#### HUDDERSFIELD.

The home trade has been rather brisker of late, so that manufacturers here have been favoured with larger that manufacturers here have been favoured with larger orders from Manchester, London, Glasgow, and other centres. Of course there is the usual competition, which keeps prices down to a lower level than would otherwise be the case. Producers say there is hardly any margin for themselves, but complaints of this kind are prevalent in every branch. Spring orders from the Continent have been satisfactory, but winter purchases are slow. The fall trade for the United States does not open out well, but Canadian orders are more plentiful.

### LEEDS.

The demand for spring goods is brisker, buyers who had been in the background having operated during the week. Fine, fancy woollens for men's wear were well, enquired for, some of the goods going to France. Serges and printed meltons have gone of well for the home trade. There is a fair foreign demand for blankets.

#### ROCHDALE.

The flannel trade is seasonably quiet. In a few weeks we shall be in receipt of fresh orders, and as both raw material and stocks of finished goods are low, hopes are entertained that prices will shew a rising tendency. Samples of the new styles that have been produced in fancies are in the hands of buyers.

## GLASGOW.

Messrs. Ramsey and Co., in their report dated 24th

March, say:

WOOL.—The Scotch wool market continues steady. Woot.—The Scotch wool market continues steady. The home buyers maintain a consumptive demand, and values are firm without change. Black-faced is being freely taken for export, and the heavy shipments of this class have brought stocks into small compass for

the season.

SHEEP SKINS —The supply has been rather brighter, owing to a falling-off in slaughter for the South, and from a reduction in the value of pelts, with a slight depression on the demand for wool. Prices have shewn more irregularity.

### HOSIERY AND LACE.

### NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM.

Some branches, such as curtains, vitrage nets, and others, are fairly well employed, but in others the slackness previously reported continues. There is a slight improvement in the Levers trade, and fine Chantillies are in better request. Supplies of cotton millinery laces are excessive in view of the poor demand. The tulip and other designs in better-class Valenciennes keep selling. Common stiff edgings (Valenciennes) are quiet, and prices unsatisfactory. Torchons keep moving, makers-up being large conformations of the property of the pro Torchons keep moving, makers-up being large consumers of these cheap goods. Embroidery trimmings are also bought largely by manufacturers of under-clothing here, in Manchester, and elsewhere. Mob caps and aprons are in fair demand.

### LEICESTER.

LEICESTER.

Holders of good wools who were hoping for a brisker trade a short time ago have now had their wishes gratified, for there has been a decided alteration for the better since Monday. Choice descriptions of short staples are in fair demand, and there has been an improvement in respect to other classes of material. We quote:—Deep-stapled fleeces, 23s. to 24s. per tod; superior, 24s. to 25s. per tod; choice, including Shropshire fleeces, 26s. to 27s. per tod; and inferior and faulty lots, 20s. to 21s. Offers for yarns are selling more largely. High numbers have had to be declined owing to their lowness, the uncertainty as to the outcome of the approaching sales rendering spinners cautious. Light hosiery for spring wear would have sold better had it not been for the very cold weather that has prevailed. Fancy goods have been bought largely. Cashmeres, however, are dull and prospects unsatisfactory. unsatisfactory.

### DRY GOODS.

### MANCHESTER.

With the approach of Easter there is always a brisker trade in the home-trade houses, and such has been the experience during the past few weeks. It is improbable, however, that the losses experienced during the probable, however, that the losses experienced during the prevalence of the recent unfavourable weather will have been compensated for by the recent activity. The reduced demand for all classes of laces is a discouraging factor in the situation. There is nothing in the position as it at present appears that would justify one in holding out any prospects of a good lace year. Nevertheless, the ranges shewn are excellent, both in Nottingham and French stuff. Calais makes promise to absorb the attention of buyers at first. The following season may see a run on medium grades, after which common cotton stuff will probably be in

demand. But by that time the sale of high-class lace will have ceased. Prints have been in fair demand, and houses keeping a well-selected stock of good designs should have little, if any, reason to grumble. Flannelette manufacturers are keepingup their returns by cultivating new branches, one of which, we believe, is the imitation of Scotch and Yorkshire tweeds. The flannel trade is slow. Com-plaints are made that some of the Scotch goods sold in this market shrink to an inordinate extent after wash-ing, and buyers are very much dissatisfied at the this market shrink to an inordinate extent after washing, and buyers are very much dissatisfied at the circumstance, which has led to some change in the sources of supply with certain firms. Carpets are slow, as is the furnishing trade generally. With Brussels moving off in such a dogging fashion, the rest of the trade does not present a lively appearance. "Taps" for home account have been fairly well bought, but for shipment very little has been doing. With reference to the silk departments plushes are quiet, velvets having taken their place. Crefeld, therefore, benefits from this, as English firms have not been able to obtain a footing in the velvet branch, and the attempt of the principal firm in the country to do so has to some extent been frustrated for a time by the action of its employés.

### THE KIDDERMINSTER CARPET TRADE.

During the past week there has not been much apparent change in the condition of the Brussels branch of this industry. Speaking generally, manu-facturers refer more cheerfully to the state of things, and there is certainly not so much cause for complaint at the present time. Machinery all round is working more regularly than for some months past, and as the cutting-up season is now in full swing, the demand for goods is extremely spirited and concurrent with the productions. In some instances, owing to this, conproductions. In some instances, owing to this, considerable inconvenience has arisen, as manufacturers have been unable to satisfy the requirements of their customers so quickly as desired, and as the rules of the Weavers' Association now prohibit the running of machinery, even to meet special exigencies, beyond the usual factory hours, they have been unable to seek relief in this direction. Consigmments to all parts of the country continue exceedingly heavy and stocks are being rapidly reduced. The shipping trade is also more animated, despatches to Germany, France, and Spain being heavier than for some time past. The Australasian markets, too, are now absorbing a fair quantity of goods and appear to have recovered from the effects of the strikes, which so seriously affected business some months ago.

business some months ago.

There is no change to report in the wool market.

Transactions, although more numerous than they were, are still lighter than usual, and the utmost caution is

exercised. Spinners are busier, but very little new business is moving, and prices are barely firm. Messrs. James Humphries and Sons, Brussels and Wilton carpet manufacturers, inform their customers that they have converted their business into a limited company. The circular states that the change has been made solely to facilitate family arrangements, and that the management remains as heretofore.

# Joint Stock and Financial Rews.

### NEW COMPANIES.

GEORGE BANHAM AND CO., LIMITED.

Registered by Chester and Co., 26, Bedford-row, with a capital of £5,000 in £10 shares. Object, to acquire the business of a woven hair and cotton-machine belling, etc., manufacturer, now carried on by George Banham and Charles Kay Sagar, at Wheathill Works, Brougham-street, Salford, in accordance with an agreement made between G. Banham and C. K. Sagar of the one part, and Richard White, on behalf of the company, of the other part. There shall be not less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are G. Banham, C. K. Sagar, and Richard White. Qualification, £50. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

### THE NEW HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

Registered with a capital of £60,000 in 600 £100 shares. Object, to adopt a minute of agreement and sale with reference to the purchase of the factory in Bridgeton, Glasgow, occupied by the Howe Machine Company, with the machinery, plant, etc., and all material in the factory, except the stock of completed cycles and machines, together with the trade marks and good will of the business; and for an assignment of the right and user of the company's name and patents; to manufacture and deal in machines for sewing, etc., and

cottons, threads, silks or other materials adapted for 

H. Gibb, steamship owner, 109, Hope-street,

. T. Lithgow, shipbuilder, Drum-street, Langbank, Renfrewshire H. Birkmyre, manufacturer, Springbank, Port

D. Inglis, solicitor, 145, St. Vincent-street, 

# Gazette Hews.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Felstead and Hunt, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Kronig and Co., Marsden-street, Manchester, mer-

chants, etc.
Whitaker, Robinson, and Co, Holme Top Mill,
Little Horton, Bradford, commission weavers.
H. and J. Abrahams, Greenfield-street, Commercial-

road, London, woollen cloth dealers.

Lancashire Shuttle Tip Company, Broadfield, Heywood, Lancashire, shuttle tip manufacturers.

### ADJUDICATIONS.

Joseph Collins, lately St. John's-road, Huddersfield,

Joseph Collins, lately St. John School, Frankersheit, cotton spinner.
Joseph Southall, Stamford Place, Foley Park, Kidderminster, weaver.
David Morton, Carlton-road, Nottingham, bleacher.
William D. Harry, Lower-road, Deptford, floor

cloth manufacturer.

Owen Shaw, trading as L. P. Shaw and Co., and as the London and Paris Millinery Co.), Huddersfield, woollen manufacturer, etc.

John Fisher, Mabgate, Leeds, weaver and com

mission spinner. Henry Pearson, Vernon-road and Arnold-lane, Basford, bleacher and dyer.

### RECEIVING ORDERS.

John Pickles, Carlinghow, Batley, cotton dealer, Joseph Southall, Foley Park, near Kidderminster, weaver.

John Herivel, Cheapside, London, silk manufacturer. John Carr, Albert Mills, Dewsbury Moor, woollen manufacturer.

Shaw, Turnbridge, Huddersfield, woollen manufacturer.

manufacturer.

Henry Pearson, Vernon-road, Nottingham, bleacher.
Edward Wareham and Joseph Hargreaves, Adelaide-street, Daubhill, Bolton, cotton cloth manufacturers.
James Whitaker, Princess-street, Manchester, cotton

### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

R. Goldseller, trading as the Star Rubber and Brattice Cloth Company, Bridge Mills, Rochdale-road, Manchester, and residing at 63, Bury New Road, Higher Broughton, india-rubber and brattice cloth manufacturer; 1s. 14d. second and final.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Milligan and Co., merchants, Oswald-street,

Glasgow. John M'Gibbon, flock manufacturer, Holmfield,

# Patents.

## SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

### 1890.

3,639. ELSEY and KIRK. Lace fabrics. 11d.
4,051. HARRISON. Knitting machines. 11d.
4,081. BROOKS and EDGE. Carding engine flats. 11d.
4,082. BROOKS and EDGE. Carding engines. 11d.
4,923. DIXON. Self-acting mules. 8d.

7,100. LODGE and LITTLEWOOD. Looms. 11d. 19,638. JORDAN. Curling yarn. 8d.

1801.

1,268. MERTZ. Moistening air. 8d.
1,325. ERSKINE and others Flax preparing machinery. 6d.
1,532. TAYLOR and WARBURTON. Figured fabrics. 8d.

#### AMENDED SPECIFICATION.

11,640. MOSER (Grosselin). Gig mills. 8d. SECOND EDITIONS.

1877.

2,439. HORROCKS and others. Winding, etc., yarns IId.

13,665. WILLCOX. Colouring matters. 6d.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

October 5th, 1889. Stentering cloth. W. French-street, Glasgow. 15.666.



The chain clips are provided with a spiralypring b for closing the upper jaw At, and the spring is coiled upon a spindle 2a which is loosely in recesses in the arms A2 and can be easily removed. The upper jaw may be loaded at C, and the lower jaw be viewed at a. the spring being dispensed with, or only a bave holes or slits at to allow hot air to pass up and dry the edges of the cloth. 3d.

15,671. October 5th, 1889.

Bleaching: Atsinfact.

have holes or slits. At to allow hot air to pass up and dry the edgres of the cloth. \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$

15.671. October th, 1889. Bleaching; disinfecting.

L. SCHREINER, Seestrasse 44, Stuttgart, Germany.

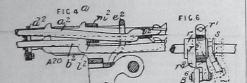
Relates to the preparation and use of a compound for bleaching textile materials, wood, cork, straw, paper and solutions of gum and soap, and for use as an antiseptic, preservative, and domestic cleansing agent, and as an oxidising agent. Consists in mixing turpentine with a solution of soap, preferably resisious potash soap. For example, powdered colophony is added to a boiling solution of potassium hydrate and stirred until it is dissolved; after cooling to about 35 deg. C. turpentine is added and the mixture is stirred until a clear solution results. The resin may be replaced wholly or partially by oleine. On mixing with water and exposure to the air the solution takes up oxygen, which it will readily give up to oxidisable substances. If less water is used than in the above method, and hydrogen peroxide solution is diluted with 1,000 parts of water and brought into contact with the materials to be treated. The leather are then exposed to the air, or air is forced into the liquid containing the materials. 6dd.

16,706. October 7th, 1889. Thioamines. M. Lance,

15,706. October 7th, 1889. Thioamines. M. LANGE, mersfoort, Holland.

16,706. October 7th, 1839. THIOAMILIES. M. EANGE, Amersfoort, Holland.
Relates to a process for the production of thio-oxydiphenylamine. Consists in heating a solution of a salt of oxydiphenylamine with sulphur, or with sulphur and an alkali or alkaline carbonate, or with an alkaline sulphide or polysulphide. For example, sulphur is gradually added to a solution of caustic soda and a salt of oxydiphenylamine, and the mixture is heated until the sulphur is dissolved. By addition of an acid or an acid salt, such as sodium bicarbonate, the thio compound is precipitated as a yellow powder, which may be purified by dissolving it in cold alkali and reprecipitating by means of acetic acid. Thio-oxydiphenylamine is to be used as a medicament for the treatment of wounds in the same manner as iodoform. 4dd.

15,736 October 8th, 1830, Looms. H. Wyman, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



Shedding mechanism.—In looms where evener-bars m2, 12, (Fig. 4a) are employed to act upon two sets of jacks or drawholes at, 4e for levelling the healds, the tension on the harness frame cording is relieved during such levelling by mounting one of the sets of sheaves over which the cording runs, so as to yield at the required times, by the action on its frame of a suitable run. The eveners m2, 12, and the knife ½ are operated through rods from arms on a rock shaft, receiving motion through levers, etc., from a crank on the crank shaft. The jacks work in vertical slots in guides d2, 23 of the bracket A2o. The jacks are connected with the tops of the healds by cording and leathers, and through cordings, wire links, and specially connected metal links with levers which operate the healds from below through cords and links. The pattern cylinder may be stopped automatically, as described in the next paragraph.

Picking mechanism.—The tappet shaft carries at each end hab r (Fig. 6), upon which is pivoted at rr the carrier 22 of the picking roll B6, which operates the under picking mechanism, as usual. A projection on the carrier normally engages a projection of the order of the shaft to release a projection thereon of a sliding collar s, operated through lever and link mechanism from an upright lever. To operate the latter automatically by any usual dagger on the lay, such dagger is made to act on a cam slide-bar on the breast beam, and thereby to release a spring latch from a projection. The latch springing up, allows a shaft to rock, and an arm on the shaft operates the lever which puts the pattern barrel motion of the shedding mechanism out of action. 84d.

11. 983. October 10, 189. Floorcloth. F. A. Oetzmann, 67, Hampstead-road, London.

15.983. October 10, 1889. Floorcloth. F. A. OETZMANN, 67, Hampstead-road, London.
Small irregular pieces of china, glass, metal, etc., are mixed with the oxidised oils, etc., before applying to the backing. 4ld.

15,739. October 8th, 1889. Looms. D. BATEMAN, J. GLEN, and S. BROOK, Holme Top Mill, Little Horton, Bradford.



Holme top Min, Edite Tortich, The stop-rod is retained in position, to facilitate the finding of a broken pick, etc., by means of a hand-rod B sliding in a bracket C on the shuttle-box, and carrying a projection which engages with the end of the swell E, and thereby operates the stop-rod finger F, and raises the end Ft clear of the frog. When the shuttle is replaced in the box, the swell yields sufficiently to allow the rod B to drop automatically, and to liberate the finger F. 644.

15.811. October 816, 1889. Winding machines. C. HAMIG, Piersee, near Fermany.

To still. October 8th, 1850. Winding mochines. C. Hamio, Pfersee, near machines. C. Hamio, Pfersee, near Clearing apparatus, Germany.

Clearing apparatus, arm is cleared by means of a roller rotating in the opposite direction to that in which the yar weight upon the roller. The particles of dust rising from the roller or carried upwards by the threads are collected by rotating varied with the thread guides and guide rail, are reciprocated vertically, and when in their lowest position are cleaned by a fixed brush of the paratings.

15.82. October oth, 1859. Looms.

15.82. October oth, 1859. Looms.

16.82. October and lags for use in controlling the working of the healds and shuttle-boxes are constructed as shewn, the pegs A being formed with shanks D, which are retained in the holes in the lags. E by means of a tongue or slide pin C jushed into a groove F and taking into annular grooves Dt in the pegs. Two rows of pegs may be held in one lag in some cases. 6dd.

15.80. October oth, 1859.

Spinning. F. W. Tromson, Brunswick Mills, Halliax, and J. Seet, Glen Dale, Plymouth-street, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

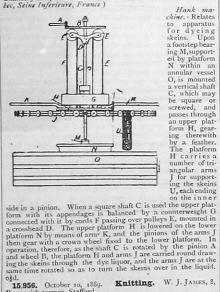
Carding engines—Card cloth-





15,881. October 9th, 1889. Dyeing. J. C. MEWBURN, 55, Chancery-lane, Middlesex.—(La Société Grandsire et Fils; Bol-bec, Seine Inferieure, France)

Henk. ma-



Hank chine. - Relates

same time rotated so as to turn the skens over in the liquid. 61d.

15.956. October 10, 1889. Knitting. W. J. James, 8, Brunswick-terrace, Stafford.

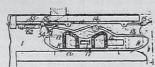
Circular machines.—The cylinder posts may have hooked jacks, formed in one with them, or fixed to them, or pivoted to the ring piece, and actuated by a cam ring for the purpose of holding the yarn down and back against the nelles. In fashioning the ankles of 2 and 1 ribbed hose by partially changing to and 1 rib, the ribbing dial is raised during part of a revolution by a cam on the ribbing spindle engaging win piece on the ribbing arm, or by their equivalents. In the machine of the part of the property of the prop

step. 64d. Drawings.

16.07L October 12, 1889. Looms. J. CLAYTON, Adlandstreet, Burnley.

Shuttle-guards.—A bar carried by adjustable spring blades presses on the warp behind the reed, so that the threads may offer great resistance to any upward motion of the shuttle. The bar moves to and fro with the reed. The Provisional Specification describes the use, in the lay, of certically sliding pins for keeping the shuttle in its course, as well as of a rod in front of the reed so actuated as to fall against the latter after the pick. 64d Drawings.

16,007. October 11, 1889. Looms. H. Hodgson, 5, Cro. Banks. and C. Bedford, 42, Hall-lane, both in Shipley, nei Bradford.



Picking and attendant mechanism.—The shuttle or west carrying instrument K contains a sliding cam piece 11, 12, which is moved one way or the other by means of a lever 17, when the carrier enters its box a. The cams 11, 12 act on a pivoted spring 13, causing the latter to grip the end fof the west 16 against a finger 15 at one end of the carrier and to release at the other end of the west which has just been drawn through the shed. The west is supplied from bobbins at each side of the loom, and is presented to the grippers by the eye piece 54 of a guide 55, which advances towards the warp whilst the pick is taking place, a spring finger 62 maintaining the west in tension. The west is then severed by scissors or other special cutting mechanism, whereupon the guide 55 returns to its former position. The front of the look a is hinged and is pressed against the west carrier by two springs acting upon swells attached to a sliding-bar, the pressure of the stronger spring being removed at the moment of picking. The picking is affected by a spring red which is moved, against its springs, by a hooked reciprocating rod, the latter being unhooked at the required moment by alever operated by the slide bar of the box-swells, whereupon the spring rod, acting on the end of the carrier, sends the latter across the loom. For weaving with a variety of wests the latter across the loom. For weaving with a variety of wests the latter across the loom. For weaving with a variety of wests the latter are presented as required to the carrier grippers by guide rods mounted in a barrel which is turned through varying portions of a revolution by rack and pinion gearing and levers operated from pattern mechanism. The latter comprises toothed draw-bars, pinions, and eccentries acting through racks, pinions, etc, on special levers, according to the pegging mechanism. The lay-beard I is made hollow and preferably of metal. The details of the operating arrangements are described. Some of the parts may be modified. Is ad.

16,014. October 17, 18

the conical tube. 6jd. Drawings.
16,041. October II, 1839. Traverse warp fabrics.
T. W. FLETCHER, Wood-street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
In traverse warp machines for making glove and other fabrics, an additional guide-bar is provided for lapping at intervals extra warp threads around one needle only, to form thickened stripes for the tips of the fingers, etc. When the fabric is not to be thickened, the guide-bar remains stationary, and the threads are floated on the surface. The extra threads link only with the traverse threads, and do not interlink. 8jd. Drawings.

traverse threads, and do not interlink. 84d. Drawings.

16,043. October 11, 1889. Yarn beams, F. Klimsch, Hohenelbe, Bohemia, Austria.

The yarn beams of looms, warping frames, dressing machines, and the like have flanges of sheet metal with radial ribs formed by stamping. The edge of the flange is curled in, and a tubular nave is provided for securing the flange to the beam. 64d.

Drawings.

Drawings.

16,131. October 14, 1830. Rolling fabrics. J. Henderson, Station-lane, Sandal Magna, Wakefield, and J. SIMONETT, Quebec Works, Thornton-road, Bradford.

Consists in providing a countershaft with spur wheels, for the purpose of driving both ends of the winding board or roller, and thereby preventing twist or strain in the latter. Consists also in providing a friction brake upon the shaft of the measuring drum in order to regulate the tension of the fabric. 64d. Drawings.

18,156. October 14, 1830. Purply.

16,156. October 14, 1889. Dyoing. T. Holliday, 1889. Dyoing. T. Holliday, Huddersheld.
Consists in producing azodyes on or in octon or other fibre, such as silk, wool, and jute, by the combination of the diazo compounds of the tho derivatives of aniline, toluidines, xylidines, cumidines naphthylamines, with alpha or teta-naphthol in the presence of the fibre. The fibre is alternately impregnated with the diazo compound in solution or suspension, and with the naphthol preferably in alkaline solution, or vice versus. Patterns are obtained by padding on the naphthol and alkali and drying, and then printing on the diazo compound together with suitable stiffening. The material may also be previously oiled, as in alizarine dyeing, or an insoluble metallic scap may be formed shade is obtained. 6dd.

16,169. October 15, 1889. Looms. W. Simpson and S.

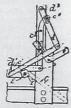
shade is obtained. 6]d.

16,169. October 15, 1889. Looms.

SMART, 165, Sussex-street, Salford.

Selvage shedding mechanism.— The horizontally reciprocating or swinging frame, which carries some of the selvage shedding needles for weaving split-ups, is operated through a rod C and crank or eccentric from a shaft E. The latter carries a ratchet wheel E1, which is worked alternately by two pawls e1, di on levers c, d, pivotel respectively at e2 and d2. The lever c is operated through a lever b from an arm on a rock-shaft, a jacquard etc. The lever dreceives motion from the lever c by means of a pin c4 working in a slot. The apparamay be modified. 6, d.

18,206. October 15, 1889. Knitting



may be modified. 6.d.

18,206. October 15, 1889. Knitting
machines. W. H. Stewart, Franklin, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

Circular machines with radial needles.—Fashioning.—Two,
sets of needles, with long and short stems respectively, are employed, the tails of the former being supported by a chain carried
in a circumferential groove in the needle bed, or raised out of
action by a cam on the chain. Slop-motions and special friction
clutches are described; also means of changing speed. 1s. 2d.
Drawings. clutches ar 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 323, High Holbern, LONDON, Largest Patent Agency in Great Britain. "Facts for Inventors" (Pumphlet sent free on application).