BUTT'S MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by R. Jordan, 120, Chancery-lane, W.C., with a capital of £10,000, in £5 shares. Object, to acquire the mills and weaving shed, known as Butt's Mills, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, with the easements and appurtenances belonging; to carry on the business of spinning, dyeing, weaving, etc. Registered without articles of association.

Gazette News.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

William Thornley, Perry's Factory, Nottingham, lace manufacturer, Nottingham.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Boden and Davies, Chatham-street, Piccadilly, Manchester, commission agents and merchants.

Sheen and Hackett, Burton-street, Leicester, hosiery manufacturers.

Ingham and Earnshaw, Rowroyd Mills, Holywell Green, near Halifax, cloth finishers.

Allott Bros., Uppermill, Saddleworth, Yorks., dyers and finishers; as regards Alfred Allott.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

H. Franckel (trading as H. Franckel and Co.), 6, Mornington Villas, Manningham, and 40, Vicar-lane, both in Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff and woollen merchant; 7d. final.

M. Uttley, Apple Tree Farm, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, and W. Sunderland, Blackshaw Head, Hebden Bridge, (trading as Uttley and Sunderland), Blackshaw Head Shed, Hebden Bridge, cotton manufacturers, 4s. 5½d.; first and final.

G. H. Wilson (trading as G. H. Wilson and Co.), Greengates Mills, Chickenly Heath, near Dewsbury, mungo manufacturer, 6s. 3½d.; first and final.

WINDING-UP NOTICE.

The Manchester Skip Company, Limited, Manchester.

Patents.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

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

Where Complete Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is suffixed.

1ST APRIL.

5,033. A. PHILBURN, Hall Courts, Ashton-under-Lyne. Flyers used in cotton and other spinning.

5,041. J. BUCKLEY, 17, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. Self-acting mules and twiners.

5,047. A. WRIGHTSON and B. HOLT, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Automatic narrowing and widening devices for knitting machines.*

5,054. C. KELLNER, 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Bleaching fibrous material by aid of electricity.

5,059. G. MITCHELL and J. MENZIES, 32, Tivoli-road, Crouch End, London. A new fabric, and its application as a sun and heat proof material.

2ND APRIL.

5,103. R. H. READE and H. M'KIBBIN, Central Chambers, Halifax. Flyers of machines for spinning flax and other fibres.

5,123. W. T. BIRCHENOUGH and A. WOOD, 17, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. Swivel power looms for weaving figured goods.

3RD APRIL.

5,190. W. DORRINGTON, 8, Quality Court, Chancery-lane. Rainbowing, shading, and blending colours in the process of printing cotton, sheets, or blankets.

5,210. G. MARCHETTI and H. N. MELLOR, 4, South-street, Finsbury, London. Carpets, rugs, and other looped or pile fabrics.

5,223. H. COOPER, W. ROE, A. H. COOPER, and J. TAYLOR, 323, High Holborn, Middlesex. Rotary knitting machines for the production of tuck or mispressed work.

5,225. E. W. LEE and T. H. GLENN, 323, High Holborn, Middlesex. Knitted shirts and the like.

5TH APRIL.

5,244. T. GUEST and T. BROOKES, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester. Reeling machines for reeling yarn.

5,256. B. J. B. MILLS, 23, Southampton Buildings, Middlesex. Jacquard apparatus employed in the weaving of figured fabrics. (*R. Ronze*, France.)

5,285. C. KELLNER, 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Process of and apparatus for bleaching vegetable fibres.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1889.

4,840. CUNNINGHAM and HUTCHISON. Looms. 6d.
5,813. FARRAN and CRAWFORD. Looms. 11d.
6,765. HALE. Twisting, etc., yarns. 8d.
6,777. BEDFORD. Colouring matter. 6d.
7,031. SPIEGELBERG. Breaking flax, etc. 8d.
7,167. BERRY and BRIGGS. Looms. 6d.
7,290. HEYS (*Sauve*). Cutting float threads in tulles, nets, &c. 6d.
7,753. HANNA. Stentering, etc., machines. 6d.
7,953. PEARSON and GODWARD. Jacquard card punching machines. 8d.
7,967. BOULT (*Coste*). Fabrics. 4d.
8,009. STOCKS and LORD. Carding engines. 6d.
8,205. WILKINSON and ors. Ring spinning frames. 8d.
8,264. LAKE. (*Wirth and Co.*) Colouring matters. 4d.
8,291. MILES and SPIERS. Knitting machines. 8d.
10,010. PUECH. Separating wool from skin. 4d.
10,024. REYNOLDS. Spinning, etc., frames. 6d.
12,560. PITT (*Cassella and Co.*). Colouring matters. 4d.
12,646. BINGHAM. Asbestos sock. 4d.
14,874. MICK and ors. Embroidering machines. 11d.
16,463. ASHFORD. Half-hose. 4d.
17,454. CLEGG. Self-acting mules. 8d.
18,145. ARCHER. Printing textile fabrics. 6d.
18,229. TERROT. Knitting looms. 8d.
5,062. HODDER and SWAIN. Coir yarn mats. 8d.
6,723. HURST. Conditioning yarns, etc. 11d.
7,877. PITT (*Casella and Co.*) Colouring matters. 6d.
8,373. JOHNSON (*Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik*). Colouring matters. 6d.
8,407. WAIN. Mules and twiners. 6d.
8,410. WALLACE. Spinning wool, cotton, etc. 8d.
8,413. WADSWORTH and HADDOW. Stretching woven material. 8d.
8,571. HODGKINSON. Figured cloth. 11d.
8,681. LAKE (*Goldsmith and Wright*). Winding yarns, etc. 8d.
8,682. LAKE (*Goldsmith and Wright*). Winding yarns, etc. 8d.
8,881. LONGDON. Knitting machines. 8d.
9,428. JOHNSON (*Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik*). Colouring matters. 4d.
9,429. JOHNSON (*Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik*). Coloured compounds. 6d.
11,149. ROGERS and ROGERS. Felt. 4d.

1890.

817. MACMILLAN. Stockings and drawers. 6d.
2,614. BROOKS and BARLOW. Ring spinning, etc., machinery. 11d.
2,112. M'FERRAN and PIRRIE. Wet spinning frames. 6d.
2,254. HEIDLER. Knitting machines. 6d.

AMENDED SPECIFICATION.

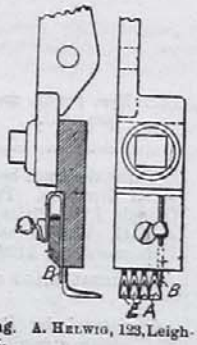
1887.

16,836.* CRAWFORD. Ironing or calendering machine. 8d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

14,434. October 8, 1888. **Knitting.** J. A. BABFOOT, Canning-place, Leicester.

Straight-bar machines.—The inner covering or transferring point A is made wider than the others E in order to put one frame or machine loop on two needles when widening. A sliding pin B may also be provided in order to press one needle against the adjacent needle when the points are being shifted. The pin may be secured to the inner covering point, or it may be dispensed with by making the covering point wide enough to cover two needles. [8½d.]



14,444. October 8, 1888. **Darning.** A. HELWIG, 123, Leighton-road, Kentish Town, Middlesex.

Improvements in the machine described in Specification No. 8765, A.D. 1887. [8½d. *Drawings.*]

14,457. October 9, 1888. **Marking-ink.** D. DOYLE, Youghal, Cork.

Ink for marking the flannel and other materials used in workhouses and similar institutions. The following ingredients are employed:—Gum, Spanish brown and sulphate of iron. The mixture is made up into packets for sale and is dissolved in water for use. [4½d.]

14,469. October 9, 1889. **Batching flax, jute, etc.** J. MORRISON, 66, Wilson-street, Glasgow.

Consists in using for batch purposes Russian dark or black oil, crude Russian oil, or the residue from the distillation of Russian petroleum. Other oils may be mixed with these if desired. [4½d. *No drawings.*]

14,478. Oct. 9, 1888. **Dyes.** J. Y. JOHNSON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.—(*Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.*)

Relates to the preparation of azo dyes from carbazol. Consists in preparing a tetrazo derivative of carbazol by converting this compound into its dinitro derivative, by means of nitric acid, reducing the dinitro-carbazol to diamido-carbazol by means of zinc dust and caustic soda or other suitable means, converting the zinc chloride compound of the base into sulphate, and then azotising the diamedo compound by hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite. The tetrazo compound thus obtained is at once run into a caustic soda solution of a double molecular proportion of salicylic acid. After standing until the first red colour turns yellowish-brown, the mixture is boiled and common salt added to precipitate the colouring matter. An alkaline solution of the colouring matter dyes cotton yellow without a mordant. Neutral or acid solutions dye wool or other animal fibre yellow with or without mordants. [6½d.]

14,479. Oct. 9, 1888. **Diamidocarbazol.** J. Y. JOHNSON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.—(*Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.*)

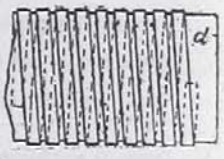
Relates to the preparation from carbazol of a diamido derivative suitable for the production of colouring matters. Consists in first preparing dinitro-carbazol by adding nitric acid of 1·38 sp. gravity to a mixture of carbazol and glacial acetic acid, and subsequently heating to 100° C. The dinitro-carbazol which crystallises out on cooling is reduced by any suitable process, for example, by heating with zinc dust and water, and then running in caustic soda and raising the temperature to 100° C. The diamido product is separated by pouring into water, filtering and treating with hydrochloric acid, whereby the hydrochlorate and zinc chloride compound is obtained. This is further purified by treating its solution with sulphate of soda and crystallising out the sulphate of diamido-carbazol thus produced. [6½d.]

14,507. Oct. 9, 1888. **Cloth rugs.** G. H. JESSOP, 15, Holly Terrace, Huddersfield.

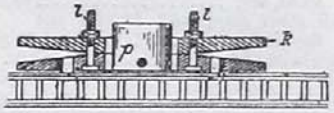
The strips of cloth which form the upper surface of the rug are looped or passed round groups of warped threads during weaving, and are bound in by a suitable number of weft picks [4½d. *No drawings.*]

14,514. Oct. 9, 1888. **Pile fabrics.** J. LEWISOHN, Johannisterstrasse 15, Berlin.

Plush or cut pile fabrics.—The threads, ribbons, etc., which are to form the pile, are wound upon flat plates or cores *p*, a series of which are then clamped together. A layer of adhesive is applied to the upper edges to form a ground texture for uniting the pile which is then cut at the opposite edges of the plates. A backing of fabric may, if desired, be applied to the adhesive. Instead of winding the material upon the plates, it may be drawn from a beam and passed alternately under and over them in a zig-zag manner. [6½d.]



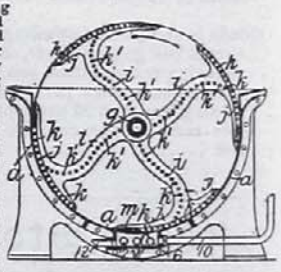
14,569. Oct. 10, 1888. **Weaving elastic stockings, etc.** J. H. R. HUFFELSBERG, Barmen, Germany.



Fashioned elastic stockings and the like are woven in tube form with a continuous elastic weft-thread, and with warp threads of elastic or inelastic material. The point is closed by stitching. In the loom, shuttles of the form shewn in the figure are employed, the part *k* being adjustable on the screws *l* to vary the capacity, and the piece or core *p* being adjustable to vary the lengths of the coils of weft. In addition to the usual take-up there is provided a take-up apparatus with a ribbed roller acting on the upper face of the stocking; this roller is driven from the lay, and its speed is varied to provide for the fashioning of the heel and instep portion of the stocking. The latter first passes through a slot in a bridge-piece which is shorter than the reed in order to distribute the warp threads properly at the edges of the stocking. The gradual diminution in the lengths of the weft coils in the shuttles effects the shaping of the leg or corresponding portion of the stocking. [11½d.]

14,606. Oct 11, 1888. **Dyeing; washing; veneering hats.** S. WARBHAM, 18, Zetland Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Relates to apparatus applicable for dyeing and veneering hats, and also for washing and dyeing wool and other materials, especially with colours requiring exposure to the atmosphere for their development. On trunnions fixed to the ends of a semi-circular tank *a*, is mounted a shaft *g*, to which are fixed two end discs and a central boss carrying four S-shaped arms *i*, with segmental tops *k*, through which pass tubes *j*, forming the periphery of the drum. Through the arms pass also tubes or rods *h*, dividing the drum into compartments. At the bottom of the vat is a chamber *c*, provided with a perforated cover *m*, and containing a steam heating pipe *v*, liquid circulating pipe 6, and mordant or dye supply pipe 2, and connected with storage tanks by a pipe 10, and with the waste discharge by a pipe 12. A small cistern is supported at the side of the vat for supplying liquids to modify the baths, and is connected to the pipe 2 through a steam injector. The circulating pipes 6 are connected through injectors with perforated delivery pipes along the ends of the vat. In operation, the vat is charged with mordanting liquid, the hats are carried through it by the rotation of the drum, and rolled about by the S-shaped partitions. The mordant is then drawn off and replaced by water, and this is subsequently replaced by dye liquor, through which the hats are carried with alternate immersion and exposure to the air. The same apparatus may be employed for veneering hats, fur being added to the hats in the vat, and caused to adhere by the rolling action to which the articles are subjected. [8½d.]



14,622. Oct. 12, 1888. **Soaps, lubricating fibres.** H. R. VON DAHMEN, IV. Belvedere Gasse No. 3, Vienna.

A material capable of saponification by alkalies and applicable for dressing wool, etc., before carding or spinning is obtained by mixing heavy mineral oils or the like with oleic acid, elaine, or a fatty acid, and subjecting the mixture (preferably heated) to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. [4½d. *No drawings.*]