

obtained for the new wools which are now coming speedily forward, are about the same as what was current at this time last year. The first series of public sales for the new clip will be held here on Wednesday, 18th inst., when there will be a fine selection of cross and half bred hogs, &c.

**SHEEP SKINS.**—The supply has been up to the average, and many prime lots. There is not much change on rates, but long wools are not quite so strong. Lambs and shorlings are well competed.

**FLAX AND JUTE.**

**DUNDEE TRADE REPORT.**

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1890.

Our market continues firm without any change in values for the week. The thing which engages the attention of merchants is the effect of the "silver bill," the immediate result of which has been to raise exchange from 1s 4½d. to 1s. 6½d. This is a large rise, the effect of it is to make jute dearer. Of course if the rupee price falls in proportion the sterling price will not be changed here, but the important question is: Will the rupee price fall? This change would also affect Hessians going from Calcutta to the States, making them dearer and thus favouring Dundee.

Wheat also would rise in value, and this would greatly favour American farmers as the Indian wheat is a competitor. The Western farmers have real reason to fear, this is the reason the farmers in America have supported the silver bill. Skilful and experienced merchants on the other hand say that if the price of silver is artificially raised, it will certainly lead to a greatly increased production of the metal, and in the end the fall in silver will be greater than if the thing were let alone. They also remark that the "Bill" does not put silver out of existence, and will not therefore do more than operate for a very short time. In the meantime exchange has risen and Indian merchants withdrawn their offers of new jute waiting before selling to be able to fix their exchange. In all positions therefore jute is rather firmer.

The exchange also affects Russian produce and flax which was done at £17 10s. is held at £18 10s. to £19.—K Riga for example. Jute yarns are firm without change in price, and the same remark applies to jute cloth.

Flax yarns, especially fine warp, are firmly held, but no rise in price is possible yet.

Common tow wefts are very dull and easier to buy. Linens are in fair demand, all the looms being well engaged.

Fife and Belfast are rather hard hit by the failure of a Glasgow linen buyer. Forfar and Brechin escape with some trifling exceptions.

Arbroath is busy, and the Dundee fancy jute trade is fairly active.

**MANCHESTER.**

The home trade is extremely quiet, but the shipping department is active, and enquiries continue to be received, especially from the United States, where importers are straining every effort to lay in a heavy stock before the new Bill can become law. Jute goods are firm, but sales are not extensive, and it will be some little time ere anything like a brisk movement sets in.

**SILK.**

**LONDON.**

THURSDAY.—London Produce Clearing House quotations of best 4½ Tsatlee: June, 12s. 7d.; July, 12s. 8d.; August, 12s. 9d.; September, 12s. 10d. per lb. Sales registered, nil.

**DRY GOODS.**

**MANCHESTER.**

A fair average amount of business has been passing this week for the season, although stock-taking naturally acts as a clog to special activity. Sales have been satisfactory in the fancy departments, and the demand for ribbons has been maintained. Plain goods are the safest stock just now, fancy ribbons being dangerous, and some of the London houses, who found themselves provided with large quantities of these goods at the beginning of the season, must have lost thousands of pounds owing to the disappointing character of the trade thus far. Neck ribbons are moving more freely, and Coventry firms have provided some taking lines in these articles, some selling at about 5s. 4d. the piece being considered amongst the best. With Swiss goods, however, of a similar nature offering at 2s. 6d., competition becomes difficult. The furnishing departments have now slackened down

somewhat, the push generally taking place earlier in the year. Silk scarves have come forward of late, both English and Continental productions being in request.

**THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.**

Business has been somewhat quicker in the Brussels department of this trade since the holidays; still, there is no need for complaint, and manufacturers seem well satisfied with the present state of things. Up to the present this year business has been exceedingly good, machinery throughout the district has been running at higher pressure, and production has been heavier than known for many years. Some falling off at this period is neither exceptional nor unexpected, as the carpet trade is becoming as all fancy trades are, more and more a seasonal trade. A fair number of repeat orders continue to come to hand, and these are finding a pretty steady employment for machinery. Pattern buying for the autumn season is now absorbing a large amount of attention at all of the mills. Prices for all grades remain as fixed a few months back. There is still some talk of a further advance in the autumn, and the question will be probably more fully discussed after the results of the past year's trading are known, when stocks are taken at the end of the month. There is no doubt that greater unanimity exists amongst manufacturers than perhaps has ever existed before. Possibly this is one of the good results the dead syndicate left behind it, as during the negotiations which took place when that matter was in progress, manufacturers were brought closer together, and it is believed that however successfully the industry may have been conducted in the past, with the more cordial relations existing amongst those interested, it will be conducted with more satisfaction to all concerned in the future.

Important changes are on the eve of taking place in the constitution of two or three firms in Kidderminster, and it is said that at the end of this month the investing public will have an opportunity of subscribing a certain portion of capital required for working and extending some of the best known carpet houses in the trade.

In the local wool market business remains restricted, although prices are generally more steady than they have been for the last two months. Spinners of worsted yarns continue fairly busy on existing contracts, but for the next few weeks delivery instructions will be cut within the lowest limits on account of stocktaking in the carpet trade.

**Joint Stock and Financial News.**

**NEW COMPANIES.**

**WHALLEY ABBEY PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Registered by Rowcliffe, Rawle and Co., 1, Bedford-row, W.C., with a capital of £120,000, in £50 shares. Object, to acquire the business of a calico printer, now carried on by Bryce-Smith under the above style. The first subscribers are:—

	Shares.
Bryce-Smith, Rye Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy .....	1
R. Dutton, West View, Lyonne, Cheshire ..	1
H. R. Bryce-Smith, Rye Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy .....	1
N. J. Bryce-Smith, Rye Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy .....	1
A. Bryce-Smith, Rye Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy .....	1
J. Thompson, J.P., Riversdale, Wilmslow, Cheshire .....	1
J. Naylor, 27, Portman-street, Manchester ..	1

There shall not be less than two nor more than seven directors. The first are Bryce-Smith, Norgrave J. Bryce-Smith, and James Naylor. Qualification, £1,000. Bryce-Smith is appointed governing director, with a remuneration of £300 per annum. Remuneration of the other directors to be determined in general meeting.

**THE LIVERPOOL CO-OPERATIVE WAREHOUSING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Registered by Robins, Cameron, Kemm, and Pothocary, Gresham House, E.C., with a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares. Object, to carry on in Liverpool or elsewhere business as warehousemen on the co-operative system; to deal in cotton and other produce, and transact every kind of agency business.

The first subscribers are:—

C. G. Cowie, 13, Rumford-street, Liverpool ..	1
J. Thornburn, 13, Rumford-street, Liverpool ..	1
J. H. Feigler, 13, Rumford-street, Liverpool ..	1
R. F. Lang, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool .....	1
J. Sherwood, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool .....	1
J. J. Kenna, 18, Mellor's-buildings, Liverpool ..	1
C. Dnkinfeld, 23, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool ..	1
B. Cooke, 43, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool ..	1

There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are D. Cunningham, R. F. Lang, J. Thornburn, and F. M. Townsend. Qualification, being a shareholder. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

**COTTON COMPANIES' REPORTS.**

**SHAW (Shaw):** Profit, three months, £1,432 18s. 4d. Balance available for dividend, £1,488 9s. 8d. Dividend 10 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £1,225. The sum of £200 is placed to the reserve fund, and £63 9s. 8d. is carried forward—share capital £49,000. Loans £19,253. Spindles 70,000 (30,670 T and 39,330 W). Plant, three months ago, £54,592. Company formed 1874.

**THORNHAM (Royton):** Profit, three months, £1,611 0s. 2d. Dividend 1s. 6d. per share of £3 5s., which will absorb £900. The balance, £711, is carried to reserve fund, which now stands at £5,090. Share capital, £39,009. Loans, £52,126. Spindles, 86,524 (25,356 T and 61,168 W). Plant, three months ago, £54,592. Company formed 1874.

**BAXENDEN INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY:** Dividend for past six months 5 per cent. per annum and £140 carried forward. 547 looms and no spinning.

**MILLGATE AND FACIT COMPANY,** near Rochdale: Dividend for past six months, 8 per cent. per annum. 20,688 spindles and 602 looms.

**RAWTENSTALL FLAX MILL Co.** Profit for 3 months, £35. 50,000 spindles and 760 looms.

**ROSENDALE COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co.,** STAKESTADS, Atherton Holme Mill: Profit, three months, £340. Dividend, 5 per cent. 8,000 spindles and 752 looms.

**Gazette News.**

**RECEIVING ORDERS.**

Alfred Brown and John Brown, Old Mill, Yeadon, cloth manufacturers; Leeds.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Pickup and Holden, Bank Top Mill, Darwen, cotton manufacturers.

Smith and Aspinall, Stead Mill, Brighouse, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.

Standard Asbestos Company, Bankside, South-wark, Surrey, asbestos manufacturers.

Megson Brothers, Manchester-street, Oldham, curriers or strap and belt manufacturers.

William Watson and Robert and H. Scott, trading as Gale Printing Company, George-street, Manchester, calico printers.

S. Lodge and Richard W. Thompson, Barley Vale Mills, Leeds, woollen manufacturers.

A. W. Prince and Co., Millergate, Bradford, woolstaplers.

Jones and Co., Buith, Wells, Brecon, wool merchants.

**NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.**

J. Froggatt, T. Froggatt, and G. Froggatt (trading as J. Froggatt and Sons), all residing and trading at Newtown, Cheshire, candlewick spinners, 2s. 7d.; first and final.

T. Froggatt (separate estate), Newtown, Cheshire, candlewick spinners, 7s.; first and final.

G. Froggatt (separate estate), Newtown, Cheshire, candlewick spinner, 20s.; first and final.

Charles Williamson, 19, Percy-street, Carroll-street, and Earl-street, and late of 20, Orchard-street, all in Preston, rope and twine manufacturer, 2s. 6d.; first and final.

**ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.**

66. Jan. 2, 1889. **Washing wool.** H. W. LANGRICK 2, Claremont Villas, Loughborough, Essex.

Relates to a process for washing wool, and to the treatment and utilization of the washings. Consists, firstly, in twice soaking the wool in water not exceeding 110° F., pressing, and drying by centrifugal action. The water containing potassium salts is separated from the fibre deposited, and evaporated to dryness; or the water is saturated with hydrochloric, sulphuric, or phosphoric acid, and concentrated to obtain the potash as the corresponding salt. The emulsion formed by the small quantity of soap present, due to saponification of the fats, is broken up by the above treatment with acid, and the fats may be recovered by treatment with carbon bisulphide or other solvent; or the water, after carbonating is

allowed to cool, whereby a cake of soap and fat is separated. The second part of the process consists in washing and scouring the wool with soap lye, rinsing in water, and drying. The emulsion so produced, and the rinsings, are evaporated in vacuum apparatus, and repeatedly treated with diluted spirit, whereby the soap is extracted. The wool fat is then extracted from the residue of dirt by means of suitable solvents. A modification of the process consists in dispensing with the preliminary soaking, the liquid resulting from the soap lye washing being concentrated, saturated with acid, and heated to liberate the fatty acids of the soap and the wool fat, which are then recovered by heat and pressure, or by solvents. [64d. No Drawings.]

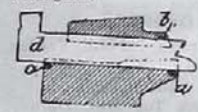
84. Jan. 3, 1889. **Fibres and textile fabrics.** M. ZIEGLER, 19, Buckland Crescent, Belize Park, Middlesex. Vegetable and animal fibre and textile fabrics are bleached, strengthened, prepared for dyeing and improved in appearance and otherwise in the following manner. The material is cleaned by soaking in a 5 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid neutralised with ammonia, the dressing present in textile fabrics having been previously removed by boiling in a 10 per cent. solution of ammonia. After washing, about 400 lbs. of the material is soaked for several hours or heated to about 130° Fahr. in a mixture prepared as follows:—10 lbs. of gelatine are dissolved in eight gallons of water, and 1 lb. of sulphuric acid is added, and afterwards 5 lbs. of glycerine and 2 lbs. of ammonia, and the mixture is allowed to digest slowly until the ammonia is evaporated. To this is added 5 lbs. of stic acid which has been previously saponified with bicarbonate of potash, etc. The material is slightly rung out of the above mixture and hung up to dry, after which it is put into a solution formed by boiling 5 lbs. of oxide of zinc or other metallic oxide in 5 gallons of water in which has been previously dissolved 1 lb. of permanganate of potash or 3 lbs. of sulphate of manganese; adding, if permanganate of potash be used, 2 lbs. or more of bisulphide of soda or potash until the liquid assumes a whitish colour. Before being used, the solution is allowed to stand for a day or two and then filtered. When animal fibre, silk, mohair, etc., is being treated, 8 lbs. or more of proto-chloride of tin may be added. After soaking for a short time the material is hung up to dry and passed through cylinder rollers. The order in which the above operations are performed may be reversed, in which case the material is placed finally in a 10 per cent. solution of tannic acid or a 20 per cent. solution of sumac. In place of gelatine, egg or blood albumen or casein may be used, which is dissolved in water with the aid of caustic potash. [64d. No Drawings.]

97. Jan. 3, 1889. **Carding engines.** W. WALTON, Houghton Dale, Denton, Lancashire.



Cylinder *c*.—The card clothing *a* takes loosely on to the cylinder, and is tightened by means of one or more transverse bars *b*, which take into grooves into the cylinder, and are adjustable therein by means of screws. The clothing may be in a single sheet or in fillets, the ends being either secured to the cylinder, or to each other, so as to form endless bands. When fillets are used, a separate short tension rod is used for each fillet. The invention may also be applied for securing sheets, or filleting covered with emery, on to grinding-rollers. [84d.]

250. Jan. 5, 1889. **Knitting.** F. MELLOR, Lee Works, Nottingham.



Straight bar machine.—The brass *a*, in which the sinker *b* works, are provided with steel lining strips *c*, in addition to the lining strip *d* at the pressing part, to lessen wear. The Provisional Specification describes also a moveable bar, controlled by a pre-arranged catch bar, for preventing the jacks from falling out of the combs. [64d.]

197. Jan. 4, 1889. **Dyeing.** J. INHAY, 28, Southampton Buildings, London.—(See *Ann. des Matières Colorantes et Produits Chimiques de St. Denis, Paris.*)

Process for substantive colouring matters.—Relates to a process of dyeing with yellow, orange, and red azoic colouring matters which dye cotton without a mordant, especially those derived from phenols. Consists in dissolving these dyes in a water rendered strongly alkaline by means of excess of caustic soda, and adding sodium chloride or sulphate, or other equivalent salt up to the point of precipitation of the colouring matter at a low temperature. Cotton dyes in such a mixture until the bath is almost exhausted. Before rinsing the cotton

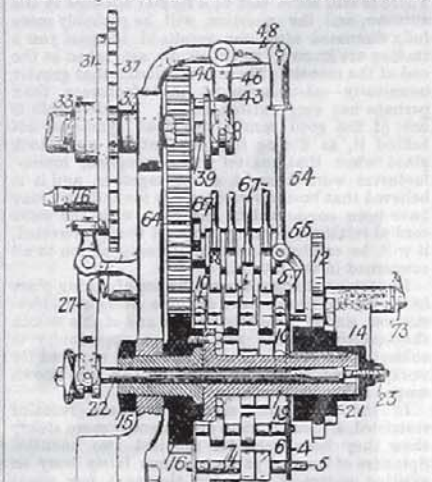
it is passed through a bath of acidulated water, whereby the colour is fixed. By addition of about three-eighths of the original quantities of colouring matter, soda, and water to the bath, it is ready for dyeing a fresh quantity of cotton, and so on indefinitely. [41d.]

350. Jan. 8, 1889. **Dyeing.** W. MATHER, Salford Iron Works, Manchester.—(V. G. *Blonde; Baltimore, U.S.A.*)

Relates to a process for tinting fabrics with insoluble colouring matters, such as carbon, metallic oxides, and insoluble precipitates. Consists in passing the fabric through water, or preferably a more viscid liquid, containing the finely divided colouring matter in suspension. Two kinds of viscid matter are employed, viz., starch or gum, which can be subsequently washed out of the fabric, or saponified fatty matters, which may be subsequently rendered insoluble by a calcium chloride or other chemical bath. The viscid liquid, containing the colouring matter, may be of pasty consistency, and may be painted on the fabric, or applied by means of a Scotch mangle, consisting of a pair of pressing rollers, the lower one of wood, rotating in the paste tub, and the upper one of metal, rotating at a greater surface speed than the lower one. [64d. No Drawings.]

455. Jan. 10, 1889. **Looms.** E. HOLLINGWORTH, Dobcross Ironworks, near Huddersfield.—(W. *Waite; Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

Change-box motion.—Arrangements are described for governing the motion of the pattern surface in looms for weaving stripes, checks, and other like patterns. The main pattern surface is composed of links 4, with pins or studs 5, which carry rollers 6 and tubes 7, and which project or not to form an auxiliary pattern surface. The chain is mounted on a spool, which is loose on a fixed stud, and which carries notched flanges 10 for the studs 5. A star wheel 12 is mounted



loosely on the spool, and is held between a swell flange and a collar 14 fast on the spool. A spring pin 12 ordinarily connects the collar 14 and star wheel 12. The latter is driven by pin wheel 21, mounted to slide on a sleeve 19, and screwed at 23 to a slide shaft 22. The sleeve 19 is driven through spur gearing 16, 64, and 40 from a suitably driven gear wheel (not shown). The pin wheel 21 is held in and out of gear, according to the action on a spring lever 27 of a cam plate 31 which is mounted on the foot 67 of a star wheel 37 loose on a fixed stud 33. A shaft 59, capable of sliding in the wheel 40, and driven from the latter by a flange pin 48, carries a pin wheel (not shown) for driving the star wheel 37 when required. This pin wheel is put in and out of gear by the action on the slide shaft 59 of a spring lever 42, 48, which is connected by a rod 54 with a lever 55 formed with a foot 57. When a projecting pin 5 raises the foot 57, the chain motion continues, but if a short pin comes beneath the foot the latter descends by spring action, the cam plate 31 revolves, and the pin wheel 21 is put out of gear for repeats. When the cam plate is turned a certain distance the parts resume their original positions, and the chain moves on. By removing the pin 73 the chain may

be turned by hand for finding broken picks, etc. A similar pin 76, connecting the cam 31 and wheel 57, may be withdrawn for adjusting the cam. The levers for operating the required parts of the loom are shown at 67. [84d.]

376. Jan. 8, 1889. **Mordants and mordanting.** W. L. WISE, 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.—(M. *Ann. Götting; Hochst a. M., in Germany.*)

Relates to the production and use of chrome mordanting substances. Chromium chromate, Cr<sub>2</sub>(CrO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, is produced by precipitating chromic hydrate from chrome alum by means of crystallised soda and ammoniacal soda and dissolving the paste after washing and pressing in chromic acid. Chromium sulphate chromate, Cr<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, is produced by dissolving the chromic hydrate paste from alum in chromic acid and sulphuric acid in molecular proportions. This salt may also be produced by double decomposition by dissolving the chromic hydrate paste in concentrated sulphuric acid and adding to the solution sodium or potassium sulphate, or sodium bicarbonate in the proportion of two molecules of sulphuric acid to one of chromic acid. Analogous compounds are obtained by substituting hydrochloric, nitric, or acetic acid for sulphuric acid. The preparation of these chrome mordants for use in dyeing and printing consists, when the darkest shades are required, in adopting a strength corresponding to the use of 200 grains of chromic alum per litre of solution. By diluting with water or mixing with thickening other mordants and printing colours for light shades are obtained. Clump mordants are made up by adding magnesium acetate to the chromium mordants. A printing colour is prepared by boiling together flour, wheat starch, olive oil, and the above solution of sulphate chromate and magnesium acetate. The mordants or mordanting colours are fixed by drying and then steaming for about fifteen minutes at a low pressure, or suspending for twenty-four hours in a chamber at 30° R. The fabrics are afterwards passed through weak soda, washed and dyed in the usual manner. The mordants are said to be specially adapted for giving white patterns by means of citric and tartaric acids. [64d. No Drawings.]

415. Jan. 9, 1889. **Bleaching.** A. G. SALAMON, 1, Fen-church Avenue, London.

Relates to a process of bleaching vegetable fibre without the use of chlorine. Consists in subjecting the material to a preliminary cleansing and preparatory treatment, by means of caustic alkali, in the usual manner. The material is then placed in a bath of permanganate of soda for a short time, and immediately afterwards it is placed in a bath of borax, more or less saturated with sulphurous acid. Finally, the material is washed and put through the usual finishing processes. [64d. No Drawings.]

472. Jan. 10, 1889. **Pile Fabrics.** H. MÜLLER and A. SPINDLER, both of 4, Reiterstrasse, Dülken, Germany.

The pile warts *a* of double woven velvet and plush goods are looped into each other or knitted together between the warts *c*, in the manner shown. The pile is cut in the plane of the line *e*. The arrangement of the loom for weaving the fabric is described. [84d.]

493. Jan. 10, 1889. **Gassing-frames.** A. VILLAIN, Rue des Rogations, Lille, France.

The burners consist of a chamber supplied with compressed or other air and gas by pipes, and having inclined sides *a* form a narrow orifice or slit at the top, preferably covered with wire gauze. The mixing of gas and air may take place at the orifice, or in a separate chamber. The top-motion consists of a guide-pin, sliding in a box and acting with the rotary triangular shaft to release two levers, the latter of which raises the winding-up bobbin out of contact with the friction driving drum and locks the guides to one side of the burner. [84d. Drawings.]

## PATENTS.

**W. P. THOMPSON & CO.**

Agents for procuring Patents and Registering Trade Marks and Designs.

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\* This advertisement appeared last week, June 7th; it will appear again next week, June 21st.