manufacturers, Mr. Felkin stated that the frames were rarely the property of the workmen, but belonged either to the hosiers or to a class of middlemen, who let them to the operatives. Foreign competition has had little effect upon this branch of industry, for the amount of the exportation of hosiery has never been important. There were only 147,507 dozens exported in 1843, and that was nearly double the amount of the preceding year. Mr. Felkin then referred to some diagrams exhibited in the Section, to explain the nature of working the frames; the operation is one of considerable toil, but does not for ordinary goods require much skill and training; the employment is injurious to the sight. It is for the most part a domestic branch of industry, and has no connexion with the factory system. The total number of frames in the three midland counties is 39,442 employed and 4,298 unemployed. There are 1,572 frames in the rest of England, 265 in Ireland, and 2,605 in Scotland; and taking the whole of Great Britain there are 42,632 employed and 5,830 unemployed, (many of the latter, however, being under repair,) making a total of 48,482 frames available for the machinery of the trade. The earnings of the frame work knitters are subject to heavy deductions, for the rent of frames and other incidents, which frequently reduce the net earnings to a most miserable sum. The earnings, clear of shop deductions and expenses, range generally from 4s. 6d. to 7s. per week, and in some places, where cotton-hose is chiefly made, wages are even lower than the above minimum. Many cases of hardship from excessive frame rent were recorded; and it deserves to be remarked, that frames are not perishable articles, many of those now in use having been manufactured in the reign of Queen Anne. The general condition of the frame-work knitters is described as very deplorable; they work generally from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and their net earnings are generally inadequate to procure subsistence for themselves and their families. The ultimate results of the hosiery trade are to turn imported raw materials and those of home-growth of the collective value of 705,900*l.* into the selling value of 2,562,713*l.* There are manufactured annually 84,000 dozen of silk stockings and socks, 2,164,000 cotton, and 1,770,000 of worsted. Including gloves and other hosiery products, the annual production is 5,705,600 dozen, which would not give more than one pair of stockings and one pair of gloves for each inhabitant of Britain.

Ibid.

On a Method of Electrotypes, by which the Deposition on Minute Objects is easily accomplished. By L. B. IBBETSON.

From the difficulties which arose from the application of plumbago, in the ordinary manner, a portion of the plumbago was united with a solution of phosphorus in oil, and the article to be electrotyped immersed in it. It thus became covered with a coating, on which the metal was deposited in a beautiful and uniform manner. Such specimens of cactuses thus covered with metal were exhibited.

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