

Linen goods are in fair demand. Stocks are not accumulating, and from day to day orders come, which keep all the looms moving. The American linen tariff seems to hit dry spun goods. It is necessary, it would appear, to have 100 threads to the inch to avoid a rise of 15 per cent. in duties. To effect this a thicker porter with wet spuns is used. This seems to tell, especially in Fife, on dry spun yarns. And this of course affects the trade in two ways, making wet spuns firm, and light dry spuns ill to sell.

Arbroath feels still the depression noted at the close of the year, and some of the larger canvas places, as well as the tow spinning, speak of short time.

Dundee keeps well engaged in her fancy goods. This is a growing trade. The carpets are largely made in squares, and are now also woven in colours, which stand well. They are cheap, clean, and easy to renew. In the very best houses they are being largely used.

Twines, ropes, and cords are all in demand, and makers are well engaged.

While it is still February by the calendar, it is May in the woods.

The country in the bright sunshine is looking lovely, and with an early and favourable spring time trade is sure to improve.

HOSIERY AND LACE.

NOTTINGHAM.

Plain nets are in fair demand, but for mosquito and spotted varieties there is not much doing. Silk nets for veils have been well enquired for, but there has not been much doing in stiff Paisleys, Edgings, tatting, and trimmings are quiet. The lace trade generally has not improved, although hopes still continue to be expressed that the season will eventually result satisfactorily. (As mentioned in our report of the Manchester dry goods trade, enquiries received recently for silk yarns used by the Nottingham manufacturers would seem to indicate that there is some favourable influence at work, and a probability of a better state of things prevailing ere long.)

LEICESTER.

Supplies of wool in the hands of consumers are said to be low, but there is no disposition to buy ahead. Business is dull all round. Cashmere, lambs' wool, and fancy yarns are a little more enquired after. The hosiery trade is steady, and the outlook is more hopeful. The boot and shoe trade is brisk, and elastic web fabrics, cords, braids, and dress bandings are in good demand. Spinners are fairly busy, but they are working largely to stock. Novelties in fancy hosiery, in shades and combinations, which should replace the old standard colours of black navy and cardinal, are shewn, but manufacturers complain of the reception accorded to such innovations by distributors. Cashmere hose and cardigan suits and gloves sell freely.

DRY GOODS.

MANCHESTER.

There is no material change this week in the home trade, and the shipping branches are extremely dull. For South America there is positively nothing doing, and the feeling is one of great uncertainty as to the future. It is proved by the rumour this week that another "lame duck" has had to be helped out of its difficulties in London by friendly financial neighbours. South American houses are in troubled waters. The remark applies even to legitimate shippers, as the slowness of business, together with the prohibitive exchange, are fatal to the carrying on of a remunerative trade. With the East there is very little doing, either in woollens or other classes of goods. For Japan a few fair orders for Bradford goods were placed recently, but transactions have not resulted satisfactorily to importers. For the United States the finer makes of woollens and worsteds still move off fairly well, but business on the whole is not satisfactory, medium and low grades being extremely dull. Black velveteens have gone off well for the American market. Owing to the existence, however, of heavy stocks, which were imported before the increased duties came into operation, business is checked as far as fresh importations are concerned, owing to the impossibility of competing in price with holders of goods on which the McKinley rates were not charged. When the stocks referred to have become reduced, trade will then be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

With reference to lace we are informed that there has been of late a better enquiry for silk yarns consumed in Nottingham, and it would appear that manufacturers have experienced an improved demand from merchants, otherwise requests for yarns which have been received recently would not, it is thought, have been made, as the speculative spirit is a minus quantity in the lace trade in these times.

Joint Stock and Financial News.

NEW COMPANIES.

C. E. BENNETT AND CO., LIMITED.  
Registered by Needham, Parkinson, and Slack, 10, York-street, Manchester, with a capital of £25,000 in £5 shares. Object, to carry into effect an agreement made February 10 between Charles Edward Bennett of the one part and William Stavert, on behalf of the company, of the other part; and to carry on generally the business of cotton doublers, manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers are:—

- G. E. Pearson, Square Mills, Stockport .... 1
- T. Bennett, Birch Villa, via Stockport ..... 1
- T. Wild, 19, Queen-street, Edgeley, Stockport ..... 1
- J. Cookley, 63, Carisbrook-street, Harpurhey. 1
- R. W. Bennett, 17, Cleminson-street, Salford. 1
- J. N. J. Jackson, North View, Birch Vale, via Stockport ..... 1
- A. W. Slack, Beechwood, Buxton ..... 1

There shall be not more than four directors. The first are Thomas Bennett, Major George E Pearson, and John Jackson. Qualification, £50 shares. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

CAUSTIC SODA AND CHLORINE SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

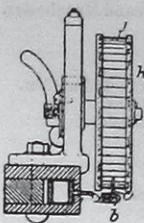
Registered by Jacobs and Weldon, 16, St. Helens-place, with a capital of £15,000 in £1 shares. Object, to carry on business as producers of, and dealers in, caustic soda, or chlorine, in accordance with an agreement made February 12 between James Greenwood and Thomas Lund. Most of the regulations of Table A apply.

Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

- 1890.
- 4,110. HARTLEY. Self-acting mules. 6d.
  - 4,285. BARBOUR AND IRELAND. Fishing, etc., nets. 8d.
  - 4,333. LINDSAY AND ALLAN. Looms. 6d.
  - 4,334. LINDSAY, J. AND R. Looms. 6d.
  - 4,382. WILLCOX (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.). Derivatives of phenylamido-acetic acid. 6d.
  - 4,416. HADDOW. Calendering textile fabrics. 6d.
  - 4,452. LOWE. Treating materials from cotton, etc., 6d.
  - 4,564. THOMSON. Calico printing, etc., machines. 6d.
  - 4,577. IMRAY (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius, and Brüning). Colouring matters. 6d.
  - 4,682. LONGMORE AND WATSON. Combing machines. 8d.
  - 4,870. WEIR. Looms. 6d.
  - 4,904. PITT (L. Cassella and Co.). Dye-stuffs. 4d.
  - 5,103. KEADE AND MCKIBBIN. Spinning flax, etc., 6d.
  - 5,366. IMRAY (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius, and Brüning). Guaiacol ether. 4d.
  - 5,450. TWEEDALE. Lifting-pokers of spinning machines. 6d.
  - 5,551. WALTON. Carding engine flats. 8d.
  - 5,777. IMRAY (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius, and Brüning). Colouring matters. 4d.
  - 4,780. IMRAY (Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius, and Brüning). Black colouring matters. 6d.
  - 10,407. ANTROBUS. Looms. 8d.
  - 17,109. SIM, R. AND A. B. Knitted drawers. 4d.
  - 19,688. FOWKES. Bobbins. 6d.
  - 20,735. PARSONS. Ventilating factories, etc. 6d.
  - 3,301. SAMUEL, E. AND A. Printing fabrics. 8d.
  - 3,303. WILLCOX (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.). Fast dye-stuffs for printing, etc. 6d.
  - 3,788. LINDEMANN. Treating dye-woods, etc. 4d.
  - 4,853. BERRY AND SHUTTLEWORTH. Loom shuttles. 6d.
  - 4,961. REDFERN (Maron). Spinning machines. 8d.
  - 4,963. REIXACH AND BRACEWELL. Pile fabrics. 8d.
  - 4,967. CLARINGBURN. Knitting machines. 11d.
  - 5,123. BIRCHENROUGH AND WOOD. Looms. 11d.
  - 5,723. WILLCOX (The Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.). Phenacetine derivatives. 6d.
  - 6,874. JOHNSON (Badische Anilin and Soda Fabriek). Colouring matters. 6d.
  - 8,211. WALKER AND GREENWOOD. Looms. 8d.
  - 16,144. HAMILTON, R. AND J. C. Lubricating fibrous materials. 4d.
  - 21,155. DEWEPPE. Looms. 6d.
  - 21,175. LINDSAY, J. AND R. Looms. 6d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.



14,066. September 6th, 1889. **Tentering Machines.** J. WEBSTER, 9, Belle Vue Place, and E. THOMPSON, 139, West-street, both in Leeds.

In machines for tentering woollen, worsted, and other fabrics, the selvages are each pressed upon the pins *c* of the endless chains *b* by a wheel, the rims *h* of which are grooved to receive *h* a corrugated or zig-zag ribbon-like metal ring *j*. Pressure is applied by a spring acting on the sliding bearings, and a hand lever for lifting the wheel clear of the chains is provided. 8d.

14,207. September 9, 1889. **Dyes.** THE CLAYTON ANILINE COMPANY, LIMITED, P. BRUNNER AND J. HALL, Clayton, near Manchester.

*Azo dyes.*—Relates to the preparation of colouring matters from dehydrothiopatroluidine and prinitiline base. Consists in reacting with the diazo compounds of either of these bases, or of the mixture of both as obtained by the action of sulphur upon paratoluidine, upon an alkaline solution of the sulphonic acid of one of the same bases, or of both, as obtained by reacting the same suspended in alkaline water. Similarly, the diazo compounds of the sulphonic acids of the two bases may be caused to react upon alkaline solutions of the same sulphonic acids, or upon the free bases. 6d.

14,230. September 9, 1889. **Dyes; Dyeing.** B. WILLCOX, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex.—(Continued from *vermisch F. Bayer and Company, Elberfeld, Germany*.)

Relates to the production and application of dye-stuffs derived from dioxynaphthalenes. *Dyes.*—Consists in the production of mono, or dinitroso derivatives of dioxynaphthalenes. For example, a solution of dioxynaphthalene (*beta beta'*) and sodium nitrate cooled by ice is treated with dilute acetic acid until the dioxynaphthalene is converted into its yellow nitroso compound, which is then salted out.

*Dyeing.*—The nitroso derivatives of dioxynaphthalenes are fixed upon wool by treating it with sulphate of alumina and boiling it with a nitroso-dioxynaphthalene in the form of a paste. Or the wool may be boiled with bichromate of potash, and tartaric, oxalic, or sulphuric acid, and then with nitroso-dioxynaphthalene paste. The Provisional Specification describes also the preparation of azo colouring matters by reacting with the diazo compounds of certain amido-azo compounds upon dioxynaphthalenes. 6d.

14,294. September 10, 1889. **Dyes.** H. H. LEIGH, 22, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex.—(R. G. Williams; Albany, New York, U.S.A.)

*Azo dyes.*—Consists in combining one molecule of a tetraazo compound with one molecule of an amine, or sulpho acid thereof, producing a primary intermediate compound, which is then combined with one molecule of an azotized amine, or sulpho acid thereof, producing a secondary intermediate compound. The colouring matters are produced by combining this product with an amine, or phenol, or sulpho acid thereof. The following are examples of the combinations thus effected:—tetrazodiphenyl + naphthionic acid + diazo-naphthalenemonosulpho acid + naphthionic acid; tetrazodiphenyl + naphthionic acid + diazobenzene-sulpho acid + betanaphthylamine monosulpho acid; tetrazodiphenyl + betanaphthylamine monosulpho acid + diazobenzene-sulpho acid + orcin. 6d.

14,304. September 10, 1889. **Dyes, etc.** A. G. GREEN and T. A. LAWSON, Atlas Works, Hackney Wick, Middlesex.

Relates to the preparation of azoxy and azo compounds and of azo dyes therefrom.

*Azo compounds.*—Para-azoxy-orthotoluidine (1:2:4) melting at 168° C. is prepared by adding a solution of sodium stannite to boiling water containing paranitrotoluidine. The precipitated azoxy compound is purified by converting it into its hydrochloride and precipitating it from a solution of the latter by an alkali. Para-azotoluidine (1:2:4) melting at 197° C. is obtained by treating the azoxy compound dissolved in boiling methylated spirit with an alcoholic solution of sodium stannite, and precipitating by pouring the liquid into water. It is purified by dissolving in dilute hydrochloric acid and precipitating as hydrochloride by addition of excess of hydrochloric acid.

*Azo dyes.*—Colouring matters with dye cotton without a mordant are obtained by combining the tetraazo compounds of the above azoxy and azo compounds with various phenols and amines, and their sulpho and carbo acids, especially *alpha*-naphthol-*para*-sulphonic acid.

The sodium stannite is prepared by adding a solution of stannous chloride to a solution of caustic soda. 6d.

14,316. September 11, 1889. **Waterproof fabrics, etc.** J. GRUNHUT, South Shields, and E. and F. B. GONTY, Wharf Dye Works, Bath-lane, Leicester.

A process for rendering all kinds of fabrics, leather, and leather compositions in the raw and manufactured state waterproof. The material or article is immersed in a bath containing mineral oil, paraffin, and spermaceti. Benzol may be used in place of mineral oil, whale bones and fish bones in the place of spermaceti, and vaseline and stearin matters in place of paraffin. 4d.

14,364. September 12, 1889. **Cleaning cotton waste, etc.** E. MANSFIELD, 63, Chancery-lane, London.

Relates to the extraction of oleaginous and other matters from dirty cotton waste and other fibrous span, textile, and like substances. The material is placed in a perforated cage within an open tank and is treated, before or after placing it therein, with a suitable cleansing solution, such as, in the case of greasy waste, an alkaline solution for saponifying the grease. It is then subjected to pressure by means of a plate, on which is mounted a frame carrying two racks, operated by two counterweighted pawls pivoted on the forked arms of a hand lever. Two other similar pawls, pivoted on a bridge piece, retain the racks during each upward stroke of the hand lever. The expressed liquid runs away by an outlet and can be used over again. Water is next admitted to the tank, and the cage is worked up and down therein, after which the liquid is again expressed. A smaller form of apparatus is also described. 8d. Drawings.

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 328, High Holborn, LONDON, Largest Patent Agency in Great Britain. "Facts for Inventors" (Pamphlet sent free on application)