

**QUICKEDGE.**—Actual profit, three months, £566. Share capital, £25,992. Loans, £9,736. Plant, three months ago, £26,914. Spindles, 29,863. Company formed 1874.

**GARFIELD.**—Profit, three months, £1,415. Available for dividend, £1,615. Dividend 10 per cent. and £1,000 to reserve fund. Share capital, £23,992. Loans, £55,295. Spindles, 61,364. Plant, three months ago, £55,819. Company formed 1882. Mill fireproof.

**STALYBRIDGE.**—Profit, three months, £1,705. Share capital, £31,754. Loans, £50,558. Spindles, 75,420. Plant, three months ago, £62,920. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1881.

**MITCHELL HEY.**—Profit, three months, £600. Dividend, 5 per cent. 60,000 spindles and 1,000 looms.

**GUIDE BRIDGE.**—Profit, three months, £3,253. Share capital, £75,000. Loans, £94,236. Spindles, 150,330. Plant, three months ago, £143,729. Company formed 1875. Mill fireproof.

**UNION MANUFACTURING CO., ROCHDALE.**—Loss, three months, £400. All weaving.

**HEXWOOD SPINNING CO.**—Profit, three months (interim), £700. 19,296 spindles.

**ALBERT NEW MILL.**—Profit, three months, £700. Dividend 10 per cent. and £150 to reserve fund. 26,000 spindles.

**BURY AND ELTON COMPANY.**—Profit, three months (interim), £950. 45,000 spindles and 500 looms.

**ALBERT (Darwen).**—Profit, three months, £720. 36,198 spindles.

**PEEL (Bury).**—Profit, three months (interim), £1,403. Share capital, £44,860. Loans, £44,612. Spindles, 67,848. Plant, three months ago, £78,901. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1885.

**HEY (Lees).**—Profit, three months, £557. Share capital, £15,705. Loans, £16,041. Plant, three months ago, £32,681. Spindles, 25,164. Company formed 1873.

**MELBOURNE (Oldham).**—Profit, three months, £1,600. Share capital, £10,000. Loans, £4,000. Spindles, 63,528. Plant, three months ago, £30,925. Company formed 1860.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—Profit, six months, £2,369, 0s. 6d. After writing off an adverse balance, &c., there is £1,029 available for dividend. Share capital, £48,000. Loans, £42,605. Spindles, all twist, 68,500. Plant, six months ago, £79,013. Company formed 1875. Mill fireproof.

**ASTLEY.**—Profit, 2,300, three months. Share capital, £36,767. Loans, £61,358. Spindles, 84,024. Plant, three months ago, £32,830. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1884.

**BOROUGH.**—Profit, six months, £2,000. Share capital, £54,000. Loans, £17,390. Spindles, 57,240, all twist. Plant, six months ago, £54,425. Mill fireproof. Company formed 1874.

**CROFT BANK.**—Profit, three months, £320. Share capital, £10,000. Spindles, 14,590.

**DUKINFIELD HALL.**—Profit, three months, £1,140, which goes to reduce adverse balance. 44,064 spindles.

**PERSEVERANCE MILL, MILNROW.**—Profit, three months, £60.

**BURNLEY "SELF-HELP" SOCIETY.**—Profit, six months, £163 10s. 5d., which, after clearing off loss account, leaves a balance of £14 4s. 9d. to be carried to the reserve fund. 446 looms; no spinning.

**NEW COMPANIES.**

READ, HOLLIDAY, AND SONS, LIMITED.

Registered by Drake, Driver and Leaver, Limited, New Bridge-street, E.C., and with a capital of £200,000, in £10 shares. Object, to acquire the lands, warehouses, plant, stock-in-trade, patent rights, property, effects, and goodwill of the business carried on by Read, Holliday, and Sons, at Huddersfield, Manchester, and Glasgow, and in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, U.S.A., subject to or discharged from all or any obligations, and for that purpose to adopt and confirm a provisional agreement made March 22nd between Thomas Holliday, Edgar Holliday, and Robert Holliday, of the one part, and John Kaye, on behalf of the company, of the other part; to carry on business as dyers, and as manufacturers and merchants of dyes, colours, chemical substances, etc., The first subscribers are:—

- T. Holliday, Edgerton, Huddersfield ..... 1
  - R. Holliday, Edgerton, Huddersfield ..... 1
  - W. Heppenstall, Barry Brow, Huddersfield 1
  - E. Cockshaw, Park-road, Lockwood ..... 1
  - J. Pogson, Cleveland-road, Huddersfield ... 1
  - Mrs. Holliday, Edgerton-grove, Huddersfield 1
  - G. P. Norton, Edgerton, Huddersfield .... 1
- There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are Thomas Holliday, Edgar Holliday, and Robert Holliday. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, £500 each.

**Patents.**

**APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.**

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

Where Complete Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is suffixed.

**24TH MARCH.**

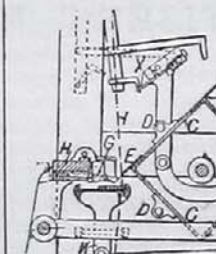
- 4,564. J. THOMSON, 6, Bank-street, Manchester. Doctors for calico printing and other machines.
- 4,573. GEO. SHEPHERD and H. MIDGLEY, 5, Market-street, Manchester. Grinding the "flats" of engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.
- 4,577. O. IMRAY, 28, Southampton Buildings, London. Grey colouring matters. (*The Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius and Bruning, Germany.*)
- 4,596. S. PITT, 24, Southampton, Buildings, London. Sulphonated thionines. (*Cassella and Co., Germany.*)

**25TH MARCH.**

- 4,611. J. T. AINSWORTH, 17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Backing off motion of self-acting mules and twiners.
- 4,628. F. DOBLE and B. KILBURN, 8, Quality Court, London. An "art" cloth or fabric.
- 4,642. E. ROBINSON, 23, Southampton Buildings, Middlesex. Circular knitting machines.
- 4,632. J. LONGMOORE and W. L. WATSON, 323, High Holborn, Middlesex. Combing machines.
- 4,683. A. J. BOULT, 323, High Holborn, Middlesex. Dyeing yarns. (*A. Koblenzer and M. Koblenzer, Germany.*)

**ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.**

**13,973.** Sept. 28, 1888. **Looms for tufted carpets.** J. C. MEYER, 169, Fleet-street, London.—(*J. Lorthois-Lerout and E. Malherre, both of Tourcoing, France.*)



Arrangements are described for producing "Orient point" as in hand-made "Snyrna" or tufted carpets. The tuft yarns are carried on rollers D on frames which are carried like cards on a rotating prism C. The threads pass through conductors E and are caught by grippers G carried by a beam H, the vertical warp I being advanced towards the conductors E by the motion of a reed carrier K. The grippers recede and the reed and warp are then shifted laterally, upon which the grippers and reed carrier again advance, the tuft threads being thus passed through the warp a second time, each enclosing two ends. The threads are cut by a knife sliding on the beam H, and the tufts are then caught by a second set of grippers X, which carry them to a height at which the binding web is beaten up. The arrangements for giving the required motions to the reed, grippers, and other parts are described. The tuft and weft inserting appliances are operated from two toothed wheels on the driving shaft, these wheels being put in and out of action by a clutch operated to make the wheels fast with the shaft alternately, by tappets on the wheels. [11d.]

**13,972.** Sept. 28, 1888. **Cotton bale coverings.** O. IMRAY, 28, Southampton Buildings, London.—(*Odenheimer; New Orleans, U.S.A.*)  
The fabric is made of hard, twisted cotton woven towards the selvage with a double warp. It may be also used for making sacks. [8d. Drawings.]

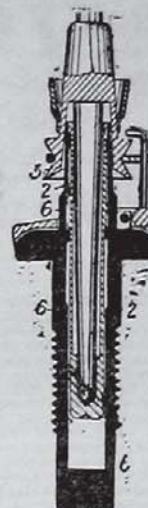
**13,993.** Sept. 28, 1888. **Cleaning oily waste, etc.** J. H. WILLIAMS and M. W. HYDES, Exchange Station Buildings, Liverpool.  
Relates to collecting and treating engine cleaning waste and other oily cloths, yarn, and the like.  
*Oily waste collecting boxes.*—Casks or vessels are provided with a perforated bottom, or other perforated partition, forming a chamber to contain water, so that by upsetting the vessel firing due to spontaneous combustion may be stopped.  
*Cleaning oily waste, etc.*—The oily material is treated with a light hydrocarbon or other oil solvent, and heated by steam or hot water and then transferred to a chamber with fluted interior, covered by a perforated lining, in which it is subjected to the pressure of a hydraulic ram. The solvent and oil remaining in the waste is removed by heating it with a solution of silicate of soda, with water, and with caustic alkalis successively, with or without pressure, and the material is then washed, dried, and carded.  
*Drying cotton waste, etc.*—The drying apparatus consists of a chamber heated by steam or furnace gases, and containing endless belts or aprons. The alternate aprons are driven in opposite directions, each being arranged to discharge on the next below and the last into a shoot. [8d. Drawings.]

**14,103.** Oct. 1, 1888. **Treating flax, hemp, etc.** L. DE KIEZ, Courtrai, Belgium.  
The stems are dried and passed between an upper and a lower set of rollers having projecting blades separate by intervals that diminish from the feeding end of the apparatus. One or more of the lower rollers are driven through change gearing from the main shaft, and they are all geared together so as to rotate uniformly in the same direction. The upper rollers are pressed upon the lower ones by springs. [6d. Drawings.]

**14,125.** Oct. 2, 1888. **Thread Spooling Machines.** J. HALLIWELL, Green-street, Manchester.  
Improvements on the invention described in Specification No. 11,162, A.D. 1887. Traverse mechanism, shaper mechanism, brake apparatus, thread guides and tension apparatus, and spindles and their appurtenances are described. [8d. Drawings.]

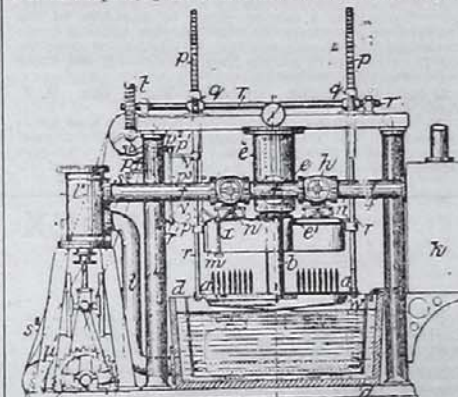
**14,000.** Sept. 29, 1888. **Spinning, etc.** S. TWEEDALE, Globe Works, Accrington, Lancashire.

*Spindle bearings.*—The bolster 2 is pressed against the side of the carrier 6 in same direction as the pull of the driving band by means of a spring 3, the inner surface of the carrier and the outer surface of the bolster being parallel to the axis of the spindle. The spring takes into longitudinal grooves in both the bolster and the carrier, preventing the former from rotating with the spindle. The wheel surrounds the upper part of the carrier, bolster, and spring, and the carrier is deeper than usual, and is recessed to enable it to contain more lubricant, which passes to the spindle through apertures in the bolster, the overflow returning by the longitudinal grooves. [8d.]



**14,019.** Sept. 29, 1888. **Dyeing, bleaching, etc.** S. MASON, jun., St. Ann's-place, Manchester, and W. T. WHITEHEAD, 49, Spring-lane, Radcliffe.

Relates to a machine for dyeing, bleaching, scouring, and otherwise treating yarns of cotton, silk, wool, or other fibres. A hollow cop carrier a is mounted into a tube b, which passes through a stuffing-box c into a cylinder d, which communicates with a pipe f, connected with a suitable pump h; and a vacuum chamber k. The cop carrier is lowered into and raised from a tank g, which is also connected with the pump by a pipe i, by means of racks p and pinions q on a shaft r, operated by worm gearing t from a shaft s, which is driven by bands u, v from a shaft w. The open and crossed straps u, v are shifted automatically by levers p.

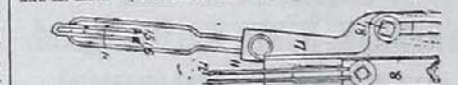


p, p<sub>2</sub>, p<sub>3</sub>, and p<sub>4</sub> operated by an arm v on one of the rack bars p. The cop carrier when charged with cops is lowered into the tank, and the circulating pump is then put in operation. Where a vacuum is to be used a cover m is fixed upon the carrier by bolts x, and the carrier is to put into connection with the vacuum chamber k by opening the valve a. The carrier is then lowered into the tank, the liquid is admitted to the cops by valves u, v, and the circulating pump is put in operation as before described. [8d.]

**14,039.** Sept. 29, 1888. **Cleansing Wool, etc.** G. and A. BURNELL, Hindmarsh, South Australia.

Consists of a tank with two compartments, each provided with a set of rollers carried by bearings which slide in guides and are supported by springs, and thus keep the rollers pressed against central rotary drums. Each compartment is provided at its exit with squeezing apparatus consisting of a large roller rotating in the opposite direction to the drum so as to remove the wool from the latter, and two small rollers pressed against the large rollers by springs. A stripping roller prevents the material sticking to the squeezing roller. At the entrance of the machine is a feeding apron and feeding rolls. At the exit is an apron for carrying the wool to a drying chamber. At the bottom of the first compartment is a roller with grooves, which receives sand, dirt, etc. falling from the wool, and ejects it by a trap door. The whole tank is provided with a closed cover from which a pipe leads to a condenser. The first compartment contains solvent for fats, such as benzine, upon water. The second compartment contains water only for dissolving out of the wool potassium salts and the like. The fats are recovered from the solvent by any suitable process. [11d. Drawings.]

**14,071.** Oct. 1, 1888. **Looms.** J. HUNT, 39, Pitt-street, and H. HEAP, 4, Robert-Nuttall-street, both in Accrington.



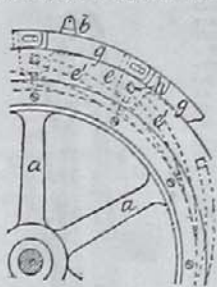
For split or internal selvage shedding motions two of the selvage warp threads are passed through eyes 12, 13 of a fork 11 carried by a vertically reciprocating slide piece 8, whilst two other threads are passed through eyes 15, 16, of a second fork 14, carried by an arm 17, which rocks on a stud 18. The necessary crossing of the threads to form the selvage is thus produced. The slide piece 8 is operated through a lever and rod from an eccentric on the crank shaft, whilst the arm 17 is worked from a grooved cam on the head rod. [8d.]

**14,141.** Oct. 2, 1888. **Spinning, etc.** S. ROWBOTT, M. Glossop.

*Spindles, Drying.*—The selvages of woven driving bands are thickened and strengthened by weaving them, plain or otherwise, so that the warp threads will be pulled closer together and produce a thicker fabric than the twisted portion forming the main part of the band or tape. [4d. No Drawings.]



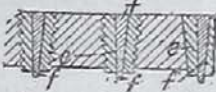
14.147. Oct. 2, 1888. **Carding Engines.** T. S. WRIGHT, 123, Broughton-lane, Manchester.



*Flats, guiding and adjusting.*  
The flats *b* are supported on segmental blocks *g*, which are connected together at the ends by pin and slot arrangements, and are provided with pins or studs *h*, which project on both sides, and take on one side into radial slots in a flange fixed to the disc or wheel *a*, and on the other into spiral or inclined grooves *c* on a flange *e*, which by means of a worm, etc., gearing may be turned upon the disc or wheel *a*. Modifications are described in the Provisional Specification. [84d.]

14.205. Oct. 3, 1888. **Carding Engines.** G. H. SCOFFIELD, Wellington Mills, Greenfield, near Oldham.

*Cylinders and rollers.*—In order to prevent the plugs to which the card clothing is secured from working loose, the tapered or cylindrical holes are screw-threaded or grooved, the material of the plug being forced into the helical or circular grooves, either by means of a central peg, or by screwing, the plug itself being in the latter case provided with a screw thread. In place of the usual wooden plugs, mottled lead may be run into the grooved holes. [84d. Drawings.]



14.232. Oct. 3rd, 1888. **Folding Fabrics.** F. DEHAIRE, 1, Boulevard St. Denis, Paris.

The fabric is folded longitudinally or doubled by an ordinary apparatus, and then passed (for fixing the fold and calendaring or finishing both sides) between two endless felts, etc., and hollow steam-heated cylinders respectively, before it passes to a take-up roller, or transverse folders. The cylinders are mounted on roller bearings and are driven frictionally by the endless felts. This folding or doubling apparatus is driven by gears from the forming and fixing apparatus. [84d. Drawings.]

14.243. Oct. 3, 1888. **Clearing Yarn, etc.** H. F. WEST, Gloucester City, N.J., U.S.A.

The invention is described in connection with a yarn spooling machine. The yarn is passed over a series of angular knives carried by parallel bars, and supported by a bracket carried by the traverse rail of the machine. The form of the

knives may be varied, as well as the arrangement of the guide rods, and the latter may be adjustable horizontally as well as vertically. [84d. Drawings.]

14.247. Oct. 3, 1888. **Cleaning Wool.** I. SUGGERS and M. W. JUNKELL, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.  
Relates to improvements in apparatus described in Specification No. 2,532, A.D. 1888, for removing from wool and similar materials fatty matters and other impurities. Consists in employing a larger number of water tanks, and in a tank for supplying water and solvent to the macerators. In a tank is a float, which sinks in water, but not in carbon bisulphide, and therefore floats at the common surface of the two liquids. It is connected by levers with cocks in water and solvent delivery pipes, so that if the water in the tank is in excess, the float descends, closing the solvent outlet and opening the water outlet; or, if the solvent be in excess, the float acts in the reverse way on the cocks. Modifications of the apparatus are described. [84d. Drawings.]

14.353. Oct. 5, 1888. **Dyes.** J. Y. JOHNSON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.—(Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik; *Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.*)

Relates to the preparation of a new class of derivatives of alizarine blue obtained by the action of sulphuric acid, or sulphuric anhydride upon it. The first product, called alizarine blue sulphuric acid, is obtained by the moderate action of sulphuric anhydride upon alizarine blue. The latter compound is gradually added with constant stirring to about twice its weight of fuming sulphuric acid containing 23 per cent. of free anhydride, and the mixture is subsequently agitated at about 50 deg. C., and finally at the ordinary temperature. The new product is precipitated by pouring the solution into ice and water. On account of its instability it is preferably converted into its alkaline salts by mixture with caustic alkaline lyes. The second product, called alizarine blue sulphuric acid, is obtained by employing fuming sulphuric acid of the same strength as before, but in the proportion of five parts to one part of alizarine blue, and by heating the mixture to 120 degs. or 130 degs. C. The sulpho-acid is precipitated on pouring the solution into water. The third product, called an intermediate product, results when alizarine blue is acted upon by about ten times its weight of fuming sulphuric acid containing about 70 per cent. of free anhydride, rise of temperature being prevented when necessary by external cooling. It is an unstable compound which can be isolated as a yellow brown precipitate by diluting the solution with ordinary sulphuric acid, and then pouring it upon ice. The fourth product, alizarine blue-green, results from the decomposition of the intermediate product by acids or alkalis. The solution of the intermediate product in fuming sulphuric acid, obtained as above, is mixed with twice its weight concentrated sulphuric acid and allowed to stand or heated to 50 degs. or 60 degs. C., until the colour changes to red, and the blue-green is then precipitated by pouring into water. The last product, alizarine green, is obtained by subjecting alizarine blue-green to the action of mono-hydrated sulphuric acid at a temperature exceeding 100 deg. C., until the red solution turns purple. It may also be prepared directly from alizarine blue without previous separation of the intermediate product or of alizarine blue-green. With the exception of the intermediate product, the new compounds may be used for dyeing and printing with mordants in the same way as alizarine blue is used. Alizarine blue sulpho-acid, alizarine blue-green, and alizarine green also form bisulphite compounds useful for printing cotton. [84d.]

acid at a temperature exceeding 100 deg. C., until the red solution turns purple. It may also be prepared directly from alizarine blue without previous separation of the intermediate product or of alizarine blue-green. With the exception of the intermediate product, the new compounds may be used for dyeing and printing with mordants in the same way as alizarine blue is used. Alizarine blue sulpho-acid, alizarine blue-green, and alizarine green also form bisulphite compounds useful for printing cotton. [84d.]

**COTTON MILL FOR SALE, at Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A.** (Population 40,000). Product: Rope, Twines, Yarns, Warp, Baiting. For particulars address *The Arkansas Press, Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A.*

**INDEX and TITLE PAGE to Vol. I.** (April-December, 1890) of *The Textile Mercury* may be obtained of the Publishers, post free 1d. Foreign Subscribers gratis—Marsden and Co., 23, Strand-street, Manchester.

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\* This advertisement appeared last week, March 29th; it will appear again next week, April 12th.

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