

Tow yarns are still easy to buy, especially heavy sizes.

Linen are in excellent demand. Fife continues very busy, and Forfar and Brechin are also well engaged.

Dundee has, during this year, been fairly busy—all the standing mills are now working, and the production of the jute goods is very much increased.

Still the demand seems as great as the supply, and the year closes with excellent prospects for the spring trade.

The fancy jute trade continues to extend. Carpets, rugs, mattings, and all the new and pretty designs are wanted, makers being well booked for the new year.

Abroath has also had a good year, especially the spinners. Wages have been raised, and the working people are enjoying a time of unusual prosperity.

MANCHESTER.

There promises to be a better demand in our local linen trade during the first quarter of the year, judging from the engagements entered into by buyers. At the present time little is doing owing to the fact that travellers have left the road in order to spend a few days at home, as is usual at this season. Before long, however, a revival is anticipated, and it will certainly require no small demand to enable the departments to clear off the goods that they will have in stock when manufacturers have executed the orders on hand. January, February, and March business is generally the equivalent of that of the following four or five months, so that upon the results of the current quarter's trade much depends. Prices are so low that consumers have been induced in many cases to resume the use of linen instead of cotton goods for certain purposes. Manufacturers are not too well provided with the better class of goods. Fabrics made from tow yarns are in many instances practically as cheap as jute goods woven from the same size of yarns, i.e., the same weight of flax, tow, and jute cost about the same in the unbleached article. As jute is woven in its natural colour, and linen requires bleaching, however, prices diverge when the cost of the latter process is added. Still, what we have said is a striking illustration of the cheapness of flax goods today. The figured or damask branch of the trade in this centre is a growing one. Where people were content with a piece of ordinary flaxen for a table covering, damask cloths are now being employed. This change has encouraged manufacturers to make greater efforts in design.

DRY GOODS.

MANCHESTER.

There has been very little doing in the dry goods trade here during the week, and in other centres the same lack of activity has been witnessed. Business machinery is thoroughly out of working order, and even when things are running smoothly at home there will be the further inconvenience in about a week's time, arising from the comparative absence of Canadian and United States orders, or advices, to be followed by a similar drawback with regard to the Australian mails. As to the prospects in the home trade for next season, it is pretty safe to say that with the satisfactory condition of the staple industries of the country, and the increased earnings of the working classes, there will be a big demand for dry goods. John Rylands was fond of saying that no matter how bad might be the commercial condition of the country, people had to be clothed. This is true enough, and it is equally true that such conditions as those referred to are bound to bring with them an increased desire, on the part of the public, for the plain and fancy fabrics woven on British looms. We may expect to see in 1890, unless present signs are deceptive, a growth in the quantity of the French and German dress goods imported. Bradford has not made headway enough to keep pace with the creative ingenuity of Continental designers, who, apart altogether from the question of less hours of employment, or lower wages abroad, as compared with this

country turn out work which sells amongst English buyers, purely on account of its sterling merit. Preparations for the new year's trade are in many cases complete, and we shall shortly be able to gauge, by means of travellers' reports, the probable character of the first quarter's business.

There is a much more healthy feeling in the lustre goods trade, and although fashion has not formally stamped with the seal of approval the elegant productions which are now being marketed, there is reason to hope that the intrinsic merit of the fabrics which has been turned out of late, will bring them into greater popularity. The extraordinary advance in raw material has no doubt affected the business to a considerable extent, by reducing the consumption of the finished article. Speaking from memory, we believe that the advance in Arequipa alpaca during the past year amounts to over 100 per cent., the lowest price being 10½d., and the latest quotation about 21d. The highest and lowest prices of mohair may be placed at 12½d. and 21d. respectively.

Joint Stock and Financial News.

COTTON COMPANIES.

STOCK LANE, OLDHAM.—Profit, six months, £53,121. 5d. Disposable balance, £226,188. 5s. Share capital, £20,000. Loans, £12,704. Plant six months ago £25,047. Spindles, 39,420 (16,812 T and 22,608 W). Company formed 1875.

STANLEY, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £104. Share capital, £33,102. Loans, £23,978. Mortgage £10,000. Plant three months ago, £45,812. Spindles, 48,480 (20,484 T and 27,996 W). Company formed 1874.

DOWRY, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £1,248. Dividend, 1s. 6d. per share of £2 15s. paid. Share capital, £32,998. Loans, £38,686. Plant three months ago, £37,967. Spindles, 65,760 (41,100 T and 24,660 W). Mill fireproof. Company formed 1888.

LEES UNION.—Profit about £208; dividend, 1s. per share.

HEALEY ROYD SELF-HELP COMPANY, BURNLEY.—Profit three months, £57. During the quarter, with a view to reduce the adverse balance, the working shareholders have allowed from their wages the sum of £187. The adverse balance is now £227. All weaving.

SUN MILL COMPANY, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £1,644. Share capital, £75,000. Loans, £49,610. Plant, three months ago, £94,516. Spindles, 145,898 (82,062 T and 63,836 W). Company formed 1891.

WEST END, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £1,285. Share capital, £75,000. Loans, &c., £41,650. Plant, three months ago, £87,709. Spindles, 118,540 (70,620 T and 47,920 W). Company formed 1873.

MITCHELL HEY, ROCHDALE.—Profit, three months, about £200. Share capital, £35,835. Loans, £80,028. Spindles, 54,576, and about 1,000 looms.

HATHERSHAW, OLDHAM.—The profit is now stated to be about £700.

LEESBROOK, LAKES.—The profit is £1,024, and a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, or 10 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is £40,000, and the loan £35,568. The fixed stock is valued at £82,982 and there are 20,400 twist and 65,620 weft spindles.

OLDHAM TWIST COMPANY.—Profit three months, £1,780; dividend, 10 per cent. Share capital, £62,389. Loans, £71,287. Spindles, 67,476 T and 58,086 W. Plant three months ago, £108,241. Company formed 1867.

HONEYWELL.—Quarterly profit £865. Dividend 1s. Moss LAKE COMPANY, OLDHAM.—Profit three months, £1,706; dividend, 5s. per share, or 10 per cent.

MELBOURNE, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £559; dividend, 5 per cent. Share capital, £40,000; loan, £4,000. Spindles, 63,523 (40,560 T and 22,963 W). Plant three months ago, £29,979. Company formed 1860.

GROSVENOR, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £188.

OLDHAM AND LEES SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The profit for the past three months is £1,010 1s. 9d. 70,800 spindles (twist 20,400, weft 50,400).

HAUGH COMPANY.—Profit, three months, £517. Dividend, 10 per cent. per annum. Share capital, £24,000. Loans, £18,912. Spindles, all rings,

27,148. Plant three months ago, £34,589. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1882.

NEW HEY COMPANY.—Profit, three months, £846. Dividend, 10 per cent. per annum. Share capital, £30,000. Loans, £36,014. Spindles, all rings, 37,800. Plant three months ago, £51,316. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1883.

NEW LADYHOUSE COMPANY.—Profit, three months, £220. Dividend, 5 per cent. per annum. Share capital, £15,788. Loans, £15,636. Spindles, 15,728, all rings. Plant three months ago, £23,638. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1887.

WESTWOOD.—Profit, three months, £1,050. Dividend, 10 per cent. per annum. Share capital, £36,000. Loans, £13,838. Spindles, 49,404 (27,894 T and 21,600 W). Plant three months ago, £38,947. Company formed 1874.

WELLFIELD ROAD COMPANY, PRESTON.—The amount of trade profit for six months is absorbed by depreciation. 49,000 spindles and 834 looms.

TENNYSON ROAD COMPANY, PRESTON.—The result for the quarter shows no profit, but a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid out of the reserve fund. 480 looms and no spinning.

Gazette News.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

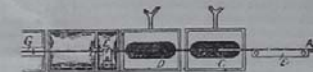
Samuel Graham, Wellington-street, Glasgow, engineer and machinery merchant.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Frederick Smith and Thomas Boulter, Queen Victoria-street, London, mantle manufacturers; London.

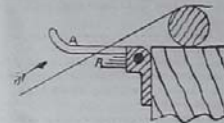
ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

10,124. July 12, 1888. Tempering. E. and D. SYKES, Turnbridge Ironworks, Huddersfield.



"Garnett" saw teeth are tempered, whilst the back-bone or rib remains soft. The drawing shows a suitable form of apparatus. The wire or band A, with the teeth downward, passes beneath a guiding bar B, then through flames burning above the wire gauze C, D, then beneath a plate E, so adjusted that the teeth only pass through the water or other liquid. The wire is now twisted, and the band passes over a heated grooved plate G to soften the back. [84.]

10,142. July 12, 1888. Winding Machines. E. KNOWLES, Mossfield and Egyptian Mills, Bolton, Lancashire.



Clearing apparatus.—The yarn, etc., is cleared from fluff, knots, etc., by passing through slits or notches in a plate A, which may be hinged or not as desired, and in the former case may be provided with adjustable supports, by which its inclination may be adjusted; B is a comb formed of wires or card clothing. The slits may be either parallel or angular, and when the knots, etc., are caught therein they travel towards the hinged edge of the board and are there removed by the comb B or the thread is broken. The slits may be splayed at the mouth to facilitate the insertion of the thread, and be provided with inclined side slits to prevent its accidental withdrawal. [84.]

10,150. July 12, 1888. Ribbed Velveteens, &c. A. DESQUIERES, Le Thil, France.

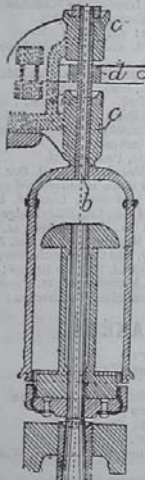
Each warp thread consists of a group of two or more threads arranged side by side. [4]d. No drawings.

10,155. July 12, 1888. Fancy or Two-colour Yarns and Fabrics. W. P. THOMPSON, G. Lord-street, Liverpool.—(J. Knipfmann, Cottbus, Prussia.)

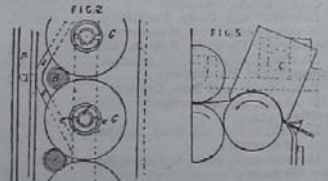
Consists in subjecting the yarn, formed by twisting together a fine raw cotton thread, and a raw worsted yarn thread, to a dyeing process, the effect of the dye being different upon the two components of the yarn or thread. Two-colour fabrics may be obtained by weaving the fancy yarns produced as above described, or by weaving the combined raw

white thread, and subsequently dyeing the fabric. [4d.]

10,191. July 13, 1888. Flyer Spindles. W. P. THOMPSON, 6, Lord street, Liverpool.—(J. Bolterli, Fussen, Bavaria.)



The bobbin is secured by means of spring clips or otherwise to the spindle and rotates with it, and the flyer is mounted in independent bearings in a traverse rail above, and is dragged round by the yarn. The tubular part *b* of the flyer is supported in the bearings *c*, the pressure of which can be adjusted by a thumb-screw. The yarn is passed through the tube *b*, is guided along the flyer leg, and halfway round a grooved ring joining the ends of the flyer legs and wound on to the bobbin. The flyer may be supported in one long bearing, the brake being applied to an adjusting nut at the upper end; or conical bearings may be used. [8d.]



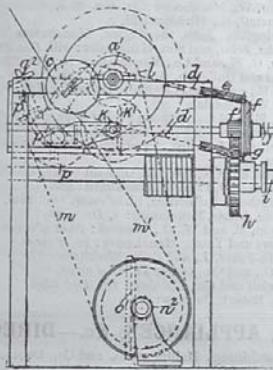
10,205. July 13, 1888. Spinning, &c., Machines. E. D. PASS, 68, Fleet-street, London.—(J. Imbs, 48, Rue de Boudy, Paris.)

Spindles.—The spindles *B* (Fig. 2) fitting loosely in the rail *P* are drawn by the tension of the driving bands against anti-friction rollers *G*, between which they are supported. The rollers, which are enclosed to exclude dirt, etc., are preferably made of hard wood, with a thin gun-metal core *f*, which projects below the roller and rests at the bottom of a channel, forming an oil reservoir. Oil for lubricating is admitted by channels *c* which may be either within or on the outside of the core *f*; and also from a covered channel *p* which communicates by passages *s* with the space surrounding the core. In ring frames the cover for the channel *p* and also a projecting rail below are pressed slightly against the spindles by means of a spring regulated by a screw and nut arrangement. In ring frames, in order to regulate the tension of the yarn as the winding takes place nearer to the summit of the core, the speed of the traveller is automatically regulated. Upon the top of the spindle is fixed a removable disc or cap about equal in diameter to the ring. The form of the cap may be varied. The thread from the thread-guide passes over the cap and tends to be carried round with it, this tendency being increased as the winding takes place nearer to the point of the cone by lowering the rail carrying the thread-guides in the same proportion as the ring rail is raised.

Drawing apparatus.—In place of one of the feed rollers is used a polished cap *c* (Fig. 5), which is pressed upon the roller by gravity, springs, etc

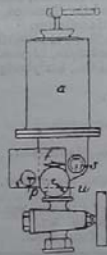
This part of the invention is applicable also to preparatory machines. [8d.]

10,226. July 14th, 1888. Mules and Twiners. W. H. RHOODES, 5, Lime Grove, Longsight, Manchester.



Driving the back roller and scroll shafts, and mounting the roller beam and creel.—Some of the ordinary gearing is dispensed with and a rope is substituted. The wheel *h*, riding loose on the back shaft *i* and carrying one part of the ordinary clutch box for connecting it thereto, is driven by a pinion *f* on the boss of a pulley *j*, itself driven by a band *d* passing over guide pulleys *e, g*, and over a pulley *c* mounted adjustably to the headstock and driven through suitable gearing from the spur wheel *a* on the rim shaft. The front roller shaft *j* is driven through bevel wheels *k, k1*, and spur gearing from the twist wheel *a*. By this latter arrangement, the roller shaft may be placed on the inner side of the front end of the rim shaft, thereby economising space. In another arrangement, which is an improvement on the invention described in the Specification No. 744, A.D. 1884, the carriage is drawn out, and the roller shaft and back shaft are driven by a band and spur and bevel gearing from the tin roller shaft, and the racks carrying the roller beam and creel frame are carried by means of anti-friction bowls on the top of the spring supporting frame, the gearing being thereby removed from the dirt, etc., on the floor of the room. In an improvement on the invention described in the Specification No. 14,365, A.D. 1886, the scroll shaft is driven through bevel wheels *o, n*, and band *m* from a pulley *l*, mounted on the boss of the loose pulley on the rim shaft, the band *m* passing also round a tension pulley *p* mounted in bearings *p1* which are adjusted by means of a screw *q* along a slide *p2* concentric with the rim shaft. [11d.]

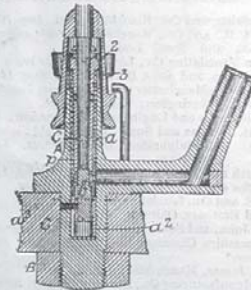
10,228. July 14th, 1888. Lubricators. H. N. BUCKERROD, 6, Richmond-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.



Lubricators are controlled or actuated by clock-work so as to supply definite quantities of lubricant. The figure shows a lubricator having a cylinder *a*, in which works a piston which is pressed upwards by a spring. A chain from the bottom of the piston is wound on a drum connected with clock-work governed by a pendulum or hair-spring. At starting, the chain is wound up by the handle *f* so as to draw down the piston and compress the spring. A regulator is shown at *p*, and an indicator shewing the position of the piston is shown at *u*. The lubricant passing from the cylinder to the part to be lubricated drops from a nipple in the sight-tube *s*. [6d.]

10,250. July 14th, 1888. [Date given under Sec. 103 of the PATENTS, &c., ACT, 1883, December 20th,

1887.] Spinning. W. F. and G. A. DRAVER, Hopdale, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



Spindle bearings.—The spindle rotates in a bolster *c* which fits loosely in a support *A*, the amount of play between the spindle and the bolster and between the bolster and its support being adjustable. The bolster *c* is tapered internally or externally or both, or it may be cylindrical internally, and the support *A* is also tapered, the latter being secured in the rail *C* by a nut *B*. The spindle *a* rests upon a step *b1* having two diameters. One end of the step screws into a rest *a1* and when adjusted it is prevented from rotating by a pin *a2*. The bolster is screwed upon the other end of the step and is similarly prevented from rotating by a pin and slot arrangement *2, 3, p* is an elastic packing. Suitable holes are provided for lubricating purposes. In a modification the spindle rests upon the closed end of the bolster which carries a screwed stud taking into the screwed step rest *a1*. [8d.]

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