

Linens are in fair demand. Buyers know that the price of flax is affected by the rise in silver. They, therefore, are placing orders now, feeling sure that any change possible is likely to be an advance in price.

Dundee fancy goods are quoted at rather irregular rates, and only the leading houses are busy.

Twines, cords, and ropes continue in excellent demand.

Abroath is well engaged, and all heavy linen goods are in excellent demand.

#### MANCHESTER.

On the whole a satisfactory amount of business has taken place this week, especially in the fancy end of the trade. Crashes, hessians, and other heavy goods of a similar character have not been in such brisk demand. Fine damasks, however, move off freely, and linen threads for the ready-made clothing districts of Hebden Bridge (where they are consumed largely in the manufacture of fustian and other descriptions of clothing), Leeds, and elsewhere, have met with an extensive sale. There has been no change in prices, which are firm. Flaxens have been sold at a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by some of the wholesale houses, but manufacturers' rates have not altered.

#### WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

##### BRADFORD.

The wool market is slow and dragging, buyers being remarkably slow in coming forward. Purchases have, in consequence been extremely limited and prices of English wools though not lower are weaker. Lincoln wether and hog wools may be quoted at 11d. and 12d. Lustres and demilustres are in very poor demand, and prices are in buyers' favour. The yarn market is unchanged. Twofolds are unsteady and the outlook for the future is uncertain. The market for Botany yarns is in the same condition as that for twofolds. There is no change to report either in alpaca or mohair. In pieces we cannot report much business. The American market is quiet in both worsted coatings and Italians, being much less in demand than formerly. With the East there is a little more doing.

##### LEICESTER.

The wool market has improved slightly, inquiries being more numerous, owing, probably, to the lowness of stocks. The unsettled state of labour on the Continent had a deterrent effect on business, but matters are now righting themselves. The yarn market has been a sufferer from the cause referred to, especially in those departments devoted to cashmeres and fine spinnings. There is very little change in hosiery.

##### GLASGOW.

Messrs. R. Ramsey and Co., in their report, dated 6th May, say:—

Wool.—The Scotch wool market during the week exhibits no change. A consumptive demand, but of small proportion, continues. There is no alteration in values, and stocks being light, are firmly held.

SHEEP SKINS.—The supply has been only limited, but mostly of good to prime sorts. Trade active at firm rates with an occasional advance on former values.

#### SILK.

##### LONDON.

Messrs. Durant and Co., in their circular dated the 1st inst., say:—

The slight improvement reported each week during the past month seems to continue, although buyers are very reluctant to believe in any advance, and will only buy for immediate wants. On the other hand, importers are greatly strengthened by the advance in Exchange, and the upward tendency of silver.

The crops in Europe are just commencing—so far all goes well. From China we have no news, but a telegram from Japan reports slight damage to the crop by frost.

Our deliveries are very good, and our total stock shews a further reduction of about 500 bales.

##### Arrivals in April.

	Bales.
Bengal .. .. .	204
China .. .. .	736
Japan .. .. .	11
Canton .. .. .	807
Tussah .. .. .	54

THURSDAY.—London Produce Clearing House quotations of best  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tsaltee: May 12s. 11d., June 13s., July 13s. 1d., August 13s. 2d., September 13s. 3d., October 13s. 4d., November 13s. 5d. per lb.

#### DRY GOODS.

##### MANCHESTER.

We are informed that the business of Messrs. Jas. McLaren and Nephews has been reorganised, as was anticipated in these columns not long ago. Mr. Jas. McLaren retires, and Mr. Fred J. McLaren has taken into partnership Mr. J. R. R. Jeffery, who has for many years been connected with the house. Despite the broken weather, a large amount of business has been transacted this week. Special sales have been held by several houses, and there has been a considerable influx of buyers into the city. The recent change in the Canadian tariff has had a somewhat disturbing effect, heavier duties being imposed on woollens and certain classes of cotton fabrics. There is both a woollen and a cotton industry of some importance in the Dominion to protect, but the advance in the duty on umbrellas appears to be designed for the benefit of a solitary concern in Toronto. Amongst other fancy articles which have moved off freely with the advent of fine weather men's mohair vests may be mentioned. They look well, and cost at retail about half-a-guinea.

##### NOTTINGHAM.

Business can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory, seeing that the present should prove the busiest time of the year. Buyers are repeating very cautiously, and orders are far below the average. The decline in the demand for artificial flowers should, however, have a favourable effect on the lace trade before long, but as far as business at the moment is concerned, the condition of affairs cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Lace for trimming purposes is unchanged. The activity of the demand for Valenciennes in sets being the principal feature of the market. Irish crochet edgings move off at a steady pace, and curtains are being produced and old in considerable quantities.

#### THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

The chief topic of conversation in this trade this week has been the suspension of Messrs. W. B. Purdey and Co., Limited, Brussels and Wilton manufacturers. The stoppage of this firm has caused a good deal of surprise, as until the last month their payments have been prompt, and their position has been considered as financially sound. It was hoped that their difficulties would prove only temporary, and that time alone was necessary to enable them to overcome their troubles, but pressure having been brought to bear upon them in one or two quarters, Mr. Harvey Preen, chartered accountant, of Kidderminster, promptly took possession of the estate on Monday, on behalf of the principal debenture holders, whose claims, it is understood, as usual take precedence of all others. At present it cannot be ascertained what the actual trade liabilities are, but they are estimated at between £4,000 and £4,500, and the assets are considered fairly good. It is expected that a meeting of the creditors will be called for an early day next week to determine what is best to be done with the estate. The largest creditors are Thomas Lea, M.P., worsted spinner, Kidderminster, about £1,200; James E. Stone and Co., carpet agents, etc., Kidderminster, about £1,100; and David Dews, worsted spinner, Wakefield, about £600.

Generally speaking, briskness still characterises the Brussels department of the industry, although here and there rather less rush is noticeable. Manufacturers all round express satisfaction with the present proportions of business, and as repeat orders are coming to hand in goodly numbers a steady employment of machinery may be safely looked for for some time to come. Pattern trying for next season is absorbing attention at several of the mills, and artists are busily engaged in the production of new designs. In the rug trade a considerable amount of activity is apparent. There is a very spirited enquiry for Chenilles, and in one of the factories looms are being run all night.

There is little change to report in the raw material or yarn market. Worsteds yarns keep firm in price on the whole, but manufacturers are not in a sufficiently speculative mood to tempt concessions.

#### Gazette News.

##### NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

S. Swaine (trading as S. Swaine and Co.), Field-head House, Denholme, and 9, Millergate, Bradford, wool merchant and top maker; 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., first and final.

##### WINDING-UP NOTICE.

The Albion Spinning Company, Limited, Atherton.

#### 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.

##### 28TH APRIL.

6,415. J. HOLDING and E. HOLDING, Wheelton, near Chorley, Looms.\*

6,434. W.C. WOOD and W. BRACEWELL, Brinscall, near Chorley. Ventilating and impregnating the atmosphere of weaving sheds with moisture, and distributing the same.

6,445. J. SMITH, 58, Low-street, Keighley. Tension pulleys of spinning and like machines.

6,486. J. IMRAY, 28, Southampton-buildings, London. Nitrate colouring matters. (*La Societe Anonyme des Matieres Colorantes de St. Denis, France*.)

6,505. J. W. WILBY, 20, High Holborn, London. Belts employed for stretching, widening, and otherwise treating linen and other fabrics during the process of drying or finishing.

6,506. W. H. BOOTH, 20, High Holborn, London. Process and means in connection with dyeing velvets, plushes, and like materials; applicable also in the carrying out of proximate processes relating to the treatment of fibrous substances or materials, either in manufactured, partly manufactured, or pulpy state.

##### 29TH APRIL.

6,512. GEO. BROWN, 8, Quality Court, London. Spinning machinery.

6,525. W. ELLIOTT, 8, Quality Court, London. Machinery for stitching the loops of the cotton wharve bands used in mules, etc.

6,540. F. B. FAWCETT, 44, Comberton-road, Kidderminster. Piled carpets.

##### 30TH APRIL.

6,603. J. THORP, of the firm of J. and J. Hayes, Limited, and W. ALLEN, 1, St. James's-square, Manchester. Yarn guide traverse motions.

6,612. R. T. WEBB, c/o THE ARDS WEAVING COMPANY, LTD., Newtownards, Down. Expediting and improving the process of bleaching linen, cotton, and other yarns in the bank.

6,613. T. BUTLER, 274, Alfreton-road, Nottingham. Imperial duplex lace.

##### 1ST MAY.

6,684. W. H. RICHARDSON, 18, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. Improvements to facilitate the adjustment, and the testing of the adjustment, of the "travelling flats" in relations to the "cylinders" employed in revolving flat carding engines for carding cotton, etc.

6,686. GEO. ASHWORTH, E. ASHWORTH, and R. ASHWORTH, 1, St. James's-square, Manchester. Driving gear of carding engine calender or delivery rollers.

6,697. W. BIRTWISTLE, 55, Market-street, Manchester. Loose reed looms.\*

6,702. T. R. KAY and R. C. YOUNG, 20, Charles-street, Bradford. Shearing pile fabrics.

6,706. C. W. KIMMINS and T. CRAIG, 55, Chancery-lane, London. Separation of fatty matters from the wash waters of wool-washing or scouring establishments.

6,708. W. L. HARE, 7, Bridge-court, Fleet-street, London. Rollers for printing fabrics.

6,729. C. DREYFUS, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Colouring matters.

6,732. G. MARSDEN, 45, Southampton-buildings, London. Hearthrugs and machinery for making same.

##### 2ND MAY.

6,745. H. E. GATENBY, 1, Duce-row, Spence-lane, New Wortley, Leeds. Spinning and roving machinery.

6,750. J. FABRAN and F. C. CRAWFORD, 18, St. Ann's-street, Manchester. Looms.

6,770. R. SCOTT, 131, Noel-street, Nottingham. Machinery for ornamenting lace.

6,794. E. OHL, 18, Buckingham-street, Strand, London. Selvage holders for finishing and stretching machines and the like.\*

##### 3RD MAY.

6,870. W. B. KEEFER, 323, High Holborn, London. Weaving ingrain carpet fabric.\*

6,871. C. DETRE and J. K. FLETCHER, 323, High Holborn, Middlesex. Lace articles approximating to or circular in form.

6,874. J. Y. JOHNSTON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex. Substantive colouring matters. (The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrick, Germany.)

6,875. J. Y. JOHNSTON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex. Sulphoacids of a red basic naphthalene colouring matter. (The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrick, Germany.)

6,879. H. H. LAKE, 45, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex. Colouring matters. (A. Leonhardt and Co., through Wirth and Co., Germany.)

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1889.

- 6,598. DAVIS and OTHERS. Hosiery, etc. 11d.
7,802. WILCOX (Farbenfabriken vormals Fr. Bayer and Co.). Azo dyes. 8d.
7,857. IMRAY (Farbwerke v. Meister, Lucius and Bruning). Colouring matter. 4d.
7,888. TATHAM. Carding engines. 8d.
8,261. FAWCETT. Bordered carpets, etc. 8d.
8,951. TOMKINS. Ropes. 8d.
9,149. MASON. Dyeing, etc., wool. 8d.
9,458. ELMER-HONEGGER. Gauze woven tissues. 11d.
9,503. RIVETT. Reeling yarn. 6d.
9,548. CHEETHAM and SUTCLIFFE. Looms. 6d.
9,612. JOHNSON (Von Heyden). Beta naphthol carbon acid. 4d.
9,642. IMRAY (Farbwerke vormals Meister Lucius and Bruning). Oxy sulphonic acids of naphthalin. 6d.
9,643. IMRAY (Farbwerke vormals Meister Lucius and Bruning). Colouring matters. 4d.
9,669. WRIGHT. Looms. 8d.
11,762. CULPAN. Looms. 6d.

1890.

8,846. LAKE (Husted). Shrinking and fulling felt, etc. 8d.

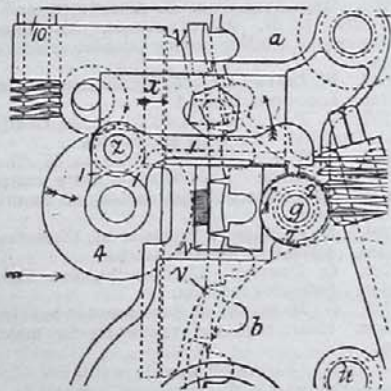
SECOND EDITIONS.

1885.

- 11,640. MOSER. Woven fabrics. 8d.
1889.
3,529. WILCOX (Farbenfabriken vormals Fr. Bayer and Co.). Induline dyestuffs. 6d.
6,765. HALE. Twisting yarns, etc. 8d.

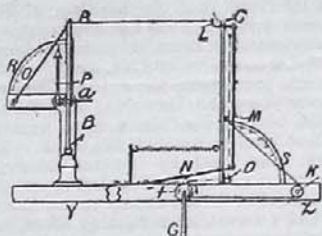
ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

15,496. Oct. 27, 1888. Dyes. J. C. L. D., D. E. H., and A. J. J. d'A. Kuechlin, Bale, Switzerland.
Consists of a composition of indigo and indophenol together with reducing agents. A mixture of dry indophenol (1 kilo), water (100 litres), bruised indigo (10 kilos.) in paste, sodium bisulphite (10 litres at 40 deg. Bo), tin salt (2 kilos.), and zinc powder (2,500 kilos.), is agitated, caustic soda is added, and the mixture is again agitated; subsequently twice its volume of cold water is added, and the mixture again agitated. After standing, the mixture is applied in the usual manner. The materials under treatment are taken from the composite bath and passed through a bath of water containing bichromate of other oxidising agents, whereby the intensity of the colour is said to be increased 10 per cent. [4d.]
15,551. Oct. 29, 1888. Carding engines. J. E. PRATT and J. FIDLER, Hartford Works, Oldham.



Flats, grinding.—The working surfaces of the flats are passed over brackets v, curved to the bend of the carding engine, and situated between two pulleys a, b, over which the flats travel, and one of which is driven from the axle g, itself driven by worm and other gearing from the axle of the main cylinder. In order to give to the flat the necessary "heel" the grinding roller 4 is mounted, so that it can be moved towards or from the flat as the grinding proceeds. It is preferably carried by levers 1 mounted at x on adjustable brackets z, the other ends of the levers being operated as the grinding proceeds by cams 2 on the axle g. [11d.]
15,652. Oct. 30, 1888. Cords, etc. H. BORMANN, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

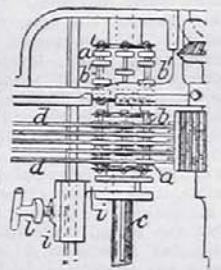
Cord or thread.—Two or more strands of animal or vegetable fibre and one or more wires are twisted together; two or more cords thus formed may be similarly twisted together, the direction of twist of the combination being preferably opposite to that of the separate cords. The product is applicable for sewing boots, or use as shoe strings, fishing lines, and other purposes. Machinery for making same as described. [8d. Drawings.]
15,653. Oct. 30, 1888. Testing yarns and threads. J. A. PIERRRE and C. U. PIAT, both of Presles St. Maurice, France.



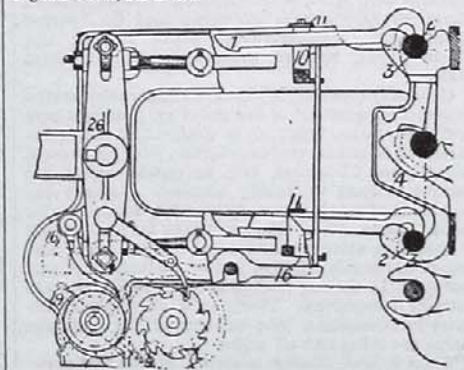
For testing the strength and elasticity of a yarn or thread it is stretched between two levers A B, C D, pivoted at A and D respectively, A B being weighted at its lower end, and C D connected by a cord passing over a pulley K to a drum which may be rotated by a handle G; R and S are suitable seals, the former being provided with a pointer P, which is pivoted on a stud connected by toothed pinions with the axle o. On turning the handle G the thread is stretched, and on the rupture of the same the lever A B is held in its final position by a pivoted prop o, the free end of which takes into ratchet teeth on the upper part of A B, and further rotation of the drum is prevented by a tooth N engaging with the ratchet I, the tooth N being formed upon a lever connected by a link M to another lever L, which is normally held in the position shown in full lines by the tension of the thread. The stress is indicated upon the scale R, and the strain by the difference between the amounts indicated on the scales R and S. The apparatus is mounted on a folding or other table Y Z, which may be provided with a scale to facilitate the fixing of the apparatus. [8d.]
15,654. Oct. 30, 1888. Dyes. H. H. LEIGH, 22, Southampton Buildings, London.—(R. G. Williams, Albany, New York, U.S.A.)

Azo-dyes.—Consists in the manufacture of azo-colouring matters by combining tetrazodiphenyl or its homologues with the sulpho acid of diazo-amidobenzene or its homologues, in the proportion of one molecule of the former to two molecules of the latter, and in subsequently removing the diazo-amidobenzene from the compound, and substituting therefor an amine or phenol. Or the two molecule proportions of diazo-amidobenzene may be substituted in two stages by single molecule proportions of different amines or phenols. The process is carried out as follows, for example: Benzidine sulphate is converted in the usual manner into tetrazodiphenyl, and the product is mixed with a solution of the sulpho acid of diazo-amidobenzene and sodium acetate. The product which separates as brown floccs is run into a solution of naphthionic acid, and constantly stirred for twelve hours. Telidine may be substituted for benzidine, and sulpho acids of beta-naphthylamine or resorcin, o-naphthol, etc., for naphthionic acid. The dye stuffs obtained dye un-mordanted cotton in an alkali or soap bath. [6d.]
15,663. Oct. 31, 1888. Looms. J. L. BYROM, Slackcote Mills, Delph, near Oldham.

Change-box motions.—In the "Hollingworth and Knowles" and other looms two or more short pattern chains a, a1 mounted upon a barrel or barrels b, b1 are employed. The barrels are moved on their shaft c by means of a sliding block i, and thus the chains a, a1 are brought beneath the crank-wheel levers d as desired, a set screw l serving to fix the barrels in position. To admit of the change the levers d are raised by a hand-worked slide bar passing beneath their ends, the bar being formed with inclined slots acting on fixed pins. A number of the links and bowls of the chains ordinarily employed in weaving cross-bordered shawls, large checks, stripes, etc., are by this invention dispensed with. [6d.]
15,672. October 31, 1888. Looms. J. and J. WARD, Ingham Street, Blackburn.



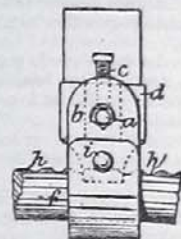
Dobbies.—The draw-hooks l are formed with discs or lugs 2 at their ends entering recesses or clips 3 in the swing levers 4. Like connections are made between the swing and jack levers, intermediate links being sometimes provided. The grates 10 are formed with detachable covers 11, to facilitate removal of the draw-hooks, which rest on cross-ribs; recesses in the bars of the grating and in a cross rail form holes for the needles, the lower cross rail being adjustable. The setting levers 16 are raised at intervals by the arms 19 of a revolving reel operated from the dobby cylinder shaft, or by a catch on the lever 20. When the cylinder has changed its position the levers are lowered on to the pegs for selection. For weaving handkerchiefs, towels, or other pattern fabrics of definite length, two cylinders are employed, one being fixed to the framework, whilst the other is mounted on a lever controlled by one of the jack levers (also controlling the catch of the fixed cylinder) and by a measuring motion. By these means the cylinders are put in and out of gear with their catches as required. [11d.]



Double pile fabrics are woven pick and pick, the weft passing alternately from one fabric to the other, and the selvages are formed by crossing or twisting the outer warp threads between the weft threads. In the loom the two outer warp threads J, K and J1, K1 of the lower and upper fabrics are supplied separately from bobbins G, H and G1, H1. The threads J, J1 respectively pass through the eyes L, L1 of needles F, F1, supported by arms E, E1, from the side piece B of the head guides A. The threads K, K1 pass through mails M, M1, which have separate connections N, N1 and S, S1, with the shafts O, O1, T, T1 of separate heads, and also connections P, P1 with rubber springs R, R1, fixed to the loom framework. When the heads are operated the mails M, M1 will be drawn alternately to the positions shown by the full and dotted lines, thereby crossing the selvage threads in the required manner. The shafts O, T and O1, T1 alternately operate the mails twice in succession and then remain stationary for two picks to enable a pick to be put in both fabrics each time the threads are crossed. [6d.]

15,823. Nov. 2, 1888. Spinning, etc. E. TWEEDALE, Globe Works, Accrington.

Rollers.—The bar or finger a, which carries the bearing blocks d for the top rollers is made three or five-sided, being V-shaped below, where it takes into a similarly shaped part of the hole in the bracket, and flat above for engaging with the screw c. The brackets b are secured in position on the shaft f by tapered pins i taking into notches h in the shaft. [8d.]



15,828. Nov. 2, 1888. Looms. J. SHAW, 41, Hampden, Grove, Patricroft, Lancashire.
Change-box motions.—Improvements in the apparatus described in Specifications No. 1579, A.D. 1877 and No. 2279, A.D. 1877, whereby the number of pattern cards required in weaving I ordered handkerchiefs, scarves, shawls, table-covers, towels, etc., is reduced. Patent opposed. Case not yet decided. [8d.]
15,849. Nov. 2, 1888. Sulphonic acid: dyes. A. G. GREY, Hackney Wick, Middlesex.

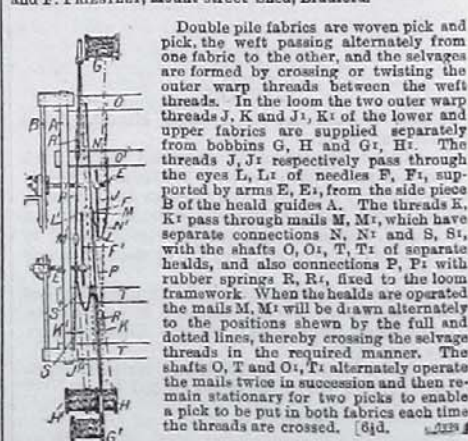
Relates to the preparation of beta-naphthylamine-delta-sulphonic acid, and of colouring matters therefrom. Consists in heating equal molecular proportions of beta-naphthol and 100 per cent. sulphuric acid at 100 deg.—130 deg. C., until sulphonation is complete. The sodium salt of the product is then either heated dry in a current of ammonia gas, or its solution is heated under pressure with caustic ammonia or with a salt of ammonia and an alkali. The beta-naphthylamine-o-sulphonic acid is precipitated from an aqueous solution of the salt thus produced and which accompanies it, by conversion into its copper salt. Colouring matters are obtained by combining the sulphonic acid with any known diazo compound, or by combining the diazo compound of the acid with an amine or phenol or a sulphonic acid thereof. Patent opposed. Case not yet decided. [4d.]
15,896. Nov. 3, 1888. Winding yarn, etc. J. CORRIGAN, Bridgewater Works, Manchester.

15,908. Nov. 3, 1888. Carding engines. J. A. DYSON, 328, Queen's Road, Cheetham, and B. BRACKBURN, 76, Hulme Hall Lane, Miles Platting.

Flats, grinding.—The adjustable brackets supporting the grinding-roller, and also hollow boxes V containing the surfaces j, f, against which the working faces of the flats take when being ground, are carried by a weighted arm mounted upon an adjustable bracket G secured to the frame. The flats, when being ground, pass over guides H flattened at the upper part, and formed in one piece with the brackets G. The surfaces j, f, are formed on a triangular piece Z which is pivoted within the box V, and turns to allow of the entrance and exit of the flats between itself and the guide H. When a flat is being ground each of its faces rests on one of the parallel faces j, f. The invention may be applied to any machine for grinding carding-engine flats. Patent opposed. Case not yet decided. [8d.]
15,955. Nov. 5, 1888. Dyeing. J. W. HEPWORTH, Churchwell, near Leeds.

Vats, etc.—Relates to means for keeping the fabric from contact with the steam pipe. Consists in providing, in combination with a winch and guide rollers, a partition preferably of wood, and perforated so as not to interfere with the circulation of the liquid. When it is also required to prevent prolonged immersion in the dye liquid, a guide crag, with a curved end, is fixed to the vat. [6d. Drawings.]
16,007. Nov. 6, 1888. Weaving pile fabrics. G., J., and F. PRIESTER, Mount-street Shed, Bradford.

Double pile fabrics are woven pick and pick, the weft passing alternately from one fabric to the other, and the selvages are formed by crossing or twisting the outer warp threads between the weft threads. In the loom the two outer warp threads J, K and J1, K1 of the lower and upper fabrics are supplied separately from bobbins G, H and G1, H1. The threads J, J1 respectively pass through the eyes L, L1 of needles F, F1, supported by arms E, E1, from the side piece B of the head guides A. The threads K, K1 pass through mails M, M1, which have separate connections N, N1 and S, S1, with the shafts O, O1, T, T1 of separate heads, and also connections P, P1 with rubber springs R, R1, fixed to the loom framework. When the heads are operated the mails M, M1 will be drawn alternately to the positions shown by the full and dotted lines, thereby crossing the selvage threads in the required manner. The shafts O, T and O1, T1 alternately operate the mails twice in succession and then remain stationary for two picks to enable a pick to be put in both fabrics each time the threads are crossed. [6d.]



PATENTS:
W. P. THOMPSON & CO.
Agents for procuring Patents and Registering Trade Marks and Designs.
6, Bank St. (Exchange), Manchester
6, Lord St., LIVERPOOL; and 823, High Holborn, LONDON.
Largest Patent Agency in Great Britain.
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