

GLASGOW.

Messrs. Ramsey and Co., in their report dated 19th May, say:—

Wool.—There is no change in the Scotch wool market during the past week. The stock on offer is very small, and current rates are fully maintained.

SHEEP SKINS.—The supply has been fairly kept up. On many lots of prime qualities competition has been rather slower, but in most cases recent values have been reached.

FLAX AND JUTE.

DUNDEE TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1891.

The tone of the Dundee market remains firm. Jute is a shade dearer to buy, and the feeling grows that in the meantime the lowest has been again reached. Flax is firm, but spinners having bought largely when prices were £2 a ton below to-day's quotations, they therefore are very reluctant buyers at the advance.

Jute yarns are firm, and for immediate delivery 1s. 3½d. is paid for 8 lb. cops, and 1s. 4½d. for fair 8 lb. warp. Prices are firm, but not dearer to-day.

Heavies are selling freely at 1¼d. for common 48 lb., and 1½d. for good onelea chains. For fine yarns with colour prices are very firm indeed, and 7 lb. fine are done at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7¼d.

In jute goods there is a fair business. The makers are all well engaged, and they therefore refuse to make any concession. Prices to-day are not higher, but buyers find it impossible to place orders for quick delivery at anything under last week's prices. For 10½ oz. 40 in. common Dundee goods the price is 1¼d.

Fine wide Hessians are as much higher in proportion as fine 7 lb. are dearer than common 8 lb. weft.

Fine yarns are strong, and the advance is paid, but tow yarns even yet refuse to budge. Buyers still have it all their own way for to effect business of importance. The old prices must be accepted for all common weft tow yarns.

Linen goods are in excellent demand; all the looms are engaged. This applies to Brechin, Forfar, and File.

Arbroath remains still exceptionally quiet. Heavy and especially common canvas is difficult to sell. The Dundee jute fancy trade is quiet. This is the dull season.

Twines, ropes, and cords are all wanted, and makers are busy.

DRY GOODS.

MANCHESTER.

Owing to the holidays there has not been much doing this week. A few buyers put in an appearance on Tuesday, but the transactions were small and comparatively unimportant. The fine weather has helped some departments in the light end, but on the whole it may be said that the week's business is such as to furnish little material for comment. The North American trade is satisfactory. United States buyers have purchased much more freely of late, and for Canada there has been more doing in worsted coatings and other goods.

Gazette News.

WINDING-UP NOTICE.

The North Brierley Mill Company, Low Moor.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hodgson, Murgatroyd, and Co., worsted spinners, Castle Mills, Idle.

Farrer-Baynes, Taylor, and Co., cotton manufacturers, Darwen.

W. Ashton and Co., engineers and machinists, Knot Mill, Manchester, as regards J. F. Ashton.

Hilton and Topham, hat trimming manufacturers, Piccadilly, Manchester, and Blackley.

Whitley and Popplewell, woollen manufacturers, Liversedge, as regards G. Popplewell.

Whittaker and Co., Byng-street, Bolton, waste dealers.

Tyldesley and Co., Mill-street, Leeds, dyers.

ADJUDICATIONS.

F. D. Haddon, calico printer, Cooper-street, Manchester.

B. and J. W. Sackville, calico printers, lately trading at Slack Lane, Monton.

Thomas Briggs, Accrington-road, Burnley, yarn agent.

Joseph Jaggard, Carlton Hill, Leeds, mungo merchant.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Joseph Jaggard, Carlton Hill, Leeds, mungo merchant. James Green, Willow-street, Leicester, wool manufacturer.

Robert Shorrocks and Co., Bridgewater-street, Farnworth, spindle makers.

Thomas Briggs, Accrington-road, Burnley, yarn agent.

Robert Scott, Bradley Fold, near Bolton, calico printer.

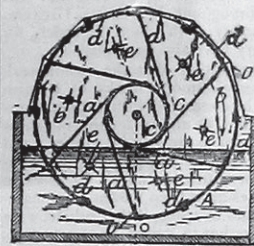
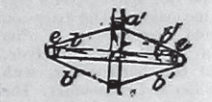
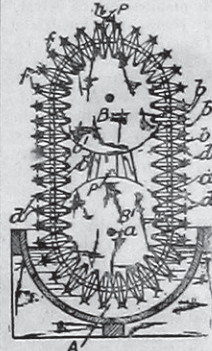
Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

18,932. November 26th, 1889. **Spinning.** K. T. SUTHERLAND, 39, Pritchard-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and G. ES DAILE, The Old Rectory, Rusholme, both in Manchester. **Preparing fibres for spinning.**—Before being prepared in the ordinary way for spinning, cotton and like fibres, or China-grass, flax, hemp, etc., from which the gummy matter has been removed, are treated for about three hours with a hot or cold alkaline solution, preferably of carbonate of soda having a density of 2° to 4° T., washed and dried. This invention is not applied to fibres which have been treated by the process described in the Specification No. 15,333, A.D., 1889. 44d.

18,971. November 26th, 1889. **Dyeing.** L. WELDON, Amsterdam, New York State, U.S.A.

Hank machine.—Within a vat A is mounted a shaft carrying two discs B, and above the vat on uprights P is mounted a second shaft carrying a pair of discs B. About these discs are fitted two endless chains at, to each link of which is fixed at right angles a bar b maintained in this position by a frame b'. Each bar b carries in notches c, covered by pivoted straps f, two rods d, which support the skins of yarn. One end of the outer rod d is provided with radial pins g, which engage with a detent h fixed to the post P, and so cause the skins to be shifted at intervals upon their supporting rods. The lower shaft carries a driving pulley, and spur wheels transmit the motion to the upper shaft. The lower shaft and discs may be dispensed with, in which case the driving pulley is fixed to the upper shaft a. 64d.



18,973. November 26th, 1889. **Dyeing.** L. WELDON, Amsterdam, New York State, U.S.A.

Dash wheel and similar rotary machines.—Relates to machines for dyeing raw cotton stock. Consists in a perforated rotary drum C mounted on a vat A, and divided into compartments, each provided with a lid d, by perforated plates a extending tangentially from a central cylinder c. In each compartment is mounted a roller of any suitable section and provided with pins or wings. These rollers are journaled in the ends of the drum, and project at one end where they carry friction-rollers, or pinions, gearing with a semi-circular track or rack, support ed above the vat by a breast D. As the drum rotates the cotton collects in masses in the pockets b, and in falling therefrom these strike the rotating rollers e and are thereby broken up and re-distributed to facilitate uniform impregnation by the dye liquor. 64d.

18,981. November 26th, 1889. **Knitting.** M. J. DINNEEN, 39, Cross-street, Lowell, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Circular loop-wheel machines.—The leaves of the loop-wheel are provided with nibs, above which they are sharpened to form knives for severing the yarn as required. 84d. **Drawings.**

19,014. November 26th, 1889. **Knitting.** J. H. WOODWARD, Lee Works, Nottingham.

Straight-bar machines.—The narrowing slides, sliding pressers, or carrier rods are traversed by a pattern chain on a drum, having its axis parallel to them. The applications to machines for making French feet and Scotch bonnets are described. 1s. **Drawings.**

19,035. November 27th, 1889. **Spinning.** A. SPIEGELBERG, Royal Exchange, Dundee, N.B.

Scutching flax, etc.—Flax, etc., after being broken in the usual way, is operated on by rotary beaters which are rotated first in one direction, while the material is hanging vertically and held by rollers above, and afterwards in the opposite direction, when the material has been released by the rollers and gripped by similar rollers below. 1s. **Drawings.**

19,036. November 27th, 1889. **Spinning.** J. and T. A. BOYD, Shettleston Iron Works, Lanark, N.B.

Spindles and their appurtenances.—The combined step and bolster bearing is suspended by a collar from the upper edge of a bracket, and supplied with oil from a spout. 64d. **Drawings.**

19,045. November 27th, 1889. **Spinning.** G. F. PRIESTLEY, Hope-street, Halifax.

Dressing silk, silk waste, etc.—The books carrying the tufts of fibre to be dressed are placed between lags of wood, which are formed by strips of leather, etc., into an endless chain and the projecting tufts are dressed by combs mounted on wood lags, which make up the surface of the rotating cylinders. The tufts of fibre may be subjected to the action of more than one dressing cylinder, in which case alternate cylinders revolve in opposite directions, and the direction in which the tufts of fibre projects as it passes the ridge between two consecutive dressing cylinders, is reversed by a current of air so that alternate cylinders operate upon opposite sides of the tufts. The books are inserted between the lags and removed therefrom where the chain assumes a convex position and the space between the lags is increased. In order to facilitate the clearing of the dressing combs, the lags carrying the latter are hinged and are normally held in the closed position by spring catches. When a comb arrives at a certain point in its

revolution, its catch may be released and the comb opened inwards by operating a hand-wheel, etc., when the comb is cleared, either by means of a fixed comb or by an automatic nipper arrangement. 84d. **Drawings.**

19,053. November 27th, 1889. **Spinning.** J. W. BELLOCK, 123, Frog-lane, Wigan.

Flyer and the spindles.—Relates to dead spindles, and the object is to diminish the liability to vibration when running at high speeds by shortening the spindle and bringing the flyer and wharve as close as possible to the bolster rail. 84d. **Drawings.**

19,057. November 27th, 1889. **Looms.** W. R. MEADOWS, 37, Pine-street, Wash-lane, S. WILD, 167, Wash-lane, and E. W. DAWSON, 3, Clifton-street, Walmersley-road, all in Bury.

Picking motion.—A double lever g, centred at h, and operated by a tappet f, carries an adjustable piece g', which acts upon a tail-piece o of the picking stick bracket j. The latter is pivoted on a stud k projecting from a sleeve l, which is carried by a stud m on a fixed bracket n. A spring at g returns the stick i after picking. 64d.

19,071. November 27th, 1889. **Fustian-outer's tables.** J. SHEPHERD, Bridge Mill, Congleton, Cheshire.

The table is hinged upon a transverse rod, and is held in position by rods pivoted to another transverse rod. The table can slide to and fro on the rod to suit the varying widths of fabrics. 64d. **Drawings.**

19,106. November 28th, 1889. **Lace-making.** J. JARVIS, Raleigh-street, Nottingham.

The bobbin discs, which have been recessed by turning in a lathe, and are ready for riveting, are further dished or embossed by embossing stamps. This makes the bobbin thicker at the part containing the material than at the circumference without increasing the "working thickness." 84d. **Drawings.**

19,126. November 28th, 1889. **Knitting.** C. A. ROSCHER, Mittweida, Saxony.

The needle-beds of Lamb's, cylindrical, or all knitting machines with sliding needles are formed by inserting hard steel plates into grooves cut in the needle plate, and securing them with a metal strip screwed to it. The tops of the plates serve for knocking over the loops. 64d. **Drawings.**

19,160. November 28th, 1889. **Knitting Machines.** J. G. WILSON, 55, Market-street, Manchester.—(M. Bois, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada.)

Certain needles are put in and out of action, as desired, by means of additional cam grooves or cam plates and switches. 64d. **Drawings.**

19,170. November 29th, 1889. **Spinning.** J. STIVEY, Belgrave-road, Oldham.

Reeling machines.—In order that the reel may be stopped automatically when the desired length of yarn has been wound thereon, the axle of the swift is connected by worm or other gearing with a rack sliding vertically in guides and carrying an adjustable projection for liberating a catchlever. 84d. **Drawings.**

19,184. November 29th, 1889. **Spinning.** J. BOYD, Shettleston Iron Works, Lanark, N.B.

Spindles and their appurtenances.—Relates to the spindles of twisting, winding, and similar machines, which are driven by a flat belt. The belt passes over the spindle pulley and over a guide pulley which is mounted in a frame carried by an arm, which may be secured in either of two positions inclined to one another on an arm pivoted to the frame. 84d. **Drawings.**

19,196. November 29th, 1889. **Dyeing-Drying.** B. J. B. MILLS, 23, Southampton Buildings, Middlesex.—(J. F. Senior, Montée de la Carrette, Lyons.)

Relates to apparatus for dyeing velvets, plushes, and other fabrics in the piece, and for drying fabrics generally. Consists in a carrier formed of two discs A mounted on a shaft B and provided with arms C, grooved to receive rods parallel to the shaft. The fabric is fixed to the innermost rod and is spirally wound round the carrier as the rods are successively placed in position. The loaded carrier is then transferred to various baths, in which it is rotated either horizontally, as shown, or vertically. The fabric is next drained by rapidly rotating the carrier in an empty vat, and the draining may be carried to the extent of drying; or the drying may be completed in hot or cold air caused to pass along the fabric in a similar way to liquids. 84d.

19,240. November 30th, 1889. **Scutching leaves, etc.** T. C. BARRACLOUGH, 8, King-street, Manchester.

The machine is fed continuously by means of a series of clamps which are mounted on travelling chains beneath a fixed feed table, the stems of the clamps projecting through a continuous slot in the table. The clamps are mounted so that they will turn freely about vertical axes, and each consist of two parts or jaws, one of which is fixed and straight and the other is curved and pivoted eccentrically, so that the strain on the material by the beaters tends to make the jaws grip the material more tightly. The jaws may be serrated if desired. Water is supplied to the material under treatment by means of a pipe as well as a trough as usual. 84d. **Drawings.**

19,253. November 30th, 1889. **Spinning.** J. H. WILSON, Cornholme, near Todmorden.

Ring frame bobbins.—The conical hoop b used for strengthening the lower end of the bobbin is provided with a flange c, which takes over an enlarged part of the bobbin as shown. 64d.

19,332. December 2nd, 1889. **Spinning.** R. WALMSLEY, Fall River, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The board carrying the thread guides is hinged to the frame, the part of each hinge which is attached to the frame being longer than the other and slotted so that the board may be adjusted vertically. It is secured in the adjusted position by bolts which may also secure an adjustable rest for supporting the board when in its lowest position. When raised for doffing, etc., the board is supported by a notched lever pivoted to its under side, the notches engaging with a slotted lever fixed to frame. 64d. **Drawings.**

