The Textile Mercury:
A Representative Weekly Journal for Spinners, Manufacturers, Machinists, Bleachers, Colourists, and Merchants, in all Branches of the Textile Industries.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1890.

The Textile Mercury.


NEW YORK (U.S.A.) OFFICE: 109, Duane Street, NEW YORK CITY

BY MRS. ROSE. REPRESENTATIVE.

Editorial Notices.

Articles, Correspondence, Letters, News, Views and Opinions, on all matters of industry and interest bearing upon the Textile Industry, both at home and abroad, are solicited. Correspondence should be as brief as possible, on one side only of the paper, and must be addressed to the Editor, with their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Where permission to publish is obtained, no insertions will be made. No responsibility will be assumed for the loss or damage of letters or books, or for the non-delivery of communications. Materials cannot be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps. These names will not be published unless otherwise stated.

Advertisements in this journal must be submitted with a remittance of the amount due together with one copy of the issue in which the same is to be inserted. Correspondence and insertions are liable to be rejected at the Editor's discretion.

Current Topics.

WHICH IS ENGLAND'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY?

It has long been thought that agriculture was the greatest of English industries, and looked at from some points such is undoubtedly the case. At the latest census, however, it was shown that as far as the number of people were concerned, it had to take a second place, the figures revealing the startling fact that the employment of workers from the land to the manufacturing towns had been so large as to turn the scale in favour of the textile industries. The continued and increasing adverse circumstances of agriculture during the decade which closes in a few days will no doubt have led to the continuance of this movement, and the extent thereof will no doubt be shown by the figures of the forthcoming census, for which preparations are now being made. If this be the case it will be obvious that the united textile industries of the country will far outweigh in importance and ownership the employment of the people than of any other. The perception of this truth ought to make the textile industries much more self-respecting than they have been, and by the union of their influence, thus combined, from others. The future will need all their combined influence and power to protect them from the aggressions which reckless and ignorant men seem determined to make.

The General Weaving List.

We regret to learn that the Operative's Association has rejected the new weaving list upon which so much time and labour have been spent. We understand that at a meeting held on Saturday last at Roy's the question was finally brought forward at a general meeting of representatives from the various weaving districts. It was debated for four or five hours, and then adjourned until Sunday morning. In the resumed debate, another four or five hours were consumed, when the question was put to the vote, the division. We believe, was given in favour and against 500 to 300. It is a result which is deeply to be regretted, and, most of all, in the interests of the operatives themselves. It was brought about apparently by a foolish misapprehension of the real object of the draft of the new list. They have foolishly concluded that it was an opportunity not to be missed for securing a general advance of wages, and for this impression they are indebted to Mr. Luke Parfitt, one of their Preston officials, who has led the opposition. Should the list fail to stand the ground it will have the effect of excluding every weaving district from the ad-

Publishers' Notices.

All communications to the Editorial departments should reach the office, 32, St. Martin's Street, Manchester, early in the week in order to receive attention in the main issue.

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THE LINEN INDUSTRY IN AUSTRIA.

Flax growing, with its domestic manufacture, has been languishing in Austria for some time, and has declined so far as to convince observers that its extinction is not far distant. But the handful of manufacturers who still resist its encroachments on modern lines. Recognising the true conditions, the Vienna Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung, expressing a desire to see the industry once more in a flourishing condition in Austria, recommends a move in the proper direction that the agricultural societies should unite in forming con
derations which, with the assistance of experts, should adopt measures for bringing the advantages of modern invention to bear upon the flax industry. The paper goes on to say that although the days of domestic weaving and splitting of flax are past, yet the loss may be replaced by preparing the raw material so as to fit it for the mechanical process, as well as by adopting more scientific methods of cultivation than those hitherto in vogue, so as to obviate the necessity of drawing from foreign sources the necessary growing flax. It would devolve upon the confederations to instruct farmers as to the best methods of cultivation and preparation of the material, which would then (as in Belgium) be sold, and in exchange such quantities of linen would be obtained as would suffice for domestic purposes. If these similar steps were taken, says the paper, the result would be a gradual revival of the Austrian flax industry. Undoubtedly there is some good sense in these remarks of our Vienna contemporaries, but so far as one great reformation has been made in linen, it is almost universal, but the greater suitability of cotton for this purpose as well as its greater cheapness has caused the displacement of the former fibre. Linen now holds its own only by the excellence of its qualities for household purposes, as in table and tray cloths, sericetts, &c. For bed wear it has disappeared, and very properly so. We doubt whether by any steps that can be easily taken or that are likely to be tried, it will be possible to rejuvenate the flax industry of Austria.

PERUVIAN COTTON.

Peruvian cotton is as well known articles in Liverpool; they consist mainly of two varieties, native and exotic. The latter is grown from seed introduced from the cotton states of the United States, and yields what are known in the market as the smooth cottons. The native variety is the product of the Gossypium Peruvianum, a perennial shrub growing from 10 to 15 ft. high, found in the tropical countries of South America, and most abundantly in the coast districts. It flowers and bears fruit for several years, though most abundantly and of the best quality in the second, third, and fourth years of growth. The cotton yielded by this plant is long-stapled, brawny, and strong, and excellently suitable for many purposes of manufacture. The great difficulty in Peru, as in most South American countries, in the way of getting increased supplies of the material, lies in the scarcity of labour. After the abolition of slavery in 1845 efforts were made to increase the export of the cotton in its natural products, but only a limited success attended chiefly on this account. Labour was drawn to
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some extent from Chili, but mainly from China. Both a market which leads men to become an oppressor, and which seems ingrained in the descendants of the Spaniards in America, led them to treat the Chiloe Indian immigrants with such barbarity, and to permit the trade on the coast practised by foreign settlers and managers of Peru- vian plantations, that the Chinese Government have prohibited emigration to Peru. Notwithstanding the comparatively low prices that have prevailed during the past few years, cotton is extensively used in the departments of Piura and Ica, and in the neighbourhood of Huacho, in the northern districts of the department of Lima. That from Piura and Ica is the better, being suitable for mixture with woolen fabrics, being long in staple and of excellent quality. The major part of the production and export is the province of the department of Piura, where the output might each year be much more and more developed did not the plantations on the higher lands suffer from drought, and the lower levels from high water. The class of cotton is the true plant, with perennial stalk, the plantations only requiring to be renewed after a lapse of several years, and sooner or later to be placed to the propagation. The amount exported in the year 1869 was 1,983,989 kilos. (2,000,000 lb.)

FAILURE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The anti-tariff element in the United States is making a good deal of capital out of recent failures there. The panic of late has been visible in local directions, but presently more conspicuously than in the misfortunes that has befallen Mr. E. H. Amundson, whose bankruptcy is the latest in a series of similar misfortunes which the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of $100,000, of which $50,000 was paid up. The bankruptcies are Edward H. Amundson, Charles H. Amundson, and S. A. Clark. Since these various changes have been made in stockholders, and at the time of the assignment, the stock was held by four persons, E. H. Amundson holding 80 per cent of it, and Mr. Edward H. Amundson's affairs would be of little interest to us did we not happen to be aware that he is the president of that fighting protectionist body known as the American Protective Association, which more than any other organization has been a powerful aid to the framers and backers of the McKinley Bill. His downfall, therefore, is a heavy blow to the Protectionists, as the powers he can exert in furthering the principles he so forcibly pushes in is now more or less completely carted away by recent events. We have no reason to draw from Mr. Amundson's a bankruptcy. Knowing him personally, we may, however, be permitted to suggest that he has been too fond of working for the good of others to enable him to do justice to himself. For the rest we will let others speak. Thus the Boston Journal of Commerce says—

"The individual assignment of Mr. E. H. Amundson, of Amundson & Smith, of New York, to his partner, Mr. Albert D. Smith, is more than a personal disaster. The bankruptcy of Mr. Amundson has not only for years been one of the irritants of Protection against the foreign bales of Free Traders, but in every large-minded public movement for the gain of American commerce, the principle of domestic morality, the encouragement of better business methods, his name has always been in the forefront. This personal assignment is directly carried out by Mr. Amundson's personal example of the Minneapolis paper, and is indirectly a result of a failure drawn on political rather than on economic lines. The high tariff on the raw material has hampered the trade more than the exposed competitive duty has helped them, and the attempted remedy by the rebate, increase of the duties on goods, though without any diminution of the duty on/Home imports of wool, too late to prevent a personal embarrassment which is a misfortune to the entire community."

ARTICLES.

A VOICE FROM BRADFORD.

We have numerous occasions drawn attention to the manner in which English commerce and industry is affected, to its serious enervating effects on the fiscal legislation of foreign countries. Russia, Germany, France, and Italy during the past few years appear to have been animated by the desire to hamper the trade of this country and restrict it to the smallest dimensions. No sooner has one advance been made in their tariffs, than after seeing that the commerce of England with them has not been destroyed, preparations have been commenced for making another. The greatest offender in this respect in the United States, the country in which the "golden rule" is less regarded than in any other nation in the world, and in which the tradesmen and concentrated development of selfishness in its worst aspects is hurrying it at express speed to economic, industrial, and commercial confusion. The embảled license given to the worst sentiments of human nature in that country is laying the foundations of a catastrophe compared with which the Civil War will probably prove an insignificant event. And of all the countries in the world the United States has the least occasion to adopt a policy of this kind. The extent of its territory, its richness in everything that constitutes the elements of national prosperity, and the desire of the people, surplus those of the old world many fold. Yet, content with this, the leading manufacturing industries, which are concentrated and can easily coincide, have banded themselves closely together to rob without compensation the larger and more important agricultural and commercial interests. This has been accomplished by the imposition of a series of tariff laws, each heavier than the preceding one, until the whole fabric of protection seems about to collapse in ruins. And no true prosperity can be enjoyed until this has ceased. The boasted freedom and liberty enjoyed under its political institutions are a delusion and a snare, for, when the party in office has been utterly routed at the polls by the agricultural interests, and is disregarded, disregarded, office, pay, and power remain in its hands for a couple of years. Knowing how everybody does the antecedents of this party, it is impossible that it will avail itself of this to commit all the depredation upon the public interest of which it is capable. To believe otherwise is to believe that vipers would and suddenly transform themselves into angels of light. There is no need to wonder that Mr. Haymond, the Railway King, should be making for the modifications of the American constitution, and a change in the direction of that of England, where, when a ruling party has suffered such a defeat as that inflicted upon the Republican Party, it must at once surrender everything to those to whom the nation has given its confidence. Our Yankees, therefore, have suffered heavily from the selfish combinations of this party, and a great scarcity of employment is experienced. In this hit, in this feeling, in this winter in the houses of the working people, brought in want and suffering through no fault of the inmates. There are many other interests affected besides those of the textile industries, and in a similar adverse way. If it is not permitted, therefore, to ask whether those suffering people have not a strong claim upon the Government for protection from the effects flowing from the selfish and unscrupulous legislation of a foreign power? This is entirely different from one in which the operation of unrestricted commerce the produce of the country comes into successful competition with those of our own. The protectionist policy of the manufacturing industries of the United States is exactly analogous to that of the land-owning classes of this country during the first half of the present century, only much worse: a policy that, had it not been for the vast internal resources of the country, would have been accompanied by a correspondingly greater amount of misery. The wicked用心 of the same political party is evidenced in the new copyright law just passed. After plundering our authors and publishers since the country was an independent, it has now, while professing to deal such justice to those parties, intensified the evil by attacking the interests of every working man in the letters-grinding trade. The effects of this will not be long before they are seen.

France seems bent on doing all she can to emulac the United States in her commercial policy, as may easily be seen by a study of the details of the new Tariff she is formulating, which was recently translated for our columns. Against this imposition we have no power to protest. The various concessions which France made, from the Coblenz treaty to the fall of the Empire, were obtained from this country by the surrender of taxes imposed upon products of her own, and notably upon silk and wines. When making these changes in our fiscal system for France we made corresponding ones for other countries of the continent as well. Now France by her revolting protectiv system of withdrawing all the restrictions made in her tariff in our favour, has no longer the slightest equitable claim to the enjoyment of the grants we made in return. Many other countries which have gone on the same path are in just the same position, and should be treated accordingly. It is clear the belief of the Bradford merchants and manufacturers, as will be gathered from the following condensed report of a special meeting held yesterday week for the purpose of considering and deciding in regard to resolutions on the French Custom Tariff Bill now before the French Chamber of Deputies;

"Mr. O. J. J. Hoffmano presided and explained that a circular had been sent out by the above-described committee asking what would be the effect of the proposed tariffs on the trade of the district. Sir Henry Marshall made the resolutions, in view of the great falling off in the exports from this district to France which resulted from the last revision of the French Customs tariff, and seeing that France cannot as an equal nation trade with us, not only in all neutral markets, but also in our own, as is shown by the fact that in the year 1860 our imports of woollens from France amounted to $6,955,770, while our exports from France to the same class of goods were during the same period $1,182,946. If to that it be added that in any further revision of the French tariff we would have a right to expect a reduction rather than an increase on the duties now levied, that,
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Review of Books.


This is the Annual issued by the well-known house of Henry Kannerman and Sons, Limited. The present number is probably the most excellent of the series, as might be expected from the operation of the suggestions accruing from experience.

Its contents consist of a brief yet well-written history of the house of Henry Kannerman and Sons, from its foundation to the present time, illustrated with portraits of the founders, the former and the leading men who have helped to give the firm its prominent position in manufacturing and commerce.

Views of the mills, works, and warehouses are introduced, and also portraits of the directors, officials, heads of depts, and craftsmen employed by the house.

As might naturally be expected, the whole form as always emanates from the permanent interest. Messrs. Kannerman and Sons avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the issues of this diary to impart instruction of a valuable character, by inserting therein essays upon various phases of the textile manufactures.

The subject selected for treatment in the present issue is the manufacture of lace curtains of linen, the matter being dealt with in a concise, well-written, popular little essay. A series of tables on income, wages, profits on sales, and expenses in various branches of the industry, the literary portion of the work, is one of the best of the present day issues. However, it is only what might naturally be expected, as it is chiefly the work of Mr. John Mendoza, the general manager and chief estimator and head of the counting house, whose sketches as a descriptive writer upon country aspects are well known, and have been the source of pleasure to thousands of readers who have followed their daily avocations in city mills and workshops and offices to the green fields and lanes beyond.

Per examination of Messrs. Kannerman, we reprint in another column the history of their houses.

Dyestuff Chemicals.—Our readers may remember being informed of the wonderful production of threads from rock crystal by Professor Korsay, and these veins have been the subject of scientific purposes to which these filaments, so fine as hardly to be visible under a microscope, might be put. It seems that these threads will be maintained as the forerunner of the scientific, for if angles can be handled, then it will be found that their light and brilliant monotone will not be frightened by lines which will certainly not be able to catch eyes of the swami of the highest order, or be caught by others. If these threads can fire their own minds, and hence be able to catch eyes of the swami of the highest order, or be caught by others, then it will be found that their light and brilliant monotone will not be frightened by lines which will certainly not be able to catch eyes of the swami of the highest order, or be caught by others.

Designing. NEW DESIGNS.

THE IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GOODS.

Filling as the commercial atmosphere at present to wish that, with the same spirit and efficiency, all our manufacturers and such like, it may be well even for those not likely to be directly connected with such matters to consider only the reality of the measures advocated. Spalakers and those engaged in the design and manufacturing of millwork and dye are only to be relied on to give judgment as affecting the present; we must look elsewhere if we wish to obtain genuine insight into the way and
whereof the measures that apparently threaten to overwhelm a great portion of our trade.

As a natural result of the stoppage of our exports to certain countries, an enquiry has been instituted concerning our imports, and during the past fiscal period the figures have been presented to the public which are well worthy of attention. The total fall in the French tariffs has brought forth statistics which clearly show the large hold that France has on our home market.

Sir Henry Mitchell, at a recent meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, fully demonstrated the fact that France exports to us very much more than we exported to her, particularly in the case of textile fabrics. Now about 50 per cent of such fabrics are classed as silk, and we shall be much surprised if the other 50 per cent, that does not consist of the more artistic woolens and worsteds, etc.

Whether protection in the case of the United States or France will eventually be found to be serviceable is a question; one firm went out with its machinery, anticipating the continuance of such protection, another stops at home anticipating the re-adoption of some thing like free trade; and as the present law stands alone by the fact. The facts stated above, however, do not depend on free trade or protection; they speak for themselves, and tell us that in artistic design we are behind France, and the sooner we make amends the better for our home trade.

There is undoubtedly, as we have previously pointed out, room for great improvement in this direction, and we do not see that we lack so much in artistic design or in cloth construction, but rather in the combination of the two; we have our art designers, we have our cloth manufacturers; the designer makes a design and the manufacturers modifies it for applying to textiles, and probably spoils it. Against the extensive copying of French designs we cannot plead too strongly, and yet such copying only implies again that we have no artistic designers, in other words no decorators who truly realize the importance imparted to design by cloth construction. There is an old saying that the knowledge of a defect is half the cure; let us hope that this case will prove no exception to the rule.

FIGURED DRESS CLOTHS.

The type of figured textile demonstrated last week is capable of the widest application. Such designs applied to worsteds with a suitable choice of yarns and colourings will prove equally as effective as in the case of wool. Of course fine effects cannot be produced on this system owing to the coarse sort required, but if the law that "the larger the surface and the more subdued the colouring and the smaller the surface and the more intense the colouring" be observed, then a large variety of useful effects are capable of being produced.

In the case of cotton goods we should recommend the trial of a silk threading body; silk crease has the same effect, and a large number of similar forms in other cases and it would probably prove effective here.

Design A illustrates a method of showing up a small flax figure in a more effective manner than by simply making it stand out on the ordinary ground. In this case plain have been used to surround the figure, and with the 3 and 1 and 2 and 1 twist set fairly open, no difficulty would be experienced working this. In the case of a close set, say where the 4 and 4 set ground is employed, then a difficulty would be experienced in using this, as similar effects producing greater weaving capacity are resorted to. The twisting subcontract shown in Design B gives a suitable effect, or the double plain Design C on the 4 and 4 rib as contrasting with the astringency sometimes proves very effective.

Some exceedingly beautiful results may be obtained by the employment of the double plain in union with colours chosen according, which shall claim our attention in future numbers.

TARTAN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

"The girl of the period is in a quandary to know whether the reflection in the mirror is from her own form or from the gowns her grandmother adorns the wall opposite. From the present fashion in dress, and the nearly severe winter, we seem to have pined imperceptibly into the good or bad times when George the Third was king, in which manner retains a curiously clinging reminiscence, everything which half存在的 the old attire. Tweed is very peculiar, especially so in the shape of the cap. The most suitable for ladies is the mixture Tweed cloth, with its pink and yellow of dirty black and grey with yellow from the-whimsical bloomers is quite revolting; so are Kilimandzaro bonnets and eight-case. The beautiful things from the old school, Harris Tweed, Harris Tweeds, and the kindred are simply tolerated; tartan combinations of the most vivid and staring colors are made up in every conceivable form; articles of wearing apparel, as dressing gowns, gowns, caps, poycoons, neckties, suspenders, stockings, scarfs, etc., are all in demand, and we may anticipate the same run at home of the severe weather should continue.

Our readers will find referring to past issues of this journal full details of all known Scotch tartan plaid patterns. We now give one or two more with different wovee (see page 5) plaid plans. No. 2 and 3, with No. 4, having a straight-over draft. Designs No. 2, 4, or 6 ends per inch, of 40s. twill, and 40 picks per inch of 40s. cotton wove, and width of 51s. wove for the stripes. No. 7. Wavy pattern of the Chun McNish, 28 light brown, 28 black, 40 green, 4 black, 4 brown, 4 white, 4 bright yellow, 4 red, 4 dark green, 28 light blue, total 182 stripe pattern; if for a check, well pattern same as warp.

The Breslau. No. 2. Pattern for stripes; 4 black, 4 scarlet, 40 dark green, 12 scarlet, 20 royal blue, 72 scarlet, 20 royal blue, 12 scarlet, 4 dark green, 12 scarlet, total 216 ends. Check, well pattern same as warp.

The Cameron. No. 3. Pattern; 8 yellow, 8 blue, 8 red, 8 brown, 20 green, 4 carmine, 4 red, 4 green, 4 red, 8 green, 8 red, 8 green, 8 brown, 8 blue, 8 red, total 116 ends. For check, well pattern same as warp.

The Gown. No. 6. Pattern: stripes: 8 green, 26 deep blue, 8 green, 20 black, 40 green, 4 scarlet, 40 green, 4 black, 4 green, 4 red, 4 green, 8 red, 8 green, 8 brown, 8 blue, 8 red, total 216 ends. For check, well pattern same as warp.

The Elfin. No. 7. Wavy pattern of the Chun McNish, same as that for No. 7, but with a straight-over draft. Design No. 5, having a straight-over draft. Designs No. 2, 4, or 6 ends per inch, of 40s. twill, and 40 picks per inch of 40s. cotton wove, and width of 51s. wove for the stripes. On the 4, 4 rib as contrasting with the astringency sometimes proves very effective.

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Machinery and Appliances.

AN IMPROVED STRAIGHT KNITTING MACHINE.

The bobby and knit wear industry in the United States has grown to considerable dimensions, and we may judge from the activity displayed in making what are claimed to be improvements in machinery, the manufacturers is in a state of considerable activity. We give here, with an illustration of a recently patented improvement for which considerable claims have been made.

Of its value our practical readers may form their own judgment after procuring a complete report of the claim made on its behalf.

The inventors claim:

1. The combination, with the thread-carriers and their supporting guide-bars arranged in different but aforesaid manner, of said main bar with a longitudinally-adjustable lipping bar and a longitudinally-movable impact bar, having a single projection to engage said main bar, the said main bar being moved lengthwise of the said main bar, combined with a cam in operative connection with a said impact bar having two actsing surfaces to give two countermoves to said impact bar.

2. The combination, with the pattern cylinder, having one or more cam projections and mechanism for operating the said carrier, of the said main bar, having arms and bar, the bar, the rocking pole, the said carrier, the carrier, and means for operating the said main bar, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the vertically-moving groover bar, the actuating levers connected therewith, and the main lever, which operates the thread-carrying levers and said cam, operating the said main bar, and the said carrier, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the pattern cylinder, having one or more cam projections and mechanism for operating the said carrier, of the said main bar, having arms and bar, the bar, the rocking pole, the said carrier, the carrier, and means for operating the said main bar, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the pattern cylinder and its operating mechanism, of a cam having a cam-carriage, a pawl for engagement with said cam-carriage, a pawl-carrying lever, a cam-shaft having a cam to operate said lever, a cam-carriage, and means for operating said cam and cam-carriage, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the pattern cylinder and its operating mechanism, of a cam having a cam-carriage, a pawl for engagement with said cam-carriage, a pawl-carrying lever, a cam-shaft having a cam to operate said lever, a cam-carriage, and means for operating said cam and cam-carriage, substantially as set forth.

7. A falling bar for straight knitting machines, composed of a main bar, provided with two independently-adjustable lipping bars and a longitudinally-movable impact bar, having a single projection to engage said main bar, the said main bar being moved lengthwise of the said main bar, combined with a cam in operative connection with said impact bar having two acting surfaces to give two countermoves to said impact bar.

8. A falling bar for straight knitting machines, composed of a main bar provided with two independently-adjustable lipping bars and a longitudinally-movable impact bar, having a single projection to engage said main bar, the said main bar being moved lengthwise of the said main bar, combined with a cam in operative connection with said impact bar having two acting surfaces to give two countermoves to said impact bar.

9. A falling bar for straight knitting machines, composed of a main bar provided with two independently-adjustable lipping bars and a longitudinally-movable impact bar, having a single projection to engage said main bar, the said main bar being moved lengthwise of the said main bar, combined with a cam in operative connection with said impact bar having two acting surfaces to give two countermoves to said impact bar.

10. A falling bar for straight knitting machines, composed of a main bar provided with two independently-adjustable lipping bars and a longitudinally-movable impact bar, having a single projection to engage said main bar, the said main bar being moved lengthwise of the said main bar, combined with a cam in operative connection with said impact bar having two acting surfaces to give two countermoves to said impact bar.

BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, ETC.

DYING BLACK WITH DIAMINE AND ANILINE BLACKS.

Among the aniline colours which have lately been called out, diaminé black deserves special mention with regard to its application in dyeing. The colouring matter is added in two shades, R and K, and a dark gray powder, and is a benzidine compound. It dyes cotton direct, gray to black shades. The dying is done in a boiling hot bath containing 3-5 grams of soda and 10-15 grams of sodium sulphate per litre. Instead of soda a similar quantity of sodium chloride is added, or other alkaline salt may be used.

The importation of diaminé black lies in the fact that the colour on cotton. For dyeing grays it is unsurpassable, and can be used for the production of various "must" colours; for blacks it is not a success. If the cotton be first grounded with soap and iron, fairly good results may be obtained, but much better results are got if the material, after dying with diaminé black, be dipped with aniline black. One advantage of this method of dying blacks exists in the circumstance that only a weak mixture of aniline and oxidizing agents is used, so that the disadvantage of aniline black—tending the fibre, rottong off, etc.—are considerably lessened, and at the same time a full shade is obtained.

The following method is recommended, and is in extensive use:

1st operation—The bath is prepared with 900 gms. diaminé black 100 gms. Turkeystein, 1,800 gms. Glusser’s salt. Boil the materials in this bath for 2 hours, wash cold, and then:

2nd operation—The cotton is immersed in the mordant described above for 50° C., in such a manner that it becomes thoroughly impregnated with it. Wash, and age the cotton for 10 or 15 hours in a tepid water bath at 20° C.

3rd operation—Pass through a solution of 200 gms. potassium bichromate at 35° C. for three or four minutes, till the black is fully developed. The shade obtained depends on the temperature of the bath, at 20° C., a blue-black is obtained, and at 100° C. a jet black. Wash well and dry.

RECIPE FOR DYERS.

The following are mostly translations from foreign sources. We do not guarantee the results from these recipes, but give them for the purpose of indicating what their foreign competitors are doing:

GREEN EARTH ON COTTON.

Prepare a dry bath with:

1 lb. earth (asawa)
7 lb. sulphate of soda
Heat the bath to about 140° F., enter the cotton, and work for 20 minutes; lift, and enter into a bath of

3 lb. diaminé of potash
Lift, rinse, and enter into a new bath of

6 oz. China blues
1 oz. diaminé of potash
Dye for half-hour at about 140° F., lift, wash, and dry.


The textile mercuries.

PREPARING FABRICS FOR PRINTING WITH TETRAZO COLOURS.

While many attempts have been made from time to time to print with the tetrazo colours—such as, dyeing benzophenone, dyesamine, etc., are derived from benzaldehyde—yet they have not come into any great use, because of their not being properly fixed on the fibre. Recently, however, it is found that some tetrazo dyes, such as carboxyl yellow, or other colours that, like thioindigo, are the combination of a tetrazolamine with alicyclic acid, can be printed with a chrome mordant and give very fast colours. The dyes are used in combination with the mordanting material to form a true color base, and the printed fabric is one of the essential conditions of a fast colour. The process consists in taking eight parts of a neutral thionin from five to parts of 10 per cent, of any of these alicyclic acid. Colour, and about 20 parts of chromium acetate 20 deg. Tw. Make these into a printing colour, print, steam, and soap well before drying up the colour. The explanation of the fact that the alicyclic acid colour is formed this true colour lake in the peculiar chemical constitution of the alicyclic acid, containing as it does both a nitrogen and a carbonyl group in its structure. It has been found that one of the molecules of alicyclic acid may be replaced by a molecule of salicylic acid.

This property can be taken advantage of in dyeing with the colour. First of all, to mould the wool with the same with chrome and then dyeing with the colouring matter to use, or by using these colours in the usual way to pass the dyed goods through a bath of hydrochloric acid at 30 deg. Tw. The goods are then dried in an oven, and the colouring matter is removed by washing with water. The principal advantage is that the colour is the saving of carriage, the weight of 50 per cent. of water being saved.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The threatened strike of spinners and carders at Messrs. Rylands' Works has now assumed the proportions of a general strike in the cotton trade. The strike is at present being handled by the trade unionists, and the result is that the majority of the workers are refusing to work. The strike is expected to last for a considerable period.

The strike of the coal miners in the coalfield of the English coalfield is still continuing. The miners are determined to get a better deal for themselves, and the coal owners are determined to hold out. The situation is critical, and it is feared that a general strike may be imminent.

The strike of the iron and steel workers in the north of England is still continuing. The workers are determined to get better wages and conditions of work, and the employers are determined to hold out. The situation is critical, and it is feared that a general strike may be imminent.

The depression in the cotton trade is still continuing. The prices of cotton goods are falling, and the manufacturers are finding it difficult to make a profit. The situation is critical, and it is feared that a general depression may be imminent.

The strike of the printers in the London district is still continuing. The printers are determined to get better wages and conditions of work, and the employers are determined to hold out. The situation is critical, and it is feared that a general strike may be imminent.
in the engine at Orchard Dye-works (Messrs. Moore, Mr. H. S. Cough and Co.) is attributed to the fuel, as are several other minor casualties.

A paragraph that, perhaps unconsciously, appears to reflect somewhat upon the commercial wisdom of the firm, is put into the mouth of the chief of the embroidery machine makers of the town, who has appeared in the Chilton Chronicle. In his letter to the Board of Trade, last Saturday, the suggestion is made that the machines for furnishing the Mutual Company’s new mill had been overlooked in the list of losses. The eminent machine makers of Bolton, the Chronicle continued—"it is said that price and rapidity of delivery have been important factors in deciding the matter, the directors being naturally desirous, in the first place, to have a complete concern at a low price per spindle, and, in the second place, to avoid the loss of production arising out of delayed delivery of the machinery."

The suggestion of a "low" price, which would imply an inferior quality, it may, of course, in connection with Moore’s Dye-works, and Barlow’s machinery, altogether belonged to the idea that the company, however, to deliver machinery a few weeks in advance of others is of more importance in the trade than in the case of spinning". The paragraph in question is in the midst of the words. It is also in the implied suggestion that they were not satisfied with their experience of the machinery supplied by the company and the company had furnished it. Considering the very high position occupied by the company in the world, the machinery and the market, the impression was on a par with the remainder of the paragraph in question.

Keighley.

The sick weavers employed by Mr. Robert Crompton and Co., at Keighley, are claiming 2s. 6d. a week, without any loss of time, 3s. 6d. a week, with no loss of time, and 5s. 11d. a week, with no loss of time, and 5s. 11d. a week, with no loss of time. The amount of wages claimed would be 9d. a week, without any loss of time, 1s. 9d. a week, with no loss of time, and 2s. 3d. a week, with no loss of time, and 2s. 3d. a week, with no loss of time. It was paid about for nine months.

Leeds.

The annual distribution of cotton, known as the St. Thomas’s Cotton Bales, took place in the National Industrial Institute the other afternoon. The provision of the Special Sanitary Act has been put into effect, and the bales were opened under the supervision of the medical officer of health of the city. The fire was raised about for nine months.

Manchester.

On Monday night fire was observed on the premises of Mr. E. E. S. Ellis, a warehouse in the east end, and the fire brigade was called out. No serious damage was done. The fire was put out without any loss of time, and the premises were saved. The fire lasted about for five minutes.

A meeting of the Committee of the North and North-Eastern Lancashire Spinning and Weaving Manufacturers’ Association was held on Tuesday at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester. The attendance was very good, and the committee were appointed to continue their efforts for the advantage of the industry. The next meeting will be held next week, and the secretary of the association will make a report on the progress of the association.

The textile machinery is attributed to the fuel, as are several other minor casualties.
The Textile Mercury

December 19, 1949

The textile operatives in certain parts of India are in a bad way. The wages of the operatives are so low that they are unable to earn even a living wage. The conditions of work are also very bad, with long hours of work and no proper facilities for rest and relaxation.

The operative unions in various parts of the country have been fighting for better wages and working conditions, but the employers are not willing to make any concessions. The government has also taken no effective steps to improve the situation.

The textile workers have been demanding shorter working hours and better wages. They have also been demanding the abolition of child labour. The operative unions have been organizing strikes and protests to draw attention to their demands.

However, the employers are not willing to make any concessions. They argue that the demands of the workers are not justified and that they cannot afford to pay higher wages or provide better working conditions.

The government has also taken no effective steps to improve the situation. They have been trying to negotiate with the employers and the operative unions, but so far, nothing has been achieved.

The textile workers are in a state of despair. They are forced to work long hours for low wages and they have no hope of improving their living conditions. The situation is worsening day by day.

The operative unions have decided to continue their struggle until their demands are met. They will not give up until they get the justice they deserve.
go further than this, and say that the nine-hour shift system, even if it lasted 65 hours a week, would not be too severe for children. Any changes in the labour laws that would lead to a reduction of the wages earned by children—whatever children are not considered under 14 years of age—would be very seriously affected by the new power. The time limit of 10 hours a day for the work of children, however, should not be set too low. There is no evidence that the hours of work of children, even if the limit is set at eight hours a day, as has been suggested by some people, would be detrimental to their health. There is no evidence that the hours of work of children, even if the limit is set at eight hours a day, as has been suggested by some people, would be detrimental to their health.

The textile manufacturers are very much opposed to the change. They believe that the change would lead to a reduction in the number of young workers who are available for employment. They also believe that the change would lead to a reduction in the number of young workers who are available for employment.

21. SUNDAY A COMPLETE DAY OF REST.—During our enquiries we have found that in large numbers of cases workers engaged in the cotton industry, it is usual to require the operatives to attend the mill on Sundays, to make space for the cleaning of the machinery. The millhands are ordinarily required to be present at the mill at 8 o'clock on the morning until 10 or 11 a.m., and then to attend to the cleaning of the machinery. This is a matter of long-standing, and it is likely to continue for a long time, as it is customary for the millhands to be present at the mill from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 a.m., and then again at about 12 o'clock, and this is the usual practice in the cotton industry. This is a matter of long-standing, and it is likely to continue for a long time, as it is customary for the millhands to be present at the mill from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 a.m., and then again at about 12 o'clock, and this is the usual practice in the cotton industry.

22. A GENERAL WORKING DAY FOR ADULT MALES AND FEMALES.—According to the recommendations of the commission, the working day should be divided into two parts, one of which should consist of eight hours, and the other of six hours. This arrangement is intended to provide for a reasonable amount of leisure time for the workers, and to enable them to engage in useful and interesting occupations.

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on this subject, will sever their connection with the mill, whenever and in the birth of the eight hours' movement. Taking all these reasons into consideration and the opinion expressed by the Bombay Municipal Commission, and given full force, we, in our opinion, be justified in legislating in this manner.

28. BOMBAY MILLS-HANDS' PROTEST FOR 8-1/2 HOURS ENTERED INTO WITH GOVERNMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE MILL-INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION: The request made in the petition of the mill-hands of Bombay, following the eight hours' movement, for the Government to commence work at 6.30 and cease at 3.40. We have informed the main reason for this request was the hardship experienced by the operatives in not working in a factory which was about to start work. The use of the steam whistle being prohibited by the Municipality, and there being no public clocks in the quarter of the town accepted by the operatives, they are unable to tell the time, or, at least, to indicate the length of time.

In this matter, and in avoiding it, they often find themselves working at the end of the week, to which they have already given rise. In our opinion, such a request should be given due consideration, and we are of the opinion that Government should legislate for a fixed period of time of up to 8-1/2 hours.

29. COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1919-1920: The next point on which we wish to make some observations, is the wage and conditions of work. We have already pointed out, and which are very useful to us, the advantages in the work which the mill-hands get from their eight hours' movement. These advantages are very useful to us, and we are of the opinion that Government should legislate for a fixed period of time of up to 8-1/2 hours.

The evidence taken by the oaths that nearly every factory, which does not work by shifts or sets, stops its machinery for a certain time at midday for periods varying from 15 minutes to one hour. Some factories give their hands' hours rest. Most of the Bombay mills prefer to give half an hour in their two daily meals, the same as in other factories; the time required for the operatives to get the meals, and for the hour of rest, is two or three times a day, and during the middle of the hour, the mill will remain closed. The mill will remain closed, and the half-hour will be the only time which the mill will not work during the hour. The half-hour is usually taken during the middle of the hour, and the half-hour will be the only time which the mill will not work during the hour.

30. MILL-HANDS' PROTEST FOR 8-1/2 HOURS ENTERED INTO WITH GOVERNMENT: We have already pointed out, and which are very useful to us, the advantages in the work which the mill-hands get from their eight hours' movement. These advantages are very useful to us, and we are of the opinion that Government should legislate for a fixed period of time of up to 8-1/2 hours.

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HENRY BANNERTON AND SONS.

*THE ORIGINAL, RARE, AND PRODIGIOUS.*

In the belief that it may not be too much to assume, that the history of a home-trade house which has not passed a paper currency, and is one of the cantileanns of Manchester, and has had widely-spread connections extending from the British Isles to the colonies, may possibly possess some interest in Liverpool, it is thought that the first of these fabrics is concerned the claim may be correct enough. In the state of his introduction of the material tulle closely with the time at which it became popular, and there need no hesitation in acknowledging that he may have originated another material to which the name of chinny-cheney, or chinney cloth was given. But chinney, cheney, or changes, were known and worn long ago—and thereby stand a tale. First, mentioning that they were returned in 1720 as made of combing wool, and that we know from Sir Joseph Aldens allusion to them in 1720 that they were largely made at Norwich, we turn to the narrative of a Northumberland manufacturer, published in 1739, and then let him tell his own story.*

A few years ago a merchant lived in Good- man's Fields possessing this name, and Gwin to go to France, to teach the French to cast and eat the brass rolls and make the best of it. I was just coming to this point when a commission was sent off to him to return to England and not to teach the French that art. The story seems to convey, and told me he would return in a short time. But when I left him I still presumed he was to return, and some time after I applied to the Board of Trade. I have some idea that this was cast at the backside, Southwark, stopped from going abroad to Sir Glyn, and, although I attended a great many times at the Board of Trade and the Court of Trade, I could not prevent those pieces of iron being sent to France. This iron was to be used to help to make another engine that was to be sent to Tyne, and I having had a great deal of trouble to get rail to Gwin in England, and to stop, this last engine was going abroad, but it was unsuccessful. Then I applied to a certain representative gentleman to have his name and address from me, and written to my Lord Waldegrave, who was the King of Great Britain's ambassador at Paris, who immediately sent and offered Mr. George Gwin at Linlithgow, by the hands of Mr. W— the messenger, and the purport of this order was, that Gwin should return immediately to Great Britain, his native country, or he should be declared an alien, etc., as the law in that case directed. Upon Gwin's receipt of this letter he immediately returned to his own place of abode; so that the rolls that were designed for Tyne were not completed, and both the French learned how to cast them, and eat the figures on the rolls, etc., furnace was blown up, melted, and water a great many chinney and barracorns, both to serve the occasion and to use the iron. The iron we had used to serve. But I do humbly beg of you that this engine was sent, no man from Great Britain will ever go there to make another. This not only gives us full information as to what chinney was, and whether, probably a picture of the old style of managing trade affairs, could be found anywhere.—*Warehouses and Dyer.*

The Peel Spinning Company, Limited, Bury, have placed their order for blowing from machinery with Messrs. Lowd, Reck, Stamford. This is an order repeat, and for the new mill in course of erection.

An official and unconfirmed report is current in trades circles to the effect that the second thread manufactures company is about to be formed. The concerns mentioned are Messrs. Wm. Burton and Sons, limited; Messrs. James, and Limited, Messrs. Poynty, Boulard, and Co., of Johnstons, N.B. In what manner is the cost of Jesus made for which the Russian soldiers voted $1,000? "Not of silk, as is the answer of a writer whose opinion on such a subject is entitled to respect," it is said, "but silk, a garments of that time would have had to come from the far East, and would have cost quite too expensive to be in the possession of a Gallican peasant. Moreover, that in bulk would have been sufficiently remarkable to be immediately mentioned by at least one of the evangelists." We are told that it was woven with pure silk and without the use of any other material. This is explained by the writer in question to mean that it was woven at a time above, that is, in the high warp. He thinks that it was an ordinary time, such as we know of under Josiah's, or under Manasseh, or Egypt, for expectation.
in Marden square, the warehouse which housed among the "Carrs"-street, and which was afterwards occupied by Messes. Thomas Barnard and Co. The warehouse was bought by Mr. T. Dodwell for Scottish, Blackwall, and Bolton candle-manufacturers, and its customers were mainly the "Scottish candle manufacturers," who leased the property and dealt with the candle-maker. In 1835, the warehouses were turned into a warehouse and converted into a large warehouse and an office.

Mr. William Field was one of the first tenants, and the office was appointed to that office. From this year, several tenancies, including the offices of the British Bank, the Manchester Bank, and the Manchester Stock Exchange, were granted to the warehouse.

The warehouse was later occupied by D. H. Field & Co., who added a new building next to it, and in 1868, D. H. Field & Co. was sold to Messrs. Field and Son. In 1873, the warehouses were converted into a large warehouse and an office, and the warehouse was turned into a large warehouse and an office.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.
J. Fogitt, W. Fogitt, and G. Fogitt, trading as Joseph Fogitt and Sons, all residing and trading at Bury, Lancashire, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

WILLIAM GILDER and Samuel Waits, trading as Benjamin W. Wood, Larkby-street, Saltcoats, district of Saltcoats, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

New Companies.

SAMUEL HEPPLEWHITE and Co. LIMITED.
Registered at the Works, 3, Gillsbank, Cheshunt-Jow, with a capital of £20,000 in £5 shares.

Thomas Heggiebottom and Sons, trading as Thomas Heggiebottom and Sons, all residing and trading at Bury, Lancashire, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

J. Hall, trading as J. Hall, Cheshunt-Jow, is pleased to announce that he has a small Dividend for the benefit of his creditors.

W. Smith, trading as W. Smith, Cheshunt-Jow, is pleased to announce that he has a small Dividend for the benefit of his creditors.

F. Hedgesbottom and Son, trading as F. Hedgesbottom and Son, all residing and trading at Bury, Lancashire, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

Edw. Rushton & Son, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Fire Loss Adjusters, 6, Northumberland-street, Manchester, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

WILLIAM SALISBURY and HAMER, Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Estate Agents, 26, High Holborn, and 18, Norfolk-street, Manchester, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

Edward Thompson & Co., for promoting Patents and Inventions, 6, Bank-street, Manchester, are pleased to announce that they have a small Dividend for the benefit of their creditors.

END OF VOLUME III.