

The shares of Messrs. Westhead, Rylands, and A. and S. Henry have all advanced during the week, presumably in anticipation of favourable dividend announcements. Plush is in good supply, Listers strike not affecting the position. There is a large production in Germany and at home apart from Manningham.

THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

There is a steady movement towards a better state in the Brussels branch of this industry. Without being absolutely pushed, manufacturers, with perhaps an exception here and there, find sufficient business to keep their machinery in pretty full employment, and complaints are not nearly so numerous as they were before Christmas. Nearly every firm's goods are now being pushed by representatives on the road again, and although the new year is of course not sufficiently advanced yet to expect orders to flow in very rapidly, the number being received is satisfactory and encouraging. Prices are exceedingly firm all round, and the question of concessions on the trade list may be looked upon as a thing of the past, as the feeling upon this point, as indeed upon every other affecting the future well-being of the industry, was never more cordial than at the present time.

The shipping trade is fairly good, although for some parts of the Continent the demand is hardly so active as usual about this period. To Canada and South America consignments have been distinctly heavier during the past month.

For Royal Axminsters, demand continues brisk, and most of the manufacturers in this branch have as many orders awaiting execution as they can well grapple with. From this cause trade in Wiltons is suffering somewhat, and for these goods there is not so much enquiry.

Manufacturers of rugs, more especially of the less fancy sorts, are pretty full of engagements, and machinery is well employed.

But little change can be reported as regards the raw material markets. In the wool market a more cheerful feeling is exhibited, and transactions are increasing. Late rates are firmly maintained, and efforts are made to obtain advances on some descriptions, but without much success, as spinners are not too anxious to commit themselves too far ahead. Manufacturers are making more enquiries for yarns, and these have led to spinners reaping in additional contracts, but a good deal of caution is still being used in this department, and bookings are not so heavy as they usually are at this period.

Joint Stock and Financial News.

COTTON COMPANIES' REPORTS.

SUN MILL (OLDHAM).—The profit is £1,258, and a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share will be paid. The share capital is £75,000, and loan £46,789. The fixed stock is valued at £97,760, and there are 82,062 twist and 63,836 weft spindles. The shares are quoted in the latest official list, sellers, 36s. ds.

GUIDE BRIDGE (GUIDE BRIDGE).—The profit is £2,400, and a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is £75,000, and loan £95,890. The fixed stock is valued at £138,743, and there are 98,264 twist and 53,976 weft spindles. The shares are quoted in the latest official list, sellers, 5s. 6d. ds.

MITCHELL HEY (ROCHDALE).—The profit is £1,790, and a dividend of 5 per cent. will be paid, placing £900 to the reserve fund. The share capital is £65,855, and loan £80,028. The fixed stock is valued at £104,949, and there are 18,720 twist and 35,856 weft spindles. The shares are not quoted in the latest official list.

NEW LADYHOUSE (MILNKOW).—The profit is £574, and a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is £16,000, and loan £13,645. The fixed stock is valued at £21,324, and there are 15,728 (all twist) spindles (rings). The shares are not quoted in the latest official list.

HAUGH (NEW HEY).—The profit is £852, and a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is £24,000, and loan £21,503. The fixed stock is valued at £32,822, and there are 27,148 (all twist) spindles (rings). The shares are quoted in the latest official list, sellers, 4s. prem.

NEW HEY (NEW HEY).—The profit is £1,535, and a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is £30,000, and loan £33,883. The fixed stock is valued at £48,130, and there are 37,800 (all twist) spindles (rings). The shares are not quoted in the latest official list.

HONEYWELL (OLDHAM).—The profit is £1,264, and a dividend of 2s. per share or 8 per cent. will be paid. The share capital is £50,000, and loan 33,904. The fixed stock is valued at £62,190, and there are 39,684 twist and 35,934 weft spindles. The shares are not quoted in the latest official list.

OXHEYS (PRESTON).—The directors of this company state in their half-yearly report that the operations during that period shew a profit of £1,061 5s. 4d., after allowing the usual amount for depreciation and maintaining the machinery in an efficient condition. They therefore recommend the payment of a dividend after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

PEEL (BURY).—Profit, six months, £3,386 14s. 8d. Dividend, 10 per cent. Carried forward, £1,765 10s. Share capital, £47,834. Loans, £48,833. Spindles, 67,848 (47,112 T and 28,736 W). Plant, six months ago, £76,900. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1885.

LEESBROOK (LEES).—Profit, three months, £1,990 5s. 11d., the disposable balance being £2,001 0s. 4d. Dividend, 1s. 3d. per share, or 10 per cent., which will absorb £1,000. £750 is placed to the reserve fund, and the balance, £251 0s. 4d., is carried forward.

NEW YORK (HEYWOOD).—The profit is £2,008 (half year), and a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid, placing £1,000 to reserve fund, and carrying forward £154 to next quarter's account. The shares are quoted in the latest official list, sellers, 3s. 9d. prem.

Patents.

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

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

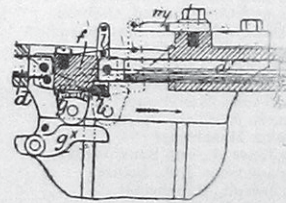
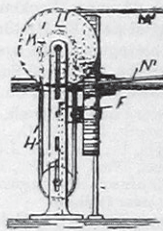
1889.
20,314. **LOWE.** Treating materials from cotton, etc., fibres. 6d.
20,665. **BASWITZ.** Treating textiles. 4d.
1890.
818. **FORTUNE AND BENTHAM.** Circular machine combs. 8d.
819. **WOOD AND HEPPLESTON.** Reversible ingrain carpets. 6d.
1,210. **DALE.** Printing floorcloths, etc. 8d.
1,828. **WILCOX (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.).** Colouring matters. 6d.
2,686. **BOWN AND CAPEWELL.** Shearing wool, etc. 8d.
2,733. **HARRISON.** Glove, etc., knitting machines. 8d.
2,800. **LEEMING AND WILKINSON.** Looms. 6d.
2,809. **HALL (Lockwood).** Power looms. 6d.
11,710. **BRIGGS.** Worsted balls. 8d.
16,865. **LAKE (Morton).** Looms. 8d.
17,387. **BROOK.** Twisting machinery. 6d.
18,526. **IMRAY (La Société L. Duand Huguenin and Cie).** Colouring matters. 4d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

12,327. August 3, 1889. **Looms.** H. and T. BURGESS, Congleton, and J. A. Wood, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.

Picking-motion—The shuttle-driver of smallware looms is operated by straps M, N, attached to a pulley L, which is carried by a pulley K. The latter is operated by a strap H from a cam-worked lever F. In a modification a connecting-rod and segment gearing are employed for operating the pulley L from the lever F. Another modification is described. The straps may be provided with adjusting links. 8jd.

12,328. August 3, 1889. **Carding-engines.** S. MILLS, 51, Starkey-street, Heywood.



Flats, grinding.—In order to give to the flats the necessary "heel" they are pressed upwards by a weighted lever *g*, so that their working surfaces take against the prepared under surface of a block *A* hinged to two sliding rods *d*, *d'* which are not exactly in line with one another and are continually pressed towards the left by a spring *k*. When the flat *f* arrives into position shown in the drawing, its forward edge takes against a spring catch *l* hinged to the block *f*, and from this point the flats and block travel together until the rear edge of the wires is clear of the grinding roller when the catch *l* is raised by an incline *m*, and the parts are returned to their original position by the spring *k*. The amount to which the block *f* is tilted owing to the inclination of the rods *d*, *d'* determines the amount of "heel." 64d.

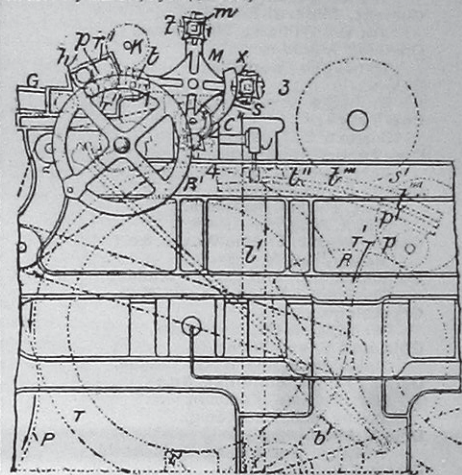
12,276. August 2, 1889. **Knitting.** G. STIRBE, 25, Jamaica-street, Glasgow. (E. Dubied, Conzel, Switzerland.)

Parallel machines.—Ribbed cuffs and borders of vests and other ribbed articles are made automatically in lengths with welts or welted edges, and one or more rows of slack loops or cutting-off courses. Detailed descriptions are given. 8jd. Drawings.

12,283. August 2, 1889. **Spinning.** C. MARTINOT, Bitschwiller-Thann, Upper Alsatia, Germany.

Fluted rollers for spinning machines are produced by rolling or drawing metal bars. The journals, etc., are formed by turning, after the roller has been drawn and fluted. 6jd. Drawings.

12,291. August 2, 1889. **Combing silk-waste.** A. SAUVET, 22, Parliament-street, Westminster, Middlesex. (Messrs. A. M. Villy and Co., Lyons, France.)



All the operations required in combing silk-waste are performed automatically. The material is fed by an apron *G* to toothed feed rollers *h*, *r*, *r*₁, and is taken up by working tools *t*, from which it is transferred to a series of rotary nippers *T*, and while carried round thereby is combed by card-covered cylinders *P*. The combed ends of the tufts are then seized by another set of nippers *T*₁, and the ends which were originally held by the nippers *T* are combed by another carding cylinder, the combed fibres being subsequently delivered from the machine. There are four tools *t* loose on their axes, and carried by arms which are moved intermittently through a quarter of a revolution by means of a star wheel *M* and a one-toothed wheel *R*₁, which is also driven intermittently and at a variable rate, the displacement of the tools being effected rapidly through a ratchet arrangement and a wheel *K* driven by the pinions *h*, *r*₁. Each tool carries four combs, and when in the position *t*₁ is rotated by means of the pinion *h*₁, so that all its combs become charged with silk; *K* is a brush for laying the fibres into the combs. By means of cams and levers this brush is raised out of the way, and the driving mechanism of this part of the machine is stopped when the tools are displaced. To each tool is fixed a star wheel *pm*, and also a plate *X*, the side of which takes against the sector *S*₁, by which the tool is held in positions 3, 4. The stripper *h*, carrying curved teeth *ct*₁, slides in a block carried by a lever *lt* operated by cams and levers, and tends to move in a direction at right angles to the plane of the plates by the force of a spring. It is guided in its course by the plates *t*₁, *t*₁₁, *t*₁₁₁, carried by a curved angle piece *S*₁, the middle plate *t*₁₁ being pivoted so that the bar *l* can return to its original position. The stripper *h* moves first from left to right, the comb *ct*₁ taking behind the comb on the tool; then on reaching the end of the bar *ct*₁ it is moved transversely, the *ct*₁ penetrating the sliver and removing the same in moving from left to right. The tool is then rotated a quarter of a revolution by the one-toothed wheel *R*₁, engaging with the star wheel fixed to the tool, and the remaining tufts are removed in a similar manner. The sliver which has been removed by the stripper is seized by one of the nippers of the rotating series *T*. Each nipper consists of a fixed and a movable jaw, the movable jaw being operated by the piston of a single-acting compressed air cylinder which communicates by a two-way cock alternately with a compressed air reservoir and the atmosphere, said cocks being operated automatically at the proper time by means of levers and tappets on the rotating rings on which the nippers are mounted; *st* is a brush by which the fibres are raised so that they can be seized by the second series *T*₁ of nippers similar to the last; and another brush is provided for raising the ends of the fibres ready for delivery. The delivery mechanism, including the endless belt, is carried by a reciprocating frame, and while this is withdrawn the fibre is brought against a fixed roller, and is then gripped between it and one of the rollers carrying the delivery belt. The said belt is moved forward intermittently by a ratchet arrangement through regular intervals for five successive tufts or slivers, and then through a longer interval so that the slivers will be arranged on the belt in sets. 3jd.

PATENTS.
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