; in the inferior sorts four, or even more pieces may be woven by a good hand at the loom.

“The goods are then examined by the taker-in (as he is technically called), for the purpose of ascertaining if the piece has any defects from the carelessness of the weaver. This is preparatory to its being folded up into what are called pieces, for sale or transmission to the dyer. The goods are generally sold to the merchant, who sends them either to the dyer or the finisher, or both. White cloths go to the dyer to receive colours; the self colours are given to the finisher, who puts them through several processes, such as steaming, singeing, crabbing, dyeing, pressing, &c., thus improving the glossy appearance of the piece, and preventing the shrinking of the cloth. When returned to the merchant, the goods so finished, are measured, made up, and folded in paper, ready for delivering to the draper.”

Formerly, the worsted trade in Bradford and neighbourhood was confined to camlets, russets,

serges, jammies, calimancoes, ect., woven by the hand-loom, the weavers doing the work at their own homes. Go where you would about Bradford, even to the confines of Lancashire, and ask the weaver who he or she worked for, and the answer was sure to be, “Richard Fawcett” or “Jonathan Akroyd.” Now, all this is changed, and all the work is done in factories or mills. Instead of the worsted manufacture now being confined to these coarse fabrics, it embraces at the present day, lastings, crapes, orleans, casinetts, twills, French figures, Parisians, damasks, camlets, merinoes, challis, mousseline-de-laine, cobourgs, paramattas, shalloons, duroys, taminets, khybereens, poplins, bombazines, figured satteens, cubicas, fancy waist-coatings, robes for ladies' dresses, and last, but not least, mohairs, and figured and embroidered alpacas. Nearly all these fabrics and some others not mentioned are manufactured here, and in the new mill which has since been erected on a strip of land lying between the canal and the river, and which is connected with the larger works by an iron bridge spanning the canal.

But when the works were finished and opened, much still remained to be done in furtherance of the original designs of the noble owner and his architects. Houses must be erected for the accommodation of the 4,000 workpeople who were thus drawn together. Churches and chapels were

needed for public worship; washhouses for the promotion of cleanliness; schools for the education of the children; almshouses and an infirmary for the use of the aged and the poor; a club and institute for the purpose of literary culture and recreation; and a public park for out-door games, amusements, and other exercises. The town was first pushed forward, and at the present time of writing there are twenty-one Streets, four Places, besides the principle thoroughfares, Victoria Road, Albert Road, Albert Terrace and Gordon Terrace, and containing 775 houses, besides the 45 almshouses; in all 820 dwellings. These contained at the census taken on the first of April, 1871, four thousand, three hundred and eighty-nine (4389) persons, thus; 2,003 males, and 2,386 females. And be it remembered that all this has been accomplished in the short space of twenty years.

NAMES OF THE STREETS, AND NO. OF HOUSES IN EACH.

Victoria Road lies North to South.....	36
Albert " " 	39
Albert Terrace lies East to West 	24
Gordon " " 	12
Titus Street " 	61
Caroline Street " 	50
William Henry Street lies North to South	22
George Street "	76
Amelia " "	22
Edward " "	22
Fanny " "	27

Herbert Street lies North to South	28
Whitlam " "	44
Mary " "	44
Helen " "	44
Ada " "	44
Higher School Street, East to West....	6
Lower " "	7
Constance Street "	32
Shirley " "	32
Katherine " "	14
Myrtle Place "	4
Daisy " "	5
Fern " "	4
Harold " "	6
Jane Street "	23
Dove " "	24
Lockwood Street "	10
Mawson " "	10

DWELLINGS:

At the Stables.....	2
Park Lodge.....	1
Garden Lodge.....	1
At the Works.....	1
At the Infirmary.....	1
At the Club and Institute.....	1

— 7

a. r. p.

Area of Mills, Warehouses, Stables, Dining Hall, Dyehouse, and Gashouse	9	1	27
Cottages	25	2	37
Park	14	0	0

TOTAL..... 49 0 24

These houses are fitted up with all the modern appliances of comfort, are well ventilated, and have all back yards well flagged and walled in.

Some of them have small plots of ground for a garden in front of them, and in summer present a cheerful and rural appearance with their borders of plants and flower beds.

Of the social and moral condition of the inhabitants of Saltaire something may be said here, and I must say that I have never seen its superior in either. There are certainly some improvident families who never better their condition because they never attempt it, but there are such in every place. Those who are industrious and economical have their reward in well-furnished and well appointed homes; and I know several who with their weekly earnings have bought or built cottage property, and regularly collect their rents in adjacent places. Sir Titus has, and wisely too, forbidden all beershops, so that the old debasing "Tom and Jerry Law" has always been inoperative in Saltaire, and much of its comfort and happiness may safely be ascribed to this very wise decision.

In the years 1858-9, Sir Titus caused a beautiful new CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH to be erected at his sole expense on a piece of land situate between the railway and the canal, and in front of the office of the works. This Church forms a picturesque object as seen either down the valley of the Aire, or from any of the surrounding hills, and like the other buildings in Saltaire, is in the

Italian style of architecture. This place of worship was opened on the 13th of April, 1859. The Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., of Bradford, and the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, were the first to officiate at the morning service; and the latter preached the first sermon, the subject being, "Christ, the Head of the Church." The Rev. Samuel Martin, of London, preached in the evening of the same day. The services were conducted in accordance with the simple forms of the Independent body in such matters.

For the following architectural description of this Church building I am indebted to the *Bradford Observer* of the above date:—

"The entrance consists of a peripteral temple of Corinthian columns raised above the ground by a continual circle of six steps. The cellar forms the vestibule to the Church; above this is a pedestal broken by eight boldly carved trusses which is crowned by a circular monopteral story decorated with eight columns, and terminating in a cupola. The spaces between the latter columns are filled with elaborate castings, which when bronzed and parcel gilt will produce a rich and novel effect. The Church is surrounded by pilasters, and crowned with an entablature in the same enriched character as the entrance portico. The whole exterior of the edifice is executed in masonry of the finest kind, and reflects great credit upon Messrs.