

SILK.

LONDON.

THURSDAY.—Quotations of best 4½ Teatlee: May 12s. 7d., June 12s. 6d., July 12s. 8d., August 12s. 9d., September 12s. 9d., October 12s. 11d., November 13s. per lb.

DRY GOODS.

MANCHESTER.

Whitsuntide is ushered in with a generally cheerful feeling and an amount of bustling activity in most of the large wholesale houses, which will make this week a hard one for the employes. The heavy departments are not doing much, and in some quarters complaints are heard as to the trade in fancy goods. On the whole, however, there is not much to grumble at. Payments are collected with difficulty, and this circumstance is one of the most discouraging features at the present time. Even now, late as it is, orders from travellers and by letter direct are fairly numerous, so that retailers must be busily employed. Caldect's stock, which was to have been offered for sale by private tender, according to reports recently current, does not yet appear to have changed hands, and it is understood that the house is quietly letting it run down. Had it not been for the intervention of the Whitsuntide holidays, it is thought that the present month's business would shew a considerable increase on that of the corresponding period last year. Failles and taffetas of French make have been in more extensive demand of recent years, and black and coloured satins have also met with an increased inquiry. Armures, serges, printed and dyed foulards, black and coloured armures for robes, and surats have also met with better inquiry. The quantity of all silk goods of French make sold, however, is far less than that of unions, either cotton or wool, and of these, piece-dyed satins, with cotton weft, ribbons, dresses, etc., have the largest sale. Black satins with cotton weft, poplins, sicilians, bengalines, and other armures with woollen weft, have also proved popular. Furnishing houses, after having had a fairly busy time, have slackened down. There will not be much doing in the dry goods trade until a week or so after the holidays, when the future character of the demand will be the more easily ascertained.

NOTTINGHAM.

The only prominent feature of the lace trade is the demand for curtains already referred to frequently. The Levers branch is still quiet, and silk laces are moving off slowly to the disappointment of manufacturers. Chantillies and Guipures are, however, selling. Silk and cotton costume nets (principally made on curtain frames) are still in demand. Fine Maltese and Valenciennes meet with buyers. The hosiery trade is quiet.

THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

The condition of this trade is much the same as it was a week ago. In the Brussels branch manufacturers all round continue fairly busy. Repeat orders are said to be coming in well, and although no return of extreme pressure is expected, there is every likelihood that there will be sufficient business in repeat goods arriving to keep machinery regularly employed for some time to come. The question of overtime is at present agitating the Kidderminster carpet trade. Full information on the subject will be found in another column, under the "Current Topics."

Gazette News.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Benjamin Clegg (trading as Benjamin Clegg and Son), David-lane, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, and 32, Cardigan-lane, Leeds, mnggo and shoddy manufacturer, 10½d. first and final.
T. Hammond (trading as Thomas Hammond and Co.), 85, Kirkstall-road, Leeds, dyer, 5½d. first and final.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Poulters, Froom, and Company, Basinghall-street, London, and Lever-street, Manchester, commission agents.
Settleand Atkinson, Russell-street Ironworks, West Gorton, Lancashire, engineers and millwrights.
Robinson and Anderson, Gresham-street, London, silk agents.

Hargreaves and Edge, Vale Mill, Cornholm, Todmorden, cotton manufacturers.
Barker and Singleton, Prospect Works, Hanson-lane, Halifax, machine makers.
Home and Elliott, Warwick-st., Regent-street, Middlesex, woollen merchants.

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.

12TH MAY.

- 7,354. F. FORD, 9, George-lane, Lewisham. Table and floor coverings, carriage linings, etc.
- 7,369. H. KIDDER, 45, Southampton Buildings, London. Apparatus applicable to straight bar-knitting machines.
- 7,389. J. LONGMORE and W. L. WATSON, 323, High Holborn, London. Decortication of rhea, jute, and other fibrous vegetable stems.*
- 7,390. J. LONGMORE and W. L. WATSON, 323, High Holborn, London. Improvements in or relating to the decortication of rhea, jute, or other fibrous vegetable stems.*
- 7,393. W. LANGHAM, 323, High Holborn, London. Cardigan or other knitted jackets.

13TH MAY.

- 7,398. O. DREY, 64, Barton Arcade, Manchester. Automatic knives and apparatus employed in cutting the pile of wet pile fabrics.
- 7,400. G. F. STURGESS, 17, Biddulph-st. Leicester. Stockings and socks.
- 7,423. W. PETERS, 8, Quality Court, London. Tarring, colouring, and otherwise preparing thread, hemp, jute, or other twine for sewing, and feeding or supplying same.

14TH MAY.

- 7,472. J. SUGDEN and W. HARDAKER, Hohnfield Cottages, Halifax. Jacquard machines.
- 7,504. A. J. BOULT, 323, High Holborn, London. Embroidery machines. (*Legrand, Belgium.*)
- 7,522. W. ELBERS, 433, Strand, London. Process for obtaining designs or patterns in red colour on textile fabrics dyed with indigo.
- 7,545. J. P. BAYLY, 18, Fulham-place, Paddington, London. Thread doubling machine. (*N. S. Perkins, United States.*)

15TH MAY.

- 7,550. J. FAIRBURN, 8, Quality Court, London. Looms.
- 7,768. K. T. SUTHERLAND and GEO. ESDALLE, 39, Pritchard-street, C-on-M., Manchester. Treating animal fibres so that they will flock and spin more easily.
- 7,876. A. G. GREEN and T. A. LAWSON, 21, Cockspur-st., London. New amido bases.
- 7,894. B. F. FORD, 77, Chancery-lane, London. Warp tension regulating device for looms, etc. (Date applied for under Patents Act, 1893, Section 103. 26th October, 1889, being date of application in U.S.)

16TH MAY.

- 7,621. W. E. HEYS, 70, Market-street, Manchester. Automatically cutting the float threads in figured net, lace, and similar fabrics. (*C. Sourmais, Germany.*)
- 7,626. W. D. GRIMSHAW, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. Consumption of smoke in furnaces.
- 7,627. S. CROSSLEY, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. Grate bars used in machines known as "Scutchers."
- 7,640. F. BAYNES, J. E. TOPPING, and J. WHITTAKER, Central Chambers, Halifax. "Swells" of shuttle-boxes of looms.
- 7,643. J. H. BUAY and J. BOOTH, Central Chambers, Halifax. Crank arms of looms.

17TH MAY.

- 7,704. W. TATTERSALL, 20, Charles-street, Bradford. Humidifying and ventilating apparatus.
- 7,708. T. R. KAY, and R. C. YOUNG, 20, Charles-street, Bradford. Shearing or cutting textile fabrics.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1889.

- 7,386. CLEGG. Textile fabrics. 8d.
- 8,156. LAKE (*Leonhard and Co.*) Amidophenols. 4d.
- 8,299. WILCOX (*Farbenfabriken vormals Fr. Bayer and Co.*). Azo colouring matters. 8d.

- 9,600. BUECHER. Removing rust stains from cloth. 4d.
- 10,025. ENTWISTLE AND ENTWISTLE. Quilts, &c. 4d.
- 10,077. WADDINGTON. Loom shuttle tongues. 8d.
- 10,416. HOLLINGWORTH. Looms. 8d.
- 11,613. IMRAY (*Society of Chemical Industry in Basle*). Colouring matter. 6d.
- 11,848. IMRAY (*Society of Chemical Industry in Basle*). Colouring matter. 6d.
- 17,145. AMBLER AND HAYTON. Combing machines. 8d.

1890.

- 4,411. DIENST. Looms. 6d.
- 4,683. BOULT (*Koblensz and others*). Dyeing yarn. 4d.
- 4,685. COPE. Canvas stretching device. 6d.

AMENDED SPECIFICATION.
1885.

- 3,803* HADDAN (*Farbenfabriken vorm. Fr. Bayer and Co.*) Colouring matters. 6d.

REPRINTS (with alterations).
1888.

- 12,909. NEWTON (*The Mechanische Kratzfabrik Actien Gesellschaft*). Fixing card clothing to card flats. 8d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

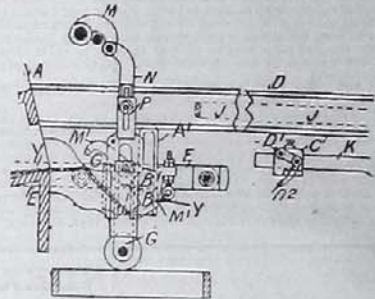
16,831. Nov. 20, 1888. **Knitting machinery.**—J. V. D. REED, 13, Barclay-street, New York, U.S.A.

Arrangements for producing fabrics having warp and weft threads in addition to one or a set of knitting threads. In the circular machine the needles are placed parallel to the warp threads, and the knitting threads, of which there are two, are looped outwards from the guides by a forked web of "feeders" or loopers. When the needles have risen the loopers move inwards, leaving the loops in the needle hooks; the weft threads are laid against the warp threads when the needles are down. A positive delivery drum is provided for the knitting threads, and a positive take-up motion for the web. A multiple fabric, having several sets of warp and weft threads and one or more sets of knitting threads, is produced in a similar manner, the loops being formed on one or both faces of the fabric. In a modification two alternating sets of needles are used, and an additional binding thread passing from loop to face of the fabric. Yarn delivery and tension devices, take-up mechanism, as well as special cams and other operating parts, are described. (2s. 2d. Drawings.)

16,833. Nov. 20, 1888. **Knitting.** T. J. and J. W. KIDDER, Hosiery Machine Building Company, Nottingham.

Straight-bar machines.—When commencing to form the heels and insteps of hose on "Cotton's frames," the machine loops are locked by transferring them from one machine needle to another. This is accomplished by instruments mounted on additional shafts, which are coupled together by links, and are rocked and traversed by levers. (8½d. Drawings.)

16,842. Nov. 20, 1888. **Mules.** J. ALMSTON, 45, Kent-street, Bolton.



Fallers, winding, operating, and locking.—The faller rod is connected through the arm M and adjustable rod N with a slotted arm or fork P, which slides on the boss of a two-armed lever M, mounted on the shaper slide G, and connected by a chain Y with the small on the tinroller shaft, the other end of the lever taking against a roller V on the fork P. The "gun lever" E carries a slotted bracket A, with which an anti-friction roller B, on the lever M, normally engages in its upward and downward motion, the said roller being operated at the proper time by an adjustable incline on the "gun lever" to unlock the faller.

Long lever, releasing.—The lever K, by which the long lever J is supported, is operated at each inward run of the carriage by a bracket on the lever E, which engages with the end D of a lever D, which is pivoted to a block C on the arm K, the lever D allowing the bracket to pass freely during the outward run. (8½d.)

16,869. Nov. 20, 1888. **Looms.** G. M. and A. WHITTALL, Stonor Vale Mills, Kidderminster.

Bobbin-frames for carpet looms, etc.—The frame carries a series of parallel wires for supporting the bobbin flanges, and a series of guide-wires, between which are hung the tension weights. (8½d. Drawings.)

16,875. Nov. 20, 1888. **Spinning, etc. machines.** J. MANOCK, 25, Booth-street, and W. C. WATERHEAD, Farninghall, both in Bradford.

Rollers and roller-heads.—For producing union and looped astrachan and other fancy yarns. In order that two yarns which are being twisted together may be delivered at different rates, each rotor-shaft carries an auxiliary set of bosses, which are loose thereon, and are driven independently of the ordinary rollers. (10½d. Drawings.)

16,904. Nov. 21, 1888. **Lace-making.** R. HOPKINSON, 8, Short Hill, Nottingham.
In making corset and other lace goods, having rows of eyelet holes with coloured or other threads, ribbon, or tape

through them from the threads, etc., are woven through the holes by the lace machine during the manufacture of the lace. [84d. Drawings.]

16,921. Nov. 21, 1888. **Loom-shuttles.** J. WILSON, 42 Beaumont-street, Purwell Estate, Essex.



The wheels *c* at each end of the shuttle are mounted on an axle between end nuts *f* and an expansion *e* on the axle. By means of a screw *b* the parts are held up in the recesses *d* of the nuts *f* entering groove *a* and forming bearings for the axle. [64d.]

17,019. Nov. 23, 1888. **Looms.** I. SOWERS, Providence Mills, Bradford.

Picking-strap.—The strap is looped around that part of the picker provided for the purpose, and the free end is buttoned on to a stud carried in a slit in the body of the strap. Short pieces of strap may be joined together by a stud in this manner.

Picker-buffer.—The buffer consists of a piece of hide doubled, the free ends enclosing the ends of the buffer strap being riveted together. [64d.]

17,026. Nov. 23, 1888. **Spinning.** A. GOLDTHORP, Wakefield.

Two or more rovings are spun together into one thread, the doubling machine being thereby dispensed with. [44d. No Drawings.]

17,029. Nov. 23, 1888. **Grinding wire cards.** J. S. DROSSFIELD, Atlas Works, Oldham.

The emery or other material with which the grinding roller, or the removable fillet secured thereto is coated, is moulded into grooves which are inclined to the axis of the roller by moving the roller to and fro longitudinally once for each revolution during the moulding operation. This is effected by means of a cam mounted on the roller shaft, which can slide in its bearings, the cam working between anti-friction bowls on the frame. The moulding roller is preferably grooved spirally as well as transversely in the ordinary manner. [64d. Drawings.]

17,094. Nov. 24, 1888. **Dyeing.** C. F. X. NOROT, 223, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

Relates to the application of nitrated starch in dyeing. The substance so called is prepared by the action of two parts of ordinary nitric acid upon one part of starch or flour, or upon lignine or cellulose. The process is carried out by preparing two baths. For dyeing blue black, for example, the first bath consists of dry extract of logwood with a suitable quantity of other tannin-yielding substance dissolved in warm water, and solution of sulphate, chloride, nitrate, acetate, etc., of copper in water, together with hydrochloric and acetic acids. The second bath consists of the mixture containing "nitrated or denatured starch," prepared as above, and certain hydrated oxides or their salts, the whole being neutralised by ammonia and rendered alkaline by the addition of a small quantity of carbonate of soda or potash. The oxides and salts used may be varied considerably, for example, oxide of copper, sulphate of alumina, and arsenious acid; or, sulphates of alumina and iron and chloride of antimony; or sulphates of alumina, magnesia, and iron, and protochloride of tin. The materials to be dyed—stuffs, yarn, hair, skins, and the like—are steeped in the first bath, wrung out, and partially dried, and then steeped in the second bath, which is maintained alkaline, a temperature as high as 60° C. being required only in difficult cases. After the second bath the materials are partially wrung out, exposed to the oxidising action of the air, washed and dried. [64d.]

17,096. Nov. 24, 1888. **Terry fabrics.** F. LEAKE, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

The fabrics are formed with one surface of warp loops of mingled colours with designs in loops of one colour formed by carrying the loops of different colour through to the opposite side to form designs on a plain woven background. Clusters of the mingled loops may be carried through to aid in forming the designs on the opposite side. [64d. Drawings to specification.]

17,123. Nov. 24, 1888. **Embroidering machines.** E. and R. CORNLEY, 87, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.

Applying ornamenting threads.—A machine having one or two hook-needles has an additional thread-carrier on a rotating pinion; the thread is supplied through a hole in the pinion and guides thereon from a bobbin, which surrounds the upper part of the nipple tube, so that the feed mechanism may be placed near the work. The nipple tube is made in two parts, the first of which is removable laterally with the bobbin. Tension may be applied to the additional thread by an adjustable weight or spring resting upon the bobbin. [84d. Drawings.]

17,191. Nov. 26, 1888. **Knitted pile fabrics.** R. H. LEXNAUS, 17, Wentworth-street, Huddersfield, and D. DYTON, Northberg, near Huddersfield.

Long loops are formed by employing three or more extra threads, which are looped in with the groundwork of the fabric at every third needle (if three threads are used) by means of plugged loop wheels, one thread being held under the beard of each needle. Patterns may be made by omitting a wheel, or by varying the number of needles with regard to the blades of the wheel. The loops are cut and the fabric finished in the ordinary manner. [14d. Drawings.]

12,271. Nov. 27, 1888. **Dyeing.** E. ANDERSON, Elliott Place, East Orange, New Jersey, and S. HODGSON, Village Main-street, Medway, Massachusetts, both in U.S.A.

Relates to a method and apparatus for dyeing, scouring, or washing wool and other materials. The method consists in submerging the material and subjecting it to the intermittent action of a liquid supply. [84d. Drawings.]

17,232. Nov. 28, 1888. **Ornamental fabrics.** F. H. BOWMAN, Halifax, Yorkshire.

In the manufacture of woven, knitted, or lace fabrics of silk, wool, or other similar animal fibres, or mixtures of the same, "draw threads" of cotton, linen, or other vegetable fibre are introduced, such threads being afterwards removed to form peculiarities in the pattern. The removal is effected by treating the fabric with acid or gas, or with certain salts or mixtures of the same, the fabric being then dried, heated, and acted on by a jet of air, spray water, or dry steam, or beaten between two layers of thick cloth or other material. The carbonised threads being thus removed, the fabric is cleaned and dried, and finished as required. [44d. No Drawings.]

17,300. Nov. 28, 1888. **Loom shuttles.** H. HINCHAM, Montserrat Mill, and J. WILKINSON, S. Proctor Square, Dudley Hill, near Bradford.

In place of the ordinary rest pin for the pivoted tongue, the latter carries a pin or projections which rest upon the solid wood of the shuttle. [84d.]

17,333. Nov. 28, 1888. **Dyes.** C. D. ABLE, 28, Southampton Buildings, London.—(The Aetion Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation; Berlin.)

Relates to the preparation of sulphuretted bases from meta-cylinde or cyanidines, and of dye stuffs therefrom. For example, a sulphuretted base is obtained by heating four parts of meta-cylinde with one part of sulphur, as long as sulphuretted hydrogen is cooled, and the product as dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, whereby the sulphate of the sulphuretted base is obtained, which is precipitated on pouring the solution into water. A red dyestuff, which dyes cotton without a mordant, is produced by dissolving the sulphuretted base in a strongly acidulated solution, and then pouring it into an alkaline solution of alpha-naphthol disulphonic acid, boiling, and precipitating with common salt. Piria's alpha-naphthylamine sulphonic acid yields an orange dye. Bayer's beta-naphthol sulphonic acid, and beta-naphthol disulphonic acid G, yield red dyes, beta-naphthol disulphonic acid R, yields a bluish red, phenol and its sulpho acid yellow, and resorcin an orange dye-stuff. When the dye-stuffs obtained are insoluble, it is preferable to convert the sulphuretted base into its sulphonic acid by means of sulphuric acid, before diazotising and combining with an amine or phenol, or sulpho or carbo acid thereof. [64d.]

17,347. Nov. 29, 1888. **Dyeing.** J. W. BANSISTER, Whitehall-road, Leeds.

Relates to the dyeing of woollen and other woven or felted fabrics. Consists in a single bath process dispensing with separate mordanting treatment. The bath is prepared by first boiling together copperas, bluestone, and soda or equivalent alkali, and then adding thereto logwood and a small quantity of ferrous. The materials are dyed in this bath in the usual manner. [44d. No Drawings.]

17,429. Nov. 29, 1888. **Wool, &c., scouring.** G. L. P. EVRE, 1, John-street, Bedford Row, Middlesex, and J. J. HOPKINS, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

Relates to the extraction of oily and fatty matters from wool and from woolen yarns or fabrics and the like in the cold by means of volatile solvents. [14d. Drawings.]

17,496. Dec. 1, 1888. **Looms.** B. WHITEHEAD, Hope Works, Birstall.

Shedding mechanism.—For connecting the jack levers with the lifting hooks, the flat disc-like ends of the former are inserted from the side in corresponding openings in the ends of the hooks and are retained in position by means of projections working in corresponding slots. The jack levers are partly cut away to facilitate the fitting together of the parts. A modification is described. Patent opposed. Cases not yet decided. [64d. Drawings.]

17,630. Dec. 1, 1888. **Looms.** H. MULLERS and A. SPINLER, both of Dalken, Germany.

Lifting hooks.—The lifting hook is formed with secondary hooks which engage with fixed knives and remain up (after

having been raised by the ordinary knives), unless pushed in by the needles. The cylinder is carried by a rocking frame worked by a bowl, rising and falling in a cam groove. The catch-lever for turning the barrel is put in and out of gear by a lever operated by a nose on one of the rods of the upper knife-frame. [84d. Drawings.]

17,574. Dec. 3, 1888. **Wall coverings, curtains, &c.** H. SAUTAGN, 50, Rue des Bois, Belleville, Paris.

Tube.—The cloth is washed in an alkaline bath, and afterwards in a bath of chloroxone. After cropping the edges, the cloth is immersed in a bath of lichen of caragheen, pressed between rollers, dried, and passed between copper cylinders, one of which is heated. The cloth is finally dyed with aniline, or other colour fixed with alum, sulphate of iron, etc. The material may be used for carpets, box or portmanteau coverings, linings, etc. [44d. No Drawings.]

17,618. Dec. 3, 1888. **Slubbing, etc., Frames.** W. C. BURTON, Ambleside, Flixton, near Manchester.

Winding-on.—The wheel which drives the bobbins is itself driven through epicyclic gearing consisting of four spur-wheels, the first and fourth ride loose on the main driving shaft, and the second and third are mounted on a short shaft, carried by a loose arm, which is rotated on the other shaft by means of two spur-wheels, the latter of which is driven from the cones. [64d. Drawings.]

17,623. Dec. 3, 1888. **Cleaning Waste.** W. MITCHELL, Fenton Place, and S. PICARD, Notting Hill, both in Middlesex.

Relates to the cleansing of cotton waste used by engineers. Consists in first subjecting the oily waste to pressure in a hydraulic or other suitable press, whereby the oil is removed and may be refined for use. The waste is then immersed and agitated in a bath containing caustic potash and soda, cyanide of potassium, spirits of turpentine, pearl ash, liquid ammonia, borax, lime, soda crystals, and benzoline, in suitable proportions, which is raised to the boiling point. The waste is afterwards squeezed, washed in warm water, dried, and opened and is then ready for use again. [64d.]

17,644. Dec. 4, 1888. **Fabrics for working apparel.** J. BENDMAN, Salem Mills, Hebdon Bridge, Yorkshire.

Woven, felted, or composite fabrics are woven or printed with the patterns or designs (if any) and the outlines of the parts of garments, uppers for slippers, boots and shoes, whereby the operation of cutting out is facilitated and the waste of material reduced to a minimum. [64d. Drawings to Specifications.]

17,652. Dec. 4, 1888. **Washing.** J. READ, All Saint's Road, Leicester.

Relates to machines for scouring or washing textile fabrics. The tub for containing the materials is provided with a partition and preferably with a zinc-lined bottom, and is mounted on wheels to run on rails. It is reciprocated by means of a rack fixed to the bottom thereof, and gearing with a pinion which also gears with a rack, actuated in guides by a connecting rod and by a crank-pin on a worm wheel driven by a worm on the shaft. The beaters are lifted by two series of cams fixed on two shafts which are geared together by spur-wheels. The cams engage blocks projecting from the sides of the beaters. A driving pulley is fixed to one of the first pair of shafts mentioned, which are connected by a band with the other shaft. Any beater may be removed from action by lifting it and supporting it by a pin. In the Provisional Specification it is stated that in a modified form the machine may be used for domestic purposes. [84d. Drawings.]

17,653. Dec. 4, 1888. **Looms.** W. ARMSTRONG, 5, Cliechester Terrace, Belfast.

Jacquards.—For changing damask and napkin pat ens the frames carrying the different jacquard cylinders are placed on runners, and can be pushed along a rail or groove to a pinion which also gears with a rack, actuated in guides by a connecting rod and by a crank-pin on a worm wheel driven by a worm on the shaft. The cylinder in use is engaged and worked on the slides by grips carried by levers hinged to the "side-stroke." To engage one cylinder from another it is first necessary to raise the "shears" and grips curved slides on the latter forcing back the "tee" or hammer. [64d. Drawings.]

PATENTS.

W. P. THOMPSON & CO.

Agents for procuring Patents and Registering Trade Marks and Designs.

6, Bank St. (Exchange), Manchester

G, Lord St., LIVERPOOL; and 323, High Holborn, LONDON.

Largest Patent Agency in Great Britain.

* Facts for Inventors" (Pamphlet) sent free on application.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS' NAMES.

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Thompson, W. P., and Co., Manchester: 364.
Unsworth, Geo., Manchester: ix. May 10th.
Wallwork, Henry, and Co., Manchester: xv. April 26.
Walton and Halstead, Hebdon Bridge: iv. of cover. March 29th.
Whiteley, John, and Sons, Halifax: vi. May 3rd.
Wilson, Bros., Cornholme, Todmorden: vi.*

* This advertisement appeared last week, May 17th; it will appear again next week, May 31st.