

DRY GOODS.
MANCHESTER.

A fair general trade has been put through during the week. In the fancy branches there has not been so much doing owing to the sales now in progress, which cause buyers to hesitate before placing orders for new goods. The novelties shown include lace table covers (in fawn and other shades), which are of Continental manufacture, and sell at extremely low prices. German and English plushes are also well to the front.

The uncertainty as to the prospects of lace is illustrated both at Nottingham and Calais. In the latter centre manufacturers say they do not remember a season when the market was so undecided. We have reached the end of January, and up to the present there has, practically speaking, been nothing done. Some buyers, however, profess confidence as to the future of lace, and the results of recent visits to the principal centres of fashion are spoken of as satisfactory by some producers. Nottingham firms, however, appear to be still averse to bringing out new designs, and so long as this unfortunate reluctance continues it is difficult to see how buyers can be expected to again enter the market. It should be remembered, however, that the season is later than usual as far as fancy goods are concerned, a fact which is due in great part to the Siberian cold that has prevailed. By February there may be a revival. At any rate, three or four weeks more will decide the fate of the lace trade one way or the other for the season.

The dividends of the leading local limiteds have been announced. Messrs. Rylands will pay 6½ per cent. and Messrs. A. and S. Henry 8 per cent. With reference to Messrs. J. P. Westhead and Co., Limited, we regret to announce that the result of the half-year's trading shews a loss of £1,806 12s. 1d. The directors, however, state that the loss for the half-year affords no evidence of any want of soundness in the main portion of the business. The home trade connection increased 25 per cent during the past year, and most of the accounts are now of a discount character, while the proportion of bad debts has been lower than in the past history of the house.

Joint Stock and Financial News.

NEW COMPANIES.

CROSSES AND DEWSBURY, LIMITED.

Registered by Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Limited, 24 and 25, Birchin-lane, with a capital of £60,000 in £10 shares. Object, to acquire the Rosehill Mills, Nelson-street, Bolton, in accordance with certain agreements which are detailed in Clause 3 of the memorandum of association; to carry on business as cotton spinners, doublers, etc. The first subscribers are:—

	Shares.	Prof.	Ord.
H. H. Dewsbury, Bolton	100	1,294	
A. W. Cross, Bolton	100	1,292	
J. C. Cross, Bolton	150	250	
F. J. K. Cross, Bolton	100	—	
E. F. Cross, Bolton	50	—	
J. Best, Bolton	—	40	
T. Cowley, Bolton	—	10	

The first directors are the first three subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 200 shares.

Gazette News.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Frank Sykes, Earlesheaton, Yorkshire, waste dealer.
Harry Broughton, Langroyd-road and Skelton-street, Colne, cotton manufacturer.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Harry Broughton, Langroyd-road, Colne, cotton manufacturer; Burnley.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Joseph Benn and Sons, Becksides Mills and Cannon Mills, Great Horton, and elsewhere in Bradford, spinners and manufacturers.

Robert Walker, William Walker, and Edward Walker, trading as Robert Walker, St. Helena Mills, Bolton, cotton spinners.

W. H. Stead and Co., Park-place, Leeds, woollen manufacturers; Fanny Lambert retires.

R. Warner and Company, Leicester, hosiery manufacturers.

WINDING-UP NOTICES.

The Whaley Bridge Printing Company, Limited, Manchester.

Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Where Complete Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is suffixed.

The names in italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

1890.
2,763. WISE (*Ferd. Mommer and Co.*). Treating textile fibres. 8d.
3,194. HATTERSLEY and HILL. Looms. 11d.
3,201. JACKSON. Cloth stretching machines. 8d.
3,265. ORMEROD and ors. Ventilating factories, etc. 8d.
3,474. KIDDIER and ors. Rotary knitting machines 11d.
5,155. CLAYTON ANILINE Co., Limited, and HALL. Colouring matters. 6d.
5,762. ROCK and PROSSER. Looms. 8d.
19,367. HAWORTH. Washing textile fabrics. 6d.
19,643. MARCHETTI. Looped fabric. 4d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

12,466. August 7, 1889. **Spinning.** M. WRIGHT, Prospect Mill, Wibsey, near Bradford.

The axes of the spindles and the nips of the rollers are arranged so as to be in the same plane, preferably in a vertical plane, the yarn thus receiving the twist right up to the nips of the delivery rollers. The invention is applicable to cap, flyer, and ring and traveller frames. 6½d. Drawings.

12,886. August 15, 1889. **Spinning.** J. E. PLATT and J. FIDLER, Hartford Place, Oldham.

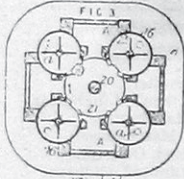
Grinding carding-engine flats.—Improvements on the invention described in Specification No. 623, A.D. 1874, in which each flat while being ground is pressed against a sliding block, which travels with the flat while the latter is being ground, and is returned to its original position by a weight, etc. 8½d. Drawings.

12,888. August 15, 1889. **Spinning.** J. A. SUTCLIFFE, Summer-street, Islington, Blackburn.

Sliver cans.—In order to prevent the bottom ring of the can from becoming broken a steel spring or other suitable resilient material is introduced between the bottom of the can and a false bottom suspended from a flanged rim, which also contains a ring of elastic material. If the parts are made sufficiently well fitting the spring may be dispensed with, the air enclosed between the bottom of the can and the false bottom being sufficient for the purpose. 6½d. Drawings.

12,956. August 16, 1889. **Cleaning cotton seed.** E. J. O'BRIEN, Texarkana, Texas, U.S.A.

Relates to a machine for removing the lint from cotton seed. The cotton seed is fed into two or more cylinders 16 arranged equidistantly around a central shaft 20. Each cylinder is open towards the shaft 20, and combs 19 are arranged at each side of the opening. A series of circular saws 21 are mounted on the shaft 20 and partially enter the cylinder 16 between the teeth of the combs 19. Chambers A are provided in which the lint removed by the action of the saws 21 is collected. The



chambers A may be connected to an air blast to facilitate the stripping of the lint from the teeth of the saws. Each cylinder 16 is fitted with a discharge orifice A leading to a trough fixed beneath the base plate 11. A conveying arrangement in the trough delivers the cleaned seed through a shoot 35. Shafts 25 carrying stirrers are mounted in the cylinders 16 and are driven by spur gearing from the main shaft 20 placed beneath the plate 11. 8½d.

12,975. August 16, 1889. **Drying and purifying wool, etc.** A. DERU, Verviers, Belgium.

Wool, etc., is dried or carbonised by passing it downwards through a series of cages, arranged one above another, a current of heated air being at the same time passed upwards through the same. 8½d. Drawings.

12,987. August 17, 1889. **Doubling machines.** W. T. GLOVER, Bridgewater-street Ironworks, Salford, and A. H. HOWARD, Chelsea, Middlesex.

Stop-motion, for vertical twisting machines, principally for cord making. The drop rods within the spindles, a, a are not directly weighted, but are acted on by arms of weights c, c, which slide on the central shaft b of the spindle carrier; the mechanism is otherwise of ordinary construction. The flyers f are preferably cages, each having three or more vertical bars connected at their upper ends by a ring, the yarn being passed round one or more of the bars. 6½d.

12,988. August 17, 1889. **Spinning.** G. and E. ASHWORTH, Moss Bros. Works, Collyhurst, Manchester.

Carding-engines.—Improvements on the invention described in Specification No. 2,252, A.D. 1876, for stopping the machine when the sliver breaks, or the sliver can become full. 8½d. Drawings.

12,988. August 17, 1889. **Spinning, etc.** J. W. OLDROUB, Grunberg, Silesia, Germany.

Tin rollers.—These are made of corrugated metal, the corrugations being arranged spirally or otherwise in the manner

described in the Specification, No. 11,326, A.D. 1889, with regard to drums for driving condenser bobbins. The invention is applicable to mules and other spinning and twisting machines. 4½d.

13,082. August 20, 1889. **Pile fabrics.** G. A. J. SCHOTT, 35, Richmond-road, Bradford.

The fabrics are produced with cut welt pile on each face, the cutting being effected by knives, as described in Specification No. 655, A.D. 1889. The fabrics are suitable for curtains, coatings, trouserings, etc. The cut pile on the face may be arranged in checks, stripes, or other patterns. A pattern which will shew through the pile may be printed on the warp; or the ground may be figure woven, in which case the fabric may have pile on one face only. The fabric may also be ornamented by printing a pattern on one or both sides. The double-faced cut pile cloths may be subjected to ordinary processes, such as wet finishing, milling, and crabbing, novel effects being thus obtained. In some cases the yarn for the pile may differ in respect of material or colour from that for the ground. 8½d. Drawings.

13,121. August 20, 1889. **Embroidery.** J. MATHIEU, 5, Rue Mazagan, Paris.

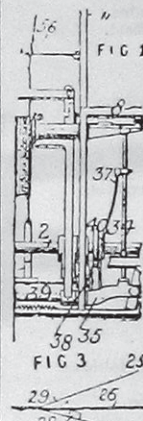
A machine of the "Bonnaz" type is provided with two or more bobbins and thread guides for applying ornamenting threads; they are carried by a wheel which surrounds the needle-bar tube and is rotated by a pinion and gearing from the main shaft. The threads are thus twisted together and form a cord which is secured by the stitches engaging each thread successively. The pinion is disengageable. 8½d. Drawings.

13,127. August 20, 1889. **Obtaining fibrous material.** W. LATIMER, Wilmington, Carolina, U.S.A.

The leaves of the *Pinus Australis* and other coniferous trees, generally called "Pine Straw," are treated with a solution of caustic soda or potash, and washed in the manner described in the American Specification No. 397,249; the resultant product is then passed through a suitable decorticating machine, preferably such as is described in the American Specification No. 115,666. The material is then carded or combed by means of machinery such as is used in the treatment of jute, etc., or by special machinery such as is described in the last-named Specification, and finally passed through a drying machine to which artificial heat is applied. 6½d.

13,150. August 20, 1889. **Looms.** R. B. LOVND, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

In looms for weaving Brussels and Wilton carpets and other pile fabrics in which wires are used, the comb board 56 (Fig. 1) instead of being movable, is fixed to the jacquard supports 11, a drop-box 8 being employed in connection therewith. The worsted warps which are on the comb board are brought into the centre line 26 of the shed (Fig. 3), the jacquard lifting one frame from that position into the upper line 25. The wire 29 and weft 28 are then inserted, as shewn, whereupon the jacquard descends, returning the wire frame to the centre line. The cotton warps which, during the wire pick, were in the centre, are now lifted to the upper line, and those which were in the bottom line 27 are raised to the centre. The drop-box is now operated to bring the boxes level with the top shed, and the shuttle is sent back over the warps. The cotton warps are shifted and returned with the boxes to the position indicated in Fig. 3, and the operation is repeated. The boxes are operated from the main shaft 2 (Fig. 1) by a cam 40 operating a rock shaft 39, connected by arms 38 and links 37 with the cam rods 34, the latter sliding in rocker irons 35. The other parts of the loom are of usual construction. 8½d.



13,173. August 21, 1889. **Felt.** J. HOLDEN, 475, Spring Bank View, Darwen, and J. R. JERSON, 17, Trinity-terrace, Darwen.

Muslin or other similar material is applied to one side of the felt during the process of manufacture. The felt thus coated may be similarly applied to other felt, so as to coat the muslin, etc., on both sides. Wire, cotton, or other threads may be introduced in straight or zig-zag lines into the felt in its moist or pulpy state, for strengthening purposes. 4½d.

13,217. August 21, 1889. **Dyes.** H. H. LAKE, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex. (*Messrs. Worth and Co., Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, agents for A. Leonhardt & Co., Mannheim, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main.*)

Consists in condensing dimethyl- or diethylmetamidophenol with formaldehyde, and treating the tetramethyl- or tetraethylamidodioxidylphenylmethane so produced with dehydrating agents, such as sulphuric acid, or zinc chloride and hydrochloric acid, in order to convert it into tetramethyl- or tetraethylamidodiphenylmethane oxide. The oxides are converted into colouring matters by treating them with oxidising agents, such as nitrous acid, peroxide of lead, or sesquichloride of iron, the last being the agent preferred. The products are pink dye-stuffs, fluorescent in aqueous or alcoholic solution, and suitable for dyeing or printing upon cotton. In the Provisional Specification the use of benzaldehyde and of acids or acid chlorides, instead of aldehydes, is mentioned. 6½d.

13,227. August 22, 1889. **Spinning.** T. KNOWLES, 257, Blackburn-road, Bolton.

Carding-engines.—Relates (1) to mechanism for driving the carding-engine at a slow speed while the main cylinder and doffer are being ground, and (2) to means for adjusting the bearings of carding-engine cylinders. 8½d. Drawing.

13,234. August 22, 1889. **Mules, etc.** J. HUDSON and J. VAUGHAN, Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

The scroll band or rope is secured to the carriage by means of a conical clip which takes into a conical hole in the frame. The clip may be in two or more parts or in one piece, in which case it is split longitudinally; it may be grooved or provided with projections on the inside to increase the gripping effect. 6½d. Drawings.

PATENTS.
W. P. THOMPSON & CO.

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