

Messrs. Durant and Co., in their circular, dated the 3rd inst. say:—

We have to report a dull and unsatisfactory month in silk. Week followed week with the smallest possible doings and without any incident to impart fresh life to the market, for although the weather has been very changeable, so far no harm seems to have been done to the coming crops in Europe. The general run of telegrams from China report the production of white and yellow silk as likely to be rather less than last season—say 5 to 10 per cent. From Canton the first and second crops are said to be seriously damaged, but as they only form a small part of the total production it may not much affect the final result. The public sales are fixed for the 17th instant.

Arrivals in May.

	Bales.
Bengal	141
China	1,115
Japan	119
Canton	127
Tussah	—

DRY GOODS.

MANCHESTER.

Business during the week has been interfered with considerably by the rain, and it is feared that on the approach of the half-yearly stock-taking supplies of fancy goods will prove to be rather larger than usual. The trade has, during the week, discussed the action of local dyers and finishers, who have issued advanced lists. It is understood that a union, similar to that formed by the North of Ireland bleachers some time ago, has been established, and that particulars have been taken with the view of preventing the weaker members from breaking the agreement. On dyed twills, jeanettes, and serges the new lists, for 30-36 inch widths, under 15 lb., 60 yards, provides for the following charges:—White, $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; slate, dove, drab, straw, salmon, light buff, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brown, extra dark slate, and full fawn, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Jeanettes and twills, 28 to 41 inches, in merino, cashmere, and regina fancies, will be charged as follows for 15 lb., 80 yard descriptions:—Black, brown, and common colours, 5d.; fancy colours, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. All goods over 20 lb., 60 yards, and all colours unusually heavy, will be subject to extra charge. If made up in lengths of less than 50 yards, an extra charge of 1d. per piece will be made. The demand for carpets is quiet, and heads of departments are disappointed. Brussels are extremely slow, and it is difficult to see how looms can be kept going while the market remains in its present languid condition. Ribbons keep quiet. Messrs. S. and J. Watts and Company have, we are informed, appointed Mr. Harris as the new buyer for this department of their business. Linens are rather slow, but prices, all round, keep steady. In heavy Forfar makes there is not much doing. Local transactions in linen yarns are fully up to the average, and some heavy orders have been placed with Little firms of late. There is no change for the better in the South American branches. Chilean business is hampered by the fact that vessels loading or discharging in Northern ports cannot proceed to Valparaiso to complete, owing to the action of the Santiago Government. United States buyers are not operating, except for the higher classes of dress goods and worsteds. In carpets they are scarcely doing anything at all, and the principal department in which there is anything approaching to activity is the silk yarn branch, which has improved owing to the increased consumption due to the establishment of new mills across the Atlantic, the machinery for which has been supplied by North of England firms. The curtain trade is unchanged. Silk laces are dull. In silks, new season's designs have been brought forward by Macclesfield firms, and there is every prospect of a brisk demand.

THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

The condition of the Brussels department of this trade is still such as to cause manufacturers in this district to express a good deal of dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is not confined to manufacturers in the great Carpetopolis alone either, for a similar state of things is said to exist in the North of England and in Scotland. It was hoped that with the turn of Whitsuntide an improvement would take place, but up to the present nothing in the desired direction has occurred, and it is now becoming pretty certain that manufacturers will have to be content with a much smaller volume of business than the season in its earlier days gave promise of yielding. At the present time a goodly number of travellers are on their journeys, but bookings are disappointingly small, and are insufficient to keep machinery in full employment. The result is that in many instances the hours of labour are reduced to about seven per day. In the shipping trade business has been somewhat more brisk during the past week or two.

Manufacturers of Royal Axminster continue well engaged. This branch is in a most satisfactory state, and the outlook is highly promising. There has been rather more business transacted in the wool market lately, but operations are restricted to consumptive requirements. The disposition amongst spinners is to wait until the new clip is on the market. Prices of carpet wools are low but firm, and dealers seem to think that values cannot further recede, although a spurt in the demand for yarns would most certainly tend to a rise.

Joint Stock and Financial News.

NEW COMPANIES.

HOMFRAY AND CO., LIMITED, SOWERBY BRIDGE.

Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Object, the acquisition of the business of a carpet manufacturer, now carried on by Henry James Homfray, at Sowerby Bridge, and to carry on and extend the said business. The subscribers are:—

	Shares.
H. J. Homfray, Sowerby Bridge	1
Mrs. Homfray, 28, Highfield-terrace, Halifax ..	1
J. A. T. Woodward, Kidderminster, solicitor ..	1
E. A. Woodward, Sowerby Bridge	1
R. Highley, Halifax, accountant	1
J. R. Farrar, Halifax, solicitor	1
W. H. T. Ambler, 6, Royd-terrace, Halifax ..	1

The first directors are H. J. Homfray, Albert Mill, Sowerby Bridge; E. A. Woodward, Sowerby Bridge; J. Woodward, Kidderminster. Qualification, 150 shares. The directors shall not be entitled to any remuneration, but shall have power to appoint one of their number to act as managing director upon such terms of remuneration as they shall think fit.

NORTH BRIERLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £10,000 in £5 shares. Object, to acquire the undertaking of the North Brierley Mill Company, in accordance with an agreement between J. B. Wilson (the liquidator) and the company, and to carry on generally the business of worsted spinners, manufacturers, dyers, finishers, etc. The first directors are Joseph B. Wilson, Low Moor, farmer; B. Baxter, Low Moor, spinner; A. E. Briggs, Low Moor, spinner; T. Worsnop, butcher, Websey; J. Wilson, publican, Websey. Qualification, £100. Remuneration to be determined.

JOSEPH PATTINSON AND CO., LIMITED, WIGTON.

Capital, £15,000 in £5 shares. Object, to acquire the undertaking of Messrs. Joseph Pattinson and Co., of the Brookside Works, Wigton, Cumberland, general dry goods merchants and manufacturers of woollen, union, linen, and textile goods, in accordance with an agreement, made between John McKeever and John Jackson Saint of the one part and H. F. Leeming, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and to carry on and extend the said business. The first directors are J. Pattinson, R. Twantymann, John McKeever, T. Nicholson, and J. J. Saint. Qualification, £150. Remuneration to be determined.

Gazette News.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Thomas Winn, Victoria Mills, Wellington-street, Leeds, cloth fuller and scourer.
Emily Gladwin (trading as W. H. Gladwin and Co.), Aldersgate-street, London, frilling manufacturer.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

C. Roth, Leeds, fuller and scourer.
Peter Maclaren and William James Patterson (trading as Maclaren Brothers and Co.), High-street, Manchester, warehousemen.

NOTICES OF DIVIDEND.

J. C. Cooper, carrying on business as Drynan and Co., 11, Mawson's Chambers, Deansgate, Manchester, merchant and commission agent, 2s. 1st June.
C. F. Stanley, residing at Heaton Chapel, salesman; and R. J. Hamilton, residing at Southport, and trading at Faulkner-street, and 39, Piccadilly, Manchester, stuff merchants (lately trading as James Hamilton and Co.), lately trading at 31, Faulkner-street, Manchester, merchants, $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; third and final, June 12, 1891.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gaskell, Deacon, and Co., Widnes and Ditton, alkali and chemical manufacturers.
F. Pickles and Co., New Bond-street, Halifax, worsted spinners.
Alexander Aitken and Co., High-street, Manchester.

Executors of William Grandage and Co., Thornton-road, Bradford, Yorks, dyers; as regards James Grandage.

Pollard and Pochins, Wellington-street, Leicester, fancy hosiery manufacturers.

Kennedy and Co., Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool, cotton brokers.

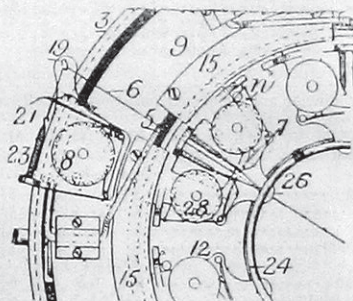
Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

- 1890.
- 7,493. ELLIOT & TUCKER. Fastening together fabrics, etc. 6d.
7,919. DOUGLAS. Pressing, etc., textile fabrics. 6d.
8,726. JOHNSON (*Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik*). Artificial indigo, etc. 6d.
8,815. CARROLL. Combing machines. 6d.
9,417. BEHRENS & WATSON. Printing woven fabrics. 4d.
10,285. HUTCHINSON. Removing grease, etc., from textile fabrics. 8d.
10,323. HUTCHINSON. Boiling, etc., textile fabrics. 8d.
10,334. VOSPER & RAFAREL. Driving multiple spindles. 8d.
10,426. KNON. Looms. 8d.
10,474. BLACKBURN & ORS. Scouring, etc., yarn. 8d.
10,509. JOHNSON (*Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik*). Artificial indigo. 6d.
10,623. MANN & SMITH. Cutting velvets, etc. 4d.
15,642. CAMPION. Seaming together knitted fabrics. 1s. 1d.
- 1891.
771. BINNS. Carding engines, etc. 6d.
3,027. BROADHURST. Jacquard apparatus. 8d.
5,568. SKINNER & CONNOLLY. Looms. 1s. 3d.
6,081. LAIDLAW. Centrifugal machines. 6d.

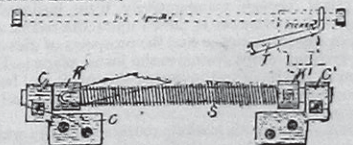
ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

19,898. December 10, 1889. Braiding machines. W. P. THOMPSON, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool.—(D. D. Griffin, 180, Main-street, Westfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.)



The threads 6 are let off from bobbins 8 mounted on the ring-shaped carrier 9. The threads pass under hooks 10 and through spring arms 21 to the centre of the machine, tension being maintained by springs 23. Stops on the arms 21 engage with ratchet teeth on the lower heads of the bobbins when the threads are too slack. The bobbin threads are raised and lowered by curved arms 5 operated by a fixed grooved cam ring 3. The shuttles 7 consist of plates 26 mounted on the carrier 12 and carrying bobbins 28, the threads from which pass through tension devices (similar to those above described), and through the noses of the shuttles, and beneath a ring 24 to the article upon which the braiding is to be done. The carriers 9, 12 are rotated oppositely by special gearing, the shuttles passing alternately over and under the bobbin threads 6. The shuttles are formed with ribs running in guide grooves in segmental plates 15 on the carrier 9, and are made to move with the carrier 12 by means of rounded studs 29, which do not obstruct the passage of the threads 6 beneath the shuttle. The upper surfaces of the two carriers are arranged to be in one place. 84d.

19,907. December 11, 1889. Looms. D. SANDERSON, 3, Pickles-street, Church, and J. DRAKE, 31, Russia-street, Accrington, both in Lancashire.



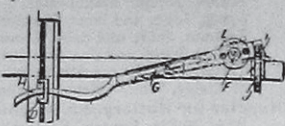
Checking shuttles and pickers.—A strap T, threaded on the picker spindle behind the picker, is attached to a collar K, loose on a spindle S, which is mounted in brackets C on the lay. The spindle S carries a helical spring, the tension of which depends on the adjustment of a collar Kt. The spring is compressed by the pull of the strap T as the picker acts on the latter, and thus checks the momentum of the shuttle. 64d.

19,925. December 11, 1889. Tearing waste lace, etc.

J. CRANE, 82, Ilkerton-road, Nottingham.
The material, fed into the machine by feed rollers, is held by a toothed roller and two rows of steel combs, and torn by rows of teeth on a rotating cylinder, the teeth being cleared from fibre by rotating brushes. The material is held against the under surface of the toothed roller by springs arranged beneath it. 84d.
Drawings.

19,988, December 12, 1889. **Looms.** J. SOUTH, 35, Roseberry-terrace, Burnley.

Picking motion.—The picking stick G, preferably of metal, is formed of the shape shown, its end H passing through a slot in the picker D. The other end is bolted to a plate L, which is mounted to admit of a limited amount of play upon the upper of the usual serrated adjusting plates of the vertical picking shaft F. An incline projection I on the stick comes in contact with the bow-spring J, which checks the stick at the end of its stroke. 64d.

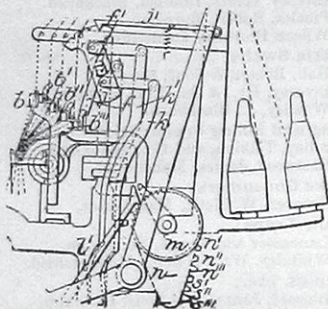


19,982, December 12, 1889. **Figured cloth.** T. FRANKSON, Victoria Mills, and J. TAYLOR, 85, Davenport-street, both of Bolton.



The cloth is woven with an embossed or raised figure formed by a fine face warp and a coarse weft or roving for the figure on the face side of the cloth and the ground on the back side of the cloth, with one or more colours or striped back warp threads, face warp threads, thick weft or roving, or fine weft, each being employed altogether or separately, and a plain or fancy dent rib in the ground on the face side of the cloth, and behind the face figure on the back side of the cloth, by means of various methods of picking and drawing in of the ends. The cloth may be woven in a section of cloth woven with four picks to a card, with two or three shuttles for fast figure. Fine warp threads, A and B, and coarse threads, C, D, are employed, with roving picks F for face calico, and fine picks G. The comb boards are indicated by B, B2, and the heads by 1, 2, and 2nd. 15 40.

20,021, December 12, 1889. **Knitting.** L. COLUATRA, Troyes, France.



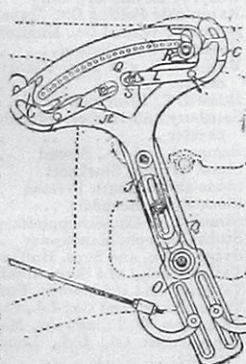
Straight-bar machines.—For stripping, the yarn guides are selected by a pattern chain *m*, actuated by ratchet mechanism *n*, *l* from the driving-shaft. The studs *n1*, *n11*, *n12* and *n13*, *n14*, *n15* act respectively on the levers *k*, *k1*, and oscillate the notched sector *j* in opposite directions. The sector, which is held in position by the spring *h*, causes the levers *f* to act on one or other of the thrower-bars *b1*, *b11*, *b12*, whose traverse is limited by adjustable top-screws. The dogs which reciprocate the bar *f1*, carrying the levers *f*, are put out of action by inclines adjusted in position by the narrowing screws. A double pattern chain, for operating the narrowing screw and stopping the machine, is also provided. One part of it shifts the cam-shaft *a*, and operates ratchet mechanism connected with the narrowing-screw, and the other shifts the belt-fork. 64d.

20,064, December 23, 1889. **Dyeing.** R. HOLLIDAY, Huddersfield.

Forming dyes upon the material.—Relates to the production of azo dyes upon cotton or other vegetable fibre, by the processes described in Specifications No. 2,757, A.D. 1880, No. 1,618, A.D. 1881, and No. 2,045, A.D. 1882. Consists in oiling the fibre and impregnating it with a phenol and alkali at one operation. For example, a mixture is prepared of beta-naphthol, sulphated castor oil, or other oil such as is used in alizarine dyeing, caustic soda, and water, and the material, such as dry bleached calico, is passed through the warm mixture. It is then squeezed to express excess of the liquid, dried at a low temperature, and passed through a solution of diazotised beta-naphthylamine. Other phenols and other diazo, diazoazo, or tetrazo compounds may be similarly employed. 44d.

20,167, December 14th 1889. **Spinning.** T. WATSON, Millfort Mill, Belfast.

Building motions.—The slotted lever O, to which the builder chains are attached, is adjustably connected by a pin and slot arrangement with a lever J, one or other of whose arms J2 is normally locked to the quadrant Q, so that the lever J and quadrant move together. Each arm J2 is provided with adjustable cam C, and also carries a locking lever L, which engages with a stud S on the quadrant. As the quadrant approaches the end of its traverse the roller R on the axle of the quadrant pinion first disengages the lever L, so as to disconnect the quadrant and lever J, and then operates the lever J by engagement with the cam C, causing the reversal to be effected quickly, and the lever O, having an accelerated motion



at the ends of the traverse. The lever J, when released, moves independently until locked by the other lever L. A single stud S may be arranged to engage with both levers if desired. 84d.



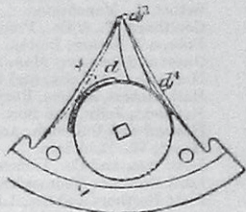
20,153, December 16th, 1889. **Spinning.** E. D. SYKES, Turnbridge Machine Works, Huddersfield.

Spindle bearings.—The spindle terminates in a point, and rests on three balls *a* in the cup or footstep *b*. The drawing shows a combined step and bolster bearing the upper part of the bolster being also provided with anti-friction balls, which are placed in a groove in the bolster and secured therein by a collar or ring *g*. The footstep bearing may also be arranged in a similar manner. In the Provisional Specification a modification is described in which the spindle is supported on single ball, which may be supported by three other balls or directly by the cup or footstep *b*. 64d.

20,280, December 17th, 1889. **Lace-making.** J. and H. S. GIBBY, both of Great Alfred-street, and W. BARKS, all of Nottingham.

Twist-lace machines.

Points and their attendant mechanism are dispensed with by employing triangular bobbin carriages *d* with slightly concave sides, the edges *d1* of which are chamfered on one side only, and on different sides at opposite sides of the carriage. The apex *d2* is as near the facing bar as practicable, and the thread-hole is pierced vertically or transversely at a point near the apex. In order to attain a high speed, two jacquards are employed, one of which operates the selectors at the first and second movements of the carriages, and the other at the third and fourth. Either a jacquard with double cylinders or a double-lift jacquard may be used. 84d.



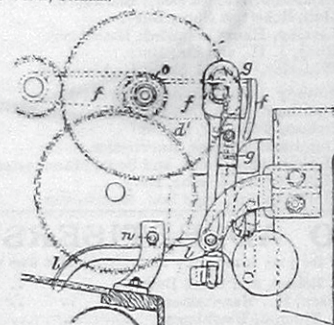
20,282, December 17th, 1889. **Amines; Dyes.** J. IMRAY, 28, Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane, London. (La Société Anonyme des Matières Colorantes de St. Denis; 105, Rue Lafayette, Paris.)

Relates to the production of a substituted meta diamine and of colouring matters therefrom. Consists in heating dimitrochlorobenzol with metamidodimethylaniline on a water bath, whereby dinitro-metamidodimethyldiphenylamine is obtained. The product when heated in acetic or alcoholic solution with hydrochlorate of nitrosodimethyl aniline, yields a colouring matter, which, when precipitated with salt and purified by re-precipitation, is obtained as a brilliant crystalline reddish mass. If nitrosodimethylaniline is employed, a similar colouring matter is obtained. These colouring matters dye wool a blue violet colour, and cotton mordanted with tannin a blue violet colour, fluorescent in artificial light, and silk a violet colour. On reduction these colouring matters yield other colouring matters which dye wool and cotton a violet red colour, and silk a red violet colour. 44d.

20,314, December 17th, 1889. **Treating fibrous materials.** H. A. LOVE, Heaton Moor, Lancashire.

Fabrics or yarns, composed of cellulose fibres, are treated, for finishing purposes or preparatory to dyeing, with a strong solution of sodium hydrate or the like, and afterwards, thoroughly washed or rinsed with water. The water decomposes or dissolves out all the sodium hydrate taken up by the fibre, but at the same time, it leaves the cellulose in its modified condition. The eliminated sodium hydrate may be concentrated and used again. In the provisional specification it is stated that the invention may also be applied to paper pulp. 64d.

20,325, December 18, 1889. **Spinning.** J. CLEGG, Solo Iron Works, Oldham.



Mutes.—In order to prevent the pinion *e* on the drag lever from jumping out of gear with the spur wheel *d1* on the back shaft at the moment when the carriage starts on its outward run, the drag-lever is locked by a catch *g2* on the upper end of a weighted lever *g* which is adjustable in length and is forced into the locking position by a lever *l* connected to the weighted end of the lever by a spring *m* and operated by a bowl *u* on the carriage the latter near the end of its inward run. The drag lever *l* is locked immediately the wheel *e* comes in gear, and is liberated when the lever *l* is released on the carriage moving out a few inches. 84d.

20,327, December 18th, 1889. **Looms.** J. and J. INGHAM, both of Croft Head Works, Thornton, near Bradford.

Pickers.—The solid part is extended upwards, and the hole for the spindle is formed in such extension. 64d. Drawings.

20,386, December 18th, 1889. **Spinning.** A. J. PILARD, 23, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris.

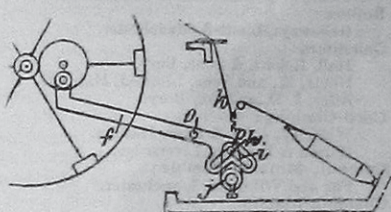
The invention consists in moistening wool previous to the bating operation, and maintaining it in the same moist condition during the operation of carding. The wool to be treated is weighed, and before passing to the bating machine is treated with about half its weight of water, and placed in layers in a closed tank, where it is allowed to remain for about 48 hours. It is preferably subjected to two bating processes. Water is also sprayed on to the wool as it enters or leaves the carding engine, preferably as it leaves the doffer, or as it is wound on to a receiv-

ing drum. Any suitable spraying apparatus may be used. One or more sets of spraying apparatus may also be arranged around the main cylinder of an ordinary carding engine, the water being in this case taken from the reservoir by a smooth roller, and sprayed from the roller by a rotary brush. To prevent rusting, etc., all the parts of the machinery which are of iron or wood are coated with red lead, and the card teeth are made of tinned steel, aluminium, bronze, etc. 84d. Drawings.

20,477, December 20th, 1889. **Looms.** R. WILKINSON, 78, Ryan-street, Bradford.

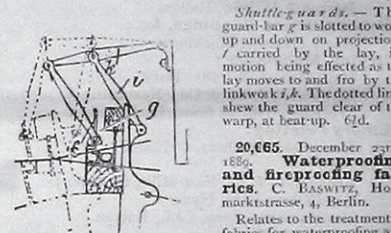
Dobbies.—In the mechanism described in Specification No. 93, A.D. 1889, the draw-hooks pivoted to the rack-bars are formed with projections which, when the hooks are allowed to fall clear of the knives, raise sliding catches into locking contact with fixed cross-bars. The catches drop clear of the cross-bars when the hooks are lifted. The rack-bars are returned by rods passing through their slotted ends and connected by links to the ends of the draw-knives. 64d. Drawings.

20,593, December 23rd, 1889. **Spinning.** T. COLBY, St. Ann's Square, T. GUEST and T. BROOKES, Poland-street, both in Manchester.



Reeling machines.—A shaft *j*, carrying a longitudinal plate immediately below the drop wires *k*, is dropped by means of a bar *l*, which is connected by suitable gearing with the reel shaft and with the shaft *j* by means of a double inclined slot *i* and a crank pin *h*. Normally the pin *h* occupies the apex of the slot, but by the revolving of the shaft *j* is prevented by the falling of a detector wire, the bar *l* is raised and a catch, etc., is released by a stud *o*, causing the stoppage of the machine. In order to prevent the detector wires from falling when the machine is stopped, etc., they are provided with projections *p*, beneath which takes a pivoted lever operated by the left shipping apparatus, etc. 64d.

20,574, December 2nd, 1889. **Looms.** R. SMITH and J. MIDDLETON, 1,ullyelmer, Arras.



Shuttle guard.—The guard-bar *g* is slotted to work up and down on projections *f* carried by the lay, its motion being effected when the lay moves to and fro by the linkwork *k, l, m*. The dotted lines show the guard clear of the warp, at beat-up. 64d.

20,665, December 23rd, 1889. **Waterproofing and fireproofing fabrics.** C. BASWITZ, Holzmarktstrasse, 4, Berlin.

Relates to the treatment of fabrics for waterproofing and fireproofing, and the recovery of ammonia used in the process.

The fabrics are impregnated with a solution of vegetable parchment in ammoniacal oxide of copper, produced by dissolving hydrated copper oxide in ammonia. The apparatus used is similar to that described in Specification No. 16,708, A.D. 1889. The copper is subsequently removed by treating the fabric with a solution of sulphate of ammonia and acetate of alumina; osmosis takes place, and acetate of copper passes into solution. The ammoniacal fumes arising from the liquid, and from the impregnated fabric, are drawn into an absorbing chamber containing sulphuric acid, as described in the Specification referred to above. 44d.

20,668, December 23, 1889. **Dyes; Ketoximes.** I. V. JOHNSON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex. (Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany.)

Relates to the preparation of a ketoxime, and of azo-colouring matters therefrom.

Ketoximes.—Diamidodiphenylketoxime is prepared by first producing diamidodiphenylene-ketone by reduction of dimitrodiphenylene-ketone with sodium sulphide, and then acting upon the diamido-ketone in hydrochloric acid solution with a solution of hydroxylamine chlorhydrate or its sulpho acids. The mixture is treated with caustic soda, and boiled until the precipitate is re-dissolved, and sufficient hydrochloric is then added to precipitate the ketoxime base.

Azo dyes.—The ketoxime base dissolved in hydrochloric acid is converted into its tetrazo compound by treatment with sodium nitrite, and this product is run into solutions of the amines, phenols, or their sulpho or carboxy derivatives usually employed in such processes. The azo-colouring matters obtained dye cotton in the presence of alkalis without a mordant, yielding various shades of orange, red, brown, purple, or blue. Symmetrical combinations of the tetrazo compound with naphthionic acid and salicylic acid, are described; and mixed azo colours are obtained by employing molecular proportions of alpha-naphthol-alpha-mansulpho acid and metaphenylene-diamine, and by employing molecular proportions of Schollkopf's naphthol disulpho acid and alpha-naphthol-alpha-mansulpho acid. 64d.

Mills, Works, &c., for Sale.

SILK FACTORY AS A GOING CONCERN.—TO BE SOLD OR LEASED, on very liberal terms, the AGARD STREET MILLS, DERBY, now and for years past fully employed in Silk Throwing; 800 Spindles and 11 Reels; large orders for Spring trade on the books at good prices; labour plentiful at low wages.—Address W. R., as above.

MANUFACTURERS' HAND-BOOK.

The latest and best Warp, Weft, and Weaving Price Calculator; based on decimal notation. The four tables are very extensive and adapted to all cloth and warp calculations, having as basis 840 yards per Hank and Stockport Reel Counts; are easily adapted to 560 yards Hank and Yorkshire Set. The two Wage Tables of Blackburn and Eurney Weaving Prices show ready means of comparison. Price 5s. 6d. free of THOMAS WALSH, 18, Brown-street, COLNE