worsted, &c., is £870,000; and that of silk is £241,000. To produce these goods it is probable that 4,584,000 lbs. of raw cotton wool, value £153,000, are used; and 140,000 lbs. of raw silk, value £91,000; also 6,318,000 lbs. of English wool, value £316,000. The total original value of the materials used is therefore £560,000, which, it appears, becomes of the ultimate cost value of £1,991,000 in this manufacture."

In the various processes of the hosiery trade there are employed the following number of persons:—

In cotton spinning, doubling, &c., 3,000; worsted carding, spinning, &c., 2,500; silk winding, throwing, &c., 1,000	6,500
In making stockings, 13,000 men, 10,000 women, and 10,000 youths; and women and children in seaming, winding, &c., 27,000 .	60,000
In embroidering, mending, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, putting up, &c., probably about .	6,500
Total persons employed	73,000

The capital employed in the various branches of the trade may be thus estimated, taking the machinery and frames at neither their original cost nor actual selling price, but at their working value, and the stocks of hosiery on an avarage of years:—The fixed capital in mills and machinery for preparing cotton is estimated at £140,000, thus apportioned: cotton £70,000; worsted, &c., £52,000; silk, £18,000; the capital sunk in frames is £245,000; making a total of £385,000. Floating capital in spinning wool and yarn in process and stock is about £270,000. Capital in narrow cotton frames, £62,000; wide, £60,000; narrow worsted frames, £76,000; wide, £11,000; silk frames, £36,000; making a total of fixed capital in frames of £245,000. Floating capital in making hose, in spinning, &c., £1,050,000.

The following statement, it is believed, presents a sufficiently accurate approximation to the annual amount in quantity and value of the goods manufactured in this trade to answer all practical purposes. Each narrow cotton frame produces about forty dozen of hose a year, if

of woman's size; wide cotton frames, 300; narrow worsted, 75; wide worsted, 150; and silk, 30. There are 33,000 frames, making 3,510,000 dozen stockings, consuming 8,137,000 lbs. of cotton, worsted, and silk yarn, valued at £814,000; wages for making, £948,000; finishing, £229,000; making in all £1,991,000.

According to the above estimate of the total value of the stocking manufacture in 1833 (£1,991,000), it would not give more than 2s. 6d. for the average expenditure on stockings of each individual of the then existing inhabitants of Great Britain. There can, however, be little doubt that this sum is decidedly under the mark, and its insufficiency will appear more striking when it is recollected that a large portion of the hosiery whose value is included in the above estimate does not consist of stockings, but of woollen and cotton shirts and drawers, gloves, mitts, night-caps, shawls, &c. Perhaps we shall not be far wrong in estimating the total average expenditure per individual of the population of Great Britain on stockings and other articles of hosiery, at 4s. each; which, taking the population at 18,500,000, would give £3,700,000 for the total value of the manufacture. And this estimate, we incline to think, will be pretty near the mark.

BARBARA UTTMAN.

About the year 1564 the mines of Saxony, which employed a very large number of workpeople, became less productive than they had been formerly, and, as a necessary result, a large number of miners were thrown out of work.

Among the workmen employed was one Christopher Uttman, and he had married early in life, and loved his Barbara with all his heart. And Barbara was a woman to be loved. It was a hard thing for him to tell her of his dismissal, and of the trouble that might come of it, and he lingered awhile before he entered his home. Barbara was watching for him at the window, and a child—a little Barbara—sat at her feet, with a cat that was quite one of the family; and when Barbara saw her husband, she called

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