

There is a better demand for heavier fabrics, and makers of Axminsters and Wiltons find more engagement for their machinery than for some time past. Rug makers, too, are busy, and heavy consignments of these goods are now being made.

The wool market is hardly in so satisfactory a condition, and prices for most sorts are decidedly easier than they were even a week ago. This has had an adverse effect upon worsted yarns, and spinners have reduced their quotations from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., but this has not led to many transactions, as manufacturers are pretty well covered for the present, and exhibit little inclination to purchase, nor is it expected that they will until some settlement as regards the future régime of the industry is arrived at.

Cotton yarns remain at the advanced rates quoted a few weeks ago, but it is hardly likely that any further advance will take place at present, although spinners are exceedingly firm and not at all eager to book for forward delivery. Jute yarns are quiet, and spinners are seeking contracts at slightly reduced rates, but there is not much new business moving.

IRISH TEXTILE TRADE NOTES.

For the season of the year, flax continues to come into the local markets in fair quantities. Prices are lower than they were last month, even taking the very poor quality of the bulk of the flax offering into account. The yarn market is exceedingly dull; very fine line yarns are being quoted at fractionally lower prices, but in no end of the trade is there business passing of sufficient extent to test prices. Tow yarns are fairly firm, and a moderate amount of business is being done, though manufacturers still continue to buy only for the supply of immediate wants. In linen piece goods a fair amount of trade is passing in most departments, and bleaching power loom linens are selling steadily in the finer sets at firmly maintained rates; prices for the medium and lower sets are somewhat easier, and demand is rather quiet. Most manufacturers are still delivering to order, but old contracts are rapidly running off, and some anxiety is felt to enter fresh business. Brown Ballymenas are selling freely at full recent quotations, and stocks are regularly cleared off as offered. Bleached cloth is in fair demand, at firm prices for approved makes, but inferior qualities are slow of sale and somewhat irregular in price. A brisk demand prevails for power-loom damask cloths and napkins and for loom damasks, and prices are firm throughout. Demand for these goods for the United States market has been brisk and well sustained, and the home trade demand is also improving considerably. Pales and roughs are selling more freely, but no improvement can be reported in the prices that are being obtained. Complaints are freely expressed at the very unremunerative rates that are being accepted by some makers, especially as stocks all round are much lower than is generally supposed. Trade in the general warehouses is opening up slowly enough, and it is reported that country drapers are carrying over stocks of heavy goods, remaining unsold in consequence of the mildness of the past winter, that prevents them buying for the new season with anything like freedom. A fair trade, however, is passing in tweeds and coatings, and a good dress trade is reported.

Joint Stock and Financial News.

COTTON COMPANIES.

DARWEN SPINNING COMPANY.—Profit, three months, £850. 36,000 spindles. The dividend will probably be 7½ per cent. per annum.

COMMERCIAL, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £1,256, leaving £632 available for dividend. Share capital, £36,000. Loans, £38,985. Plant, three months ago, £60,900. Spindles, 62,894 (23,550 T, and 39,344 W.) Company formed 1873.

STAR, ROXTON.—Profit, three months, £1,890 3s. 4d. Dividend 10 per cent. per annum, carrying

balance of £685 3s. 3d. to reserve fund, which now amounts to £5,098 8s. 2d. Share capital, £49,000. Loans, £61,722. Plant, three months ago, £91,161. Spindles, 103,536 (44,004 T and 59,532 W.) Company formed 1874.

WOODSTOCK, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £608 2s. 9d. Share capital, £45,001. Loans, &c., £37,552. Spindles, 81,876 (42,600 T and 39,276 W.) Company formed 1872.

HIGGINSHAW, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £900, after allowing £370 for a bad debt. Share capital, £39,220. Loans, £54,161. Spindles, 91,600 (48,300 T and 43,300 W.) Plant, three months ago, £75,000. Company formed 1873.

CENTRAL, OLDHAM.—This result we published on Saturday last.

LOWER MOON, OLDHAM.—Profits, three months, £236; dividend 2s. per share of £3 15s. paid. Share capital, £3,066. Loans, £6,327. Spindles, 9,756 (all twist). Plant, three months ago, £10,775. Company formed 1874.

DUCHESS, SHAW.—Profit, three months, £1,543; dividend, 1s. 3d. per share, or 10 per cent.; £500 will be added to the reserve fund. Share capital, £35,000. Loans, &c., £46,217. Plant, three months ago, £72,366. Spindles, 73,012 (25,908 T and 47,104 W.) Mill fireproof. Company formed 1884.

BAGSLATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROCHDALE. Dividend for the past quarter, 6 per cent per annum. This company manufactures fustians.

NORTH MOOR, OLDHAM.—Profit, three months, £1,400; dividend, 10 per cent. Share capital, £60,000; loans, £30,859; plant three months ago, £68,072; spindles, £76,596 (59,700 T, and 16,896 W.) Mill fireproof. Company formed 1875.

ARKWRIGHT, ROCHDALE.—Profit, three months, £2,641 16s. 1d. Dividend, 15 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £1,403. To the reserve fund is added £1,000. The balance carried forward last quarter was £730. Share capital, £37,418. Loans, £58,938. Plant, three months ago, £81,406. Spindles, 25,632 T, 23,220 W, and 23,328 ring. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1886.

GLADSTONE, FAIRFORTH.—Profit, three months, £1,953, making £2,120 available for dividend. Dividend, 10 per cent., £500 to reserve fund, and £406 forward. Share capital, £43,542. Loans, &c., £41,096. Plant, last quarter, £68,906. Spindles, 84,588 (27,648 T, and 56,940 W.) Company formed 1875.

CRAWFORD, ROCHDALE.—Profit, three months, £4,993. Owing to the defalcations of the late yarn salesman, the adverse balance last quarter stood at £3,392. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the past quarter, which will absorb £1,399. A balance of £207 is carried forward. Share capital, £55,960. Loans, £97,124. Plant, three months ago, £126,818. Spindles, 154,464 (64,932 T and 89,532 W.) Mill fireproof. Company formed 1883.

HOW WILLIAM MORRIS BECAME A SOCIALIST.—Mr. William Morris has been telling some of his friends how it was that he became a believer in Socialist principles. When a young man, it appears, he was impressed with the large amount of suffering endured which ought to be prevented. Gradually the idea developed that his duty lay in regenerating his own art, an onerous task for one to undertake, and yet one he ventured upon. This determination was largely owing to the writings of John Ruskin, whose teachings furthered Mr. Morris's Socialism to an extent unintended by the Professor. The condition of modern life aroused his discontentment, awakened in him a desire for the equality of man. Since his conversion he has steadily year by year preached what he himself speaks of as the "gospel of peaceable discontent."

Gazette News.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

David Studdard, John Studdard, and Tom Studdard, Padiham, cotton spinners; Burnley.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Farey and Co., Regent Place, Regent-street, London, lace and embroidery merchants.

Drewry, Wallis, and Co., Stanford-street, Nottingham, hosiery manufacturers; Albert Wallis retiring. W. and J. Bramham, Princes-street, Huddersfield, machine wool-comb manufacturers.

Hamilton and Co., Legrams Mill, Bradford, worsted manufacturers.

Field and Bottrill, Skelmanthorpe, fancy manufacturers.

T. and J. Reynolds, Waterloo Mill, Stockport, cotton doublers.

William and Joshua Lumby, Littlemoor, Pudsey, near Leeds, cloth manufacturers.

S. and G. Scholes, Middleton, smallware manufacturers.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Lister, Prospect Place, and Victoria Mills, Low Moor, near Bradford, manufacturer of fancy silk dress goods; 4s., first.

S. Bentley, 10, New Station-street, Leeds, wholesale warehouseman; 5s., first.

Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1889.

2,116 BRADSHAW. Tapes, braids, etc. 8d.
4,670 STURGEON and ORS. Hosiery. 11d.
5,569 HARTLEY. Looms. 6d.
5,629 HOYLE and HOYLE. Combing machines. 6d.
5,757 HEYS (*Pinon and Guerin*). Looms. 8d.
5,785 JOHNSON (*Nachfolger*). Oxymethoxybenzoic acids. 6d.

6,022 HILL. Frilling. 8d.
6,040 CHROMPTON and HORROCKS. Looms. 8d.
8,683 LAKE (*Goldsmith and arr.*) Winding yarn on spools. 8d.

9,671 CLAY. Spinning, etc., machinery. 8d.
20,936 PINAGEL. Freeing wool from grease. 8d.
20,978 BROWNING. Spinning metals. 8d.

1890.

293 LAKE (*Chase*). Cotton-gins. 6d.
346 BRYDEN and STANSFIELD. Self-acting mules. 6d.

SECOND EDITION.

1877.

4,091 ASHWORTH. Carding-engine flats. 8d.

THIRD EDITION.

1888.

2,213 MARTUIS. Mixed azo-colours. 6d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

12,695. September 3, 1888. **Spinning.** C. H. M. HAMEL, Rochlitzerstrasse, Chemnitz, Germany. *Ring frames.*—The spindles are placed in a higher position than is usual in relation to the delivery rollers, and the yarn is coiled one or more times round the points of the same, before passing to the travellers, the spindles being provided with knobs or caps for causing the yarn to leave the spindles always at the same height. [6½d. Drawings.]

12,727. September 4, 1888. **Knitting machines.** G. STIBBE, 25, Jamaica-street, Glasgow. (*E. Dubied, Couvet, Switzerland.*) An electric stop-motion is described. [8½d. Drawings.]

12,755. September 4, 1888. **Heald-making machine.** H. H. LAKE, Southampton-buildings, London. (*G. V. Morey, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

Arrangements are described for threading two sets of continuous links of fine wire, which hold the eyes or mails between them, over suitably held bars or staves, and for arranging them upon pads or ropes in the outer grooved edges of such staves. [11½d. Drawings.]

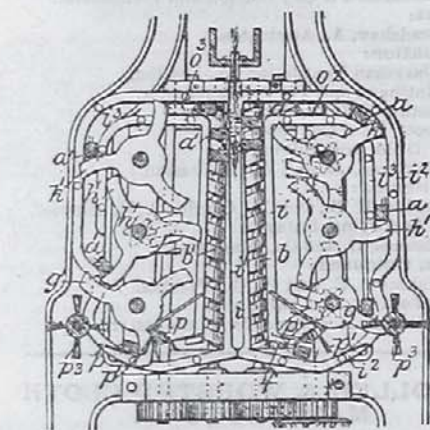
12,794. September 4, 1888. **Twine-making.** W. MYERS, Stanley-lane-end, near Wakefield.

Twine is twisted and finished in one machine. The yarns for one twine are supplied from bobbins, on a fixed bar, to a flyer, which is carried by a disc on a hollow shaft, and is rotated by a belt from a transverse driving shaft below; the yarns pass through separate holes in the disc, and are twisted together in passing to a guide bar. Several such flyers are arranged side by side, and the resulting twines are simultaneously finished, after being collected by a roller and guides so as to occupy less space transversely. They pass successively one or two rotating carding rollers, a water trough, the rollers again, a size trough, guide-rollers, and a steam-heated cylinder several times, dressing rollers covered with cocoa fibre, and a laying guide, to receiving reels. The twines are drawn through by the cylinder, which is driven by chain and spur-gearing, a change-wheel being inserted by which the speed may be varied. [11½d. Drawings.]

12,796. September 4, 1888. **Dyes.** O. IMRAY, 28, Southampton-buildings, London. (*The Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius and Bruning, Hoechst-am-Maine, Germany.*)

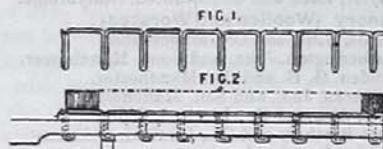
Relates to the preparation of green and bluish-green colouring matters which are regarded as derivations of meta-oxy-diamidodiphenylmethane, and are characterised by great resistance to light

and alkalis. Consists firstly in producing the tetraethyltetramethyl-, symmetric and unsymmetric diethylidimethyl-, dimethyldibenzyl-, diethyldibenzyl-, dimethyldiphenyl-, and diethyldiphenyl-derivatives of meta-oxyl-diamidodiphenylmethane, and the tetramethyl- and tetraethyl- derivatives of meta-oxyl-diamidodiphenylmethane, by discoloring the corresponding meta-amidotetra-alkylidiamidodiphenyl and diorthotolylphenylmethanes, and then boiling these products as long as nitrogen is evolved. The same compounds are obtained by heating together meta-oxylbenzaldehyde and dimethylaniline, diethylaniline, methylethylaniline, dimethyl-o-toluidine, diethyl-o-toluidine, methylbenzylaniline, ethylbenzylaniline, methyl-diphenylamine, or ethyldiphenylamine, with dehydrating agents, such as concentrated sulphuric acid. Secondly, those of the above products which are soluble in dilute mineral acids are converted into colouring matters by adding to acid solutions thereof an oxidising agent, such as peroxide of lead or of manganese. Thirdly, the leuco bases produced under the first heading are converted into sulphonic acids by treatment with sulphuric, or preferably, fuming sulphuric acid, and these products are converted into colouring matters by oxidising agents. Or the colouring matters prepared under the second heading are converted into sulphonic acids by similar treatment. Fourthly, alkyl ethers of the meta-oxyltetra-alkylidiamidodiphenylmethanes are prepared either by condensing meta-methoxy or metaethoxybenzaldehyde with the above-mentioned tertiary aromatic amines, or by the action of methyl or ethyl halogenides upon the meta-oxyl products obtained under the first heading. These ethers are converted into sulphonic acids by treatment with sulphuric acid, or the same sulphonic acids are obtained by treating a salt of the meta-oxyl sulphonic acids with methyl or ethyl halogenides. The sulphonic acids of the ethers are then converted into colouring matters by oxidising as in the previous cases. [84d.]



12,814. September 5, 1888. Heckling machines. D. REED, Byron-street Mill, Leeds.

The heckle-bars a, a_1 are independent of each other, and are moved downwards between guides i, i_1 by means of screws b, b_1 , which are driven uniformly by suitable gearing. The bars, on leaving the lower ends of the screws, may be returned to the upper ends thereof by any suitable means, but they are preferably passed by cams f on to guide-bars i_2, i_3 , and returned along these by means of spiders g_1, h_1, k_1 , having either straight or curved arms, and forced into position by cams o_2, o_3 , the heckle pins piercing the material in a direction at right angles thereto. p, p_1, p_2, p_3 are doctors and brushes for cleaning the heckles before passing them again through the material; currents of air forced from suitable nozzles may also be used for this purpose. The parts are preferably arranged so that the pins are pressed deeply into the material by the cams o_2, o_3 , and are gradually withdrawn therefrom as the bars descend. In order that, when the holder is at its highest position and the ends of the fibres are being combed, the points of the pins may enter the outside of the material only and pierce the same more deeply as the holder descends, the guide-bars i, i_1, i_2, i_3 , and parts connected therewith, on each side of the machine, are carried by swing frames which are drawn together by spiral springs, and separated as the holder ascends by means of tapered plates carried by the holder-rail, and taking between antifriction bowls on the swinging frames. The machine may be provided with two or more heads, each set of bars being operated by separate screws, &c. In a machine with two heads the screws of the second head are made of finer pitch and revolved at a greater speed than those of the first head, and preferably the two heads are placed some distance apart to allow space for circular brushes, which clean and straighten the fibre passing from one set of heckle-bars to the other. [84d.]



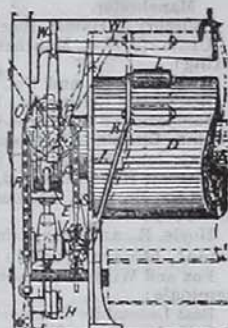
12,909. September 6, 1888. Carding engines, H. E. NEWTON, 6, Bream's-buildings, London. (The Mechanische Kratzfabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, Mittweida, Germany.)

Flats.—The clothing is secured by means of a continuous series of clamps formed of a piece of flat wire which is bent as shown in Fig. 1, the folded ends passed through the clothing and flat and clamped on the other side. A machine is described consisting of two sets of pairs of pincers at right angles to one another and operated by right and left-handed screws, by which the clothing is stretched both longitudinally and transversely. The iron flat which is carried by a suitable support beneath is then forced by eccentrics against the card clothing, which is then pierced and the clamps inserted. A few of the clamps are then clinched on the opposite side of the flat to retain the clothing in its place, and the whole of the upper part of the machine consisting of pincers, flat, &c. is turned over on a hinge, and the edges of the flat resting on suitable adjustable anvils the clinch-

ing operation is completed. Patent opposed. Case not yet decided. [84d.]

12,922. September 7, 1888. Looms. J. K. CAIRD and J. STEWART, Ashton Works, Hawkhill, Dundee.

Let-off mechanism.—A lever K, carrying an antifriction roller L, which bears on the warp D on the warp beam A, is connected by a chain S at end of its short arm with a cam P on a fixed stud. A cam O on the same stud is connected by a chain R with the long arm of a lever H, the short arm of which is coupled with the brake strap F of the drag pulley E. As the yarn on the beam decreases the pulley L moves towards the beam, and, through the connection described, reduces the drag of the brake strap. The cams may be disengaged when required, to allow of adjustment by a handle W. By means of a wing nut and screw at V the drag may be adjusted by hand. [84d.]



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LATE JONES & ROBEY,
CAMBRIAN LEATHER WORKS,
WREXHAM, NORTH WALES, England.

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THE BRANSBY FOUNDRY & ENGINEERING CO.
37, 39 & 41, ST. MARYS AXE, LONDON, E.C.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
AIR-DISTRIBUTING STEEL FURNACE BARS.
ECONOMY OF FUEL WITH PERFECT COMBUSTION,
DURABILITY & PREVENTION OF SMOKE.
PRICES &c. ON APPLICATION.

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* This advertisement appeared last week, March 1st; it will appear again next week, March 15th.