Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY, 249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS NOW IN THE MARKET ARE THOSE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

THEY WILL LICK STRONG FRAMES.
ALL IN BEST RUBBER.
CREATION. METAL BEARINGS.
AND PRICES ARE TURNED AND FITTED.
AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ONCE TRIED
MAKE. ALWAYS USED.

"The Express."

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH—
R. J. JOHNS, 59 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel. Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF

THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE

Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle or take up. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
The Latest

Production
of our

Factory

The Finest
Machine
in the world
for Domestic
Sewing

Send for Sample Machine
to Factory
Guide Bridge
in Manchester.

SIMMONS & CO.,
LATEST NOVELTY.

THE "GIG."

PERAMBULATOR CART.

1. Warm and Snug for Winter.
2. Very Light to Push.
3. Mounts Kerbstones readily.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000

WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
ARE
ABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

ASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
JOHN WILDE & SONS,
EXCELSIOR WORKS,
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM
ESTABLISHED 1856.

UNEQUALLED FOR
Price and Quality.

UNEQUALLED FOR
Price and Quality.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

See Next Issue for New Designs.
BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN (SAXONY), — ESTABLISHED 1809 —
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.,
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.,
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES
In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK-STITCH hand shuttle. Concerning both the above—we mean to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work, so difficult to be done by any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for glass sewing, quilting, etc. The place which constitutes the platform in post or in the base, were required it invaded by its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and these secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparallel success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patent, and from that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Seallable Machine in the Market.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers:
E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

Telegram: "Grover, London."
BRADBURY’S DOLL CARRIAGES

Are beautiful "models in miniature" of their Bassinettes, and are made from precisely the same materials, and have had the same care and attention bestowed on their manufacture as the most expensively finished Bassinette. They are strongly and elegantly made, having brass fittings, bicycle wheels with rubber tyres, china handles, good springs, brass-jointed hoods, are splendidly upholstered in best quality American leather, and finished in a most superior manner.

LIBERAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS AND AGENTS.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
“Better out of the World than out of Fashion.”

AGENTS AND FACTORS CAN
Make Money Rapidly
BY HANDLING
FASHIONS LATEST DEMAND.

KIMBALL & MORTON’S
PATENTED
CASING (GATHERING) MACHINES
Perform Work hitherto Impossible.

PLEASE SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
NOW OR NEVER
IS THE TIME TO SELL.
EVERY MANTLE AND DRESSMAKER REQUIRES ONE.

Registered Offices and Factory—
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—
11a, Norfolk Street, Pall Mall, MANCHESTER, 52, Reform Street, DUNDEE, and
56, Aldermanbury, LONDON, E.C.
E. WARD & CO.,
Cycle Engineers,
Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.
REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.
Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.
ESTABLISHED 1860.
BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Important Rise in Prices of Sewing Machines.

We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Rub, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

AD. RIES & CO.,
45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Koch's NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 18 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

THE

STEEL
WRINGER.
14 inch × 1¾ inch
15 inch × 2 inch.
16 inch × 2 inch.

THE

‘MEDIUM.”

THE

‘OSCILLATOR”

SACK
SAIL
TARPAULIN,
AND
Belt Machines.

FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.

Kilting
AND
Gathering
Machines.

No 2
Manufacturing
Machines
IN
FOUR
VARIETIES.
HARRIS’ PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and lowest prices for 1891.

THE HAYMERLE,
Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined Carriages made specially for the Hire System and delivered without the least possible delay. Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.
Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW.
SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOR EXPORT.

THE DUBIED PATENT
KNITTING MACHINES
FOR HAND AND POWER,
Manufactured Under Royal Letters Patent.

IN RESPONSE TO THE FREQUENT ENQUIRIES FOR A STOCKING MACHINE OF LESS COSTLY CONSTRUCTION THAN THE REGULAR DUBIED TYPE, I HAVE PLEASURE NOW IN OFFERING THE NEW ‘LETTER H’ KNITTING MACHINE
8½ and 10½ in. needle beds and from 6 to 10 needles per in.

WITH PATENT BRUSH LATCH OPENER, COUNTER, DROP-ACTION & RACKING-MOTION
These Machines are made by my Manufacturers, MESSRS. EDWARD DUBIED & CO., whose name is a voucher for Quality throughout the Hosiery Trade of the World, and whose Machines obtained the HIGHEST AWARD given at the PARIS EXHIBITION 1889, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL.

Do not fail to send for Designs and lowest prices for 1891.

G. STIBBE,
25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW.
SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOR EXPORT.
Ready, Season, 1891.

THE

"STAR"

HAMMOCK

THE BABY CARRIAGE

FOR

1891

Convertible in a Moment into a Comfortable, Luxurious and Safe "Swing Cot."

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

STAR WORKS:

GOODINGE RD., YORK RD.,

LONDON, N.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NOW OFFERS
A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS
Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,
THEY DEFY COMPETITION!
THEIR NEW CABINET WORK
In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)
Management for the United Kingdom: 39 FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The Use of the Word “Singer.”

The Liverpool City Police Court on the 5th December, before Mr. J. A. Raffles, Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., the well-known Liverpool dealers, were summoned under the Merchandise Marks Act for an alleged piracy of a trademark.

The case raised an important question as to the right of Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. to sell certain sewing-machines—calling them 'singer sewing machines'—which were not of the Singer Manufacturing Company's manufacture. Dr. Thomas appeared for the Singer Company, and Mr. Mulholland for Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co.

Dr. Thomas said that there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding in respect to the case coming on last day. Dr. Commins appeared for the prosecution, and he (Dr. Thomas) was merely present on his behalf. On Wednesday it was found that Dr. Commins was likely to be engaged in London that day, and his clerk saw Mr. Mulholland on the other side, and he believed it was arranged that the case should be adjourned over that day.

Mr. Raffles: I have heard nothing of this.

Dr. Thomas said that, subject to Mr. Raffles' consent, he would ask for an adjournment. On the solicitor for the prosecution being informed of the matter in London on Wednesday, he telegraphed back that there was to be no adjournment at all, that he had seen Dr. Commins, who would be in Liverpool that night.

Mr. Raffles: That was last night?

Mr. Mulholland said he objected to an adjournment. He did not blame his friend (Dr. Thomas) for the misunderstanding. The defendents were ready with witnesses to go on with the case.

Dr. Thomas said he merely appeared for Dr. Commins to ask for an adjournment. He was not ready to go on with the case.

Mr. Mulholland: Why is the solicitor for the prosecution not here? I must ask you, Worship either to deal with the matter to-day, or to dismiss the summons.

Dr. Thomas said he would like the case to be adjourned. His clients would pay all the costs of an adjournment.

Mr. Raffles said he had arranged the business of the court in order to take the case that day.

Dr. Thomas said he was very sorry, but what had happened was not his fault.

Mr. Raffles: I think you had better go on.

Dr. Thomas: I am not instructed. I know nothing about the case.

Mr. Mulholland: If the case is not gone on with I will ask for the summons to be dismissed with costs. The prosecution can take out other summonses if they like, and we will be quite ready at any time to meet them. We have not sold any of the sewing machines over which there is a dispute since the summons was issued, but we will begin to sell them to-morrow morning, and then they can summon us for another hearing.

Mr. Raffles thought the case should be gone into.

Mr. Mulholland: I may say that I am going to ask you to send it to the assizes if it is gone into.
Dr. Thomas then agreed to go on with the case.

Mr. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., that is what it will be called your hands, and that you will do every justice to it.

In opening the case, Dr. Thomas said that the defendants sold or offered to sell machinery under the name of "Improved Singer," and that they had advertised themselves to be those of the Singer Manufacturing Company. They were not Singer's machines, and hence the present proceedings.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilde sat to the sections under which the summons was issued.

After some discussion, Mr. Mulholland did not press the point.

Mr. Thomas said that many German houses had taken to manufacture machines and putting Messrs. Singer's name on them. The defendants had a rival firm making sewing machines in their shops, and also tried to sell Singer's machines.

Mr. Mulholland: We sell them under the name of "Improved Singer." We make them.

Mr. Thomas: There is a label placed up on the machines sold by the defendants, "Improved Singer," which was the heading of the action. A change, which went to the House of Lords. The judgment was to the effect that no fraud had been committed and that the term "Improved Singer" was not misleading.

To say they were Singer machines was not to allege anything but a true trade description.

The Solicitor-General, who was called for the defence, said that the "Improved Singer Machine" was of a peculiar construction, and was known to the trade as a Singer machine.

Mr. Rosemann, who was called to the witness stand, said that he did not say they were Singer's machines, or made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Her instructions were to sell the machines as Frister & Rossmann, which had been made in Germany.

Mr. Mulholland said that unless Mr. Raffles was satisfied there was some evidence of fraud, he ought not to commit the defendants for trial.

Mr. Raffles: I don't think there is any evidence of fraud.

Dr. Thomas: I think he is in such a case that the witness stand, and that the 'machines were not the manufacture of the Singer Company, and hence the present proceedings.

Mr. Rosemann, who had sold the machine to the witness called, said he did not say they were Singer's machines, or made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Her instructions were to sell the machines as Frister & Rossmann, which had been made in Germany.

Mr. Mulholland said that unless Mr. Raffles was satisfied there was some evidence of fraud, he ought not to commit the defendants for trial.

Mr. Raffles: I don't think there is any evidence of fraud.

Dr. Thomas: It will depend upon the construction of the statute.

If it is a question of law, and a question upon the use of the words, "Singer machine."

The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Clarke), Dr. Commins, M.P., and Dr. Thomas appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mulholland defended.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, said it was taken under the Merchandise Marks Act which was passed in 1887, and it was a prosecution against Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., carrying on business in Liverpool—of whom Mr. Allman was the principal partner. The charge was that by certain figures and trade marks used in the said advertisement he had violated the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Act was so finely drawn as to make it an offence to use any trade description which would lead a person to believe that goods were made by another person than the one who had actually manufactured them, or in respect of any goods a false trade description should be guilty of an offence, and it provided that false description should mean any false or fraudulent representation to the effect that the goods were manufactured by some one other than the real manufacturer. The charge was that Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., had manufactured many machines at a large price, and to the effect that the goods were the manufacture of the Singer Manufacturing Company, which was the real manufacturer by that company at all, but were made by some German firm, which sent them over to this country, and enabled them to be sold at a less price than the real production of the Singer Company, which, as the jury might imagine, led to a very great large business in the manufacture of sewing machines, having agencies throughout the world, and one of those establishments was at Liverpool. There were a large number of men, and thousands of machines were manufactured in the course of a year in this country. Every machine made by that company bore the word "Singer," and every advertisement issued by them bore the same name. So when you buy a Singer sewing machine, you are paying for what you get. The prosecution was made against the company, and the company was the real manufacturer.

His Lordship remarked that this was not a point of law, but a question for the jury.

Mr. Mulholland: Presently the jury, said the defendants' house was one of high standing, and the highest in Liverpool—and it would be very far indeed from any person connected with this company not to believe the trade description of the property of any other man. They contended that they could not do so. So far as their knowledge of the law went, so far as common sense went, they had not done so. They said that they merely wanted to know in Liverpool what the trade description really was. The defendants were in glowing terms the enormous business which they did all over the world. The position of the defendants was that they sold machines under the name of "Singer," and that was the Singer machine, no matter by whom it was made. The case had been thrashed out before the House of Lords at enormous expense by both sides. The case was that the Singer company against a man named Loog, who was a vender of this very sewing machine. The evidence of Mr. Mulholland would produce would be to the effect that these machines were
perfectly well known in the trade. Apart from that altogether he saw no harm in the label, and did not see any reason why these machines were made by Singer when they were labelled and described as improved Singer machines, with the name of the maker upon them.

One of the representatives of the manufacturers (Frister & Rossman) of the machines sold by the defendants, on being called, said that all these machines were made to the principle of the machine, in the same way as the words Wheeler & Wilson referred to a particular make or principle. They did not want to use the word Singer, they wanted to advertise their own machines.

By the Solicitor-General.—They did not issue the placards which had been produced. All their placards bore the name of the firm, and saw no harm in the labels, and was quite prepared to uphold them.

By Mr. Multiholland.—He would have issued those labels if necessary. His firm was really a joint defendant in the action. They could not possibly describe the machine, except as a Singer machine. It was a type of needle which was essential to the machine that could not be used in any other machine. It was the only word which could be used. The Singer machines were largely made on the Continent, only in some instances the makers did not put their name on them as his firm did.

C. L. Young, for fifteen years a dealer in sewing machines in London, said that the term “Singer” was used to denote the principle of a machine. It did not follow because the word “Singer” was used that the machine was manufactured by the Singer Company. There were many machines corroborated by two other witnesses, Mr. W. Head and Mr. G. Thomson, both of them of experience in the sewing machine trade.

George William Allman, the defendant, said that when selling the improved Singer machines he understood it in the same way as he would a Macintosh coat, not manufactured by Macintosh, or Brussels carpet, or a Hansom cab, or anything of that description. This hands to hands system of buying and selling would not hinder the purchasers before the machines were taken out of the box that these machines were not made by Singer but by a Berlin firm. He never said that the name was not a proper one to use, but as far as possible he did everything he could to have these instructions carried out. When complaint was made by Singer’s agent the advertisements were altered.

The Solicitor-General.—The original maker of the coat referred to, was still alive, and other makers were sold under the name of Macintoshes. He had never allowed a singer to be sold to go out without the purchaser being informed of the actual maker’s name.

The Solicitor-General.—Are you prepared to put on a placard in as large letters as you have the names of the makers, Frister & Rossman? Defendant.—Certainly. We are agents of the Singer Company for other things. If the Singer Company had come to me and said, ‘Don’t think you can use that fair and honourable thing in using that label,’ I would at once have had it altered, but I contend that the name of the Singer Manufacturing Company is not advantage to the sale of the machine.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the defendant had a perfect right to sell a machine made according to what was known as the Singer system, but he had no right to say that what he was selling was a machine made by the Singer Company. The question was whether persons who went there to buy a machine. If they would understand from it that the machine on which the label was placed was made according to the Singer system, but not by the Singer Company, then it was not a false description, and the defendant was entitled to the use of it. If, on the other hand, they would understand it was made not according to the Singer system, but by the Singer Company, then it would be a false description, and the defendant was liable.

No evidence as to this had been given for the prosecution, but evidence had been given for the defence that they did not understand the machine was one made according to a certain principle known as the Singer principle. The jury found the defendant “Not guilty.”

Mr. Multiholland applied for costs on behalf of defendant, which was granted.

The foregoing is only a summary of the case. We had arranged for a verbatim report, but owing to the circumstances we had no time to hand, and, I think, were inserted in our next issue.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Wansbrough, solicitor to The Singer Manufacturing Company:—

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that you have, from time to time reported a large number of cases conducted by me (indeed, I may say, almost every case of importance which I have had in hand for my clients, The Singer Manufacturing Company), I should like you to direct your attention to the case of “The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Frisy, Dyke, & Company,” heard at the late Liverpool Assizes, on the 18th December last.

In this case, Mr. Allman, the head of the firm of Messrs. Frisy, Rossmann, & Co., pleaded guilty to the breach of the law under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887; Mr. Allman was put into the witness-box, and was examined and cross-examined. Mr. Justice Cave, the presiding judge, in his summing up, laid particular stress on Mr. Allman’s evidence, and called his attention to the fact to the fact that Mr. Allman had proved that for six months previous to the charge being laid he (Mr. Allman) had been absent from England, in consequence of illness; also that he had always directed his employés to particularly avoid the name of Singer, and to the fact that the machines sold by him were not manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company; and also to the fact that, to the best of Mr. Allman’s knowledge, every employé of his perfectly understood his duty in this respect. This evidence of Mr. Allman was, of course, accepted by the Court in support of his plea that he was innocent of the offence with which he had been charged. I am bound to confess, as far as the evidence went, it was not proved that Mr. Allman had even been aware that sewing machines were sold under the name of “Singer machines,” without the notification that they had been manufactured abroad by a German or other firm, and not by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

12.1891.

Mr. Allman, the firm, of Messrs. Frisy, Rossmann, & Co., had no name, including the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossman, that had been used by Messrs. Frisy, Dyke, & Co., with the word “Singer” on them—in respect of which the prosecution was brought—being shown to these witnesses, they all admitted that they did not justify such cards being affixed to machines not manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company, and further, the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossman said that supposing Messrs. Frisy, Dyke, & Co. were convicted under the Merchandise Marks Act for using such cards, he, as an agent, would not be prosecuted, and that prosecution against every person found offending against the Merchandise Marks Act.

Yours truly,

GILBERT J. WANSBROUGH.

39, Foster Lane, London, E.C., December 30th, 1890.

Machines for Casing.

GQHS handsome dress decoration known as casing, so popular to-day, is made from all kinds of zig-zag patterns, the conspicuous parts of ladies mantles and dresses. All the newest patterns of these, we are informed, show more or less of this pretty trimming. Sewing machine agents will welcome the news for many must have pleasing memories of the ingenious little machines specially made for this work, especially as new machines patented and greatly improved are already in the market, and the retail trade is just opening up.

As will be seen in another column Messrs. Kimball & Macdon, of Glasgow, are making Casing Machines, whom we refer our readers for full particulars.

Fashion is ever fickle, and those who are wise must betir themselves early if they would secure a share of profits from the sale of Casing Machines.
Correspondence.

* * This column is in the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

COLLECTOR-SALESMEN'S TERMS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Y.r Editor,—Replying to Collector-Salesman No. 2, it is quite evident in his case that he has not had his wings clipped as some have had, or there would not be any places unworked by the collector-salesman such as he speaks of. And as regards the deposit, every manager carries a coupon book, and, as a rule, delivers the machine, and he could take deposit. But business such as he has foreshadowed is not the rule, but the exception, and often not worth much. But there are cases where you must act at once. And why should not the collector-salesman have an interest in the doing of the business done in his district, just as a manager takes an interest in all business that passes through his office? I am not so foolish a man to expect 15s. 6d. which is due to another man, but I am quite certain that he, the collector-salesman, ought to have some interest, whatever it may be.

Now, he contends, where the sale is somewhat critical the collector-salesman would do no good. That may be true in some cases. Suppose the machine has been out twenty-eight days, and much longer in some cases, and he has had no collecting leaflet, I ask him by whose authority he says it is not? Does he not know, has it not entered into his heart to conceive, that every man's house is his own castle, and unless armed with certain authority he can go there and sufferance? I, along with many more, understand sharp practice, but I shall not by word or deed act falsely to obtain the order, which is very often done. Now he speaks of a manager not being so mean as to take advantage of the men. I am glad there is one such person. Let me advise Collector-Salesman No. 2 never to leave him, or the chances are he will very soon find it out. What would he think of one sub-manager that has caused several good men to move by his conduct towards them? What I believe we want is one superintendent only. In that I agree, and one ratio of commission on collections all round.

Thanking you for your space,

Yours respectfully,

W. J. WOODHALL,
Cashier.
The Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Co.,
Halesowen, December 15, 1890.

[We have great pleasure in stating that the firm referred to was not the Halesowen Company. In reply to a number of correspondents we must decline giving the name of the Company, but it was not one of our regular advertisers.—Ed. S. M. 67.]

Cherry Wood,—Take common yellow ochre, getting the dark shade. Break it in water, add a little stale beer, and stain the wood with this for the first coat. Sandpaper lightly, to cut where the grain may have rises, then have some good red lake, ground in distemper for common work, but for better work in turpentine only, and add a few spoonfuls of drying japan, according to the quantity to be used, merely to bind it to the wood, and no more, wiping away all surplus, then shellac and varnish or oil. If you need something very fine, use a common grade of Munich lake. This will make the cherry now being used so extensively on furnishing and house trimmings. Try it, and you will like its richness, especially when polished.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

Go for Cars now the Bassinette Season is over.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE.

ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT

WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.

THE "CRESCENT."
The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 3.—Mr. John Whitie.

From depot Bookkeeper to General Manager of such a gigantic concern as The Singer Manufacturing Company is truly a great step to accomplish within a few years. Few men are capable of making such rapid progress, and he who succeeds is surely an interesting subject for our portrait gallery. It was only, however, after some trouble that we were able to obtain from Mr. Whitie his portrait and particulars of his history, which we now lay before the trade with unusual satisfaction.

Mr. Whitie is a Scotchman, and the Singer Company owe, perhaps, more to his countrymen than to any other nation for their phenomenal success. Born in Peebles, N.B., in October, 1842, he entered the Singer Company's Edinburgh branch office as bookkeeper and general assistant in October, 1865. At this time the sewing machine trade was quite in its infancy, and good men were scarce, or rather, it should be said, that few knew of or cared for it. Here the young Scotchman kept his eyes and ears open, so as to learn all he could of the trade, and having strong mechanical likings, contracted that affection for the business which he shows to-day. After six months' service he was transferred to his company's Glasgow depot to act as bookkeeper and cashier. In May, 1870, the manager of the Edinburgh office, under whom he had first served, died, and Mr. Whitie was appointed his successor.

So well did Mr. Whitie discharge the duties of his responsible office that in 1874 his company made him governor over larger territory, increasing the district under his management until it extended, on the east side of Scotland, from Kincardineshie to the Border.

At this time Mr. George B. Woodruff was general manager of the mammoth company whose business was increasing "by leaps and bounds," and he, in 1876, called upon Mr. Whitie to come to London and assume duties at the company's head office in Foster Lane, Cheapside. The first work there entrusted to Mr. Whitie was that of attending to the printed matter—as important then as now. The advertising and general supervision of the home department were also committed to his charge, and he continued to perform the above duties until 1878, when he was promoted to the position of assistant general manager.

In 1882, Mr. Woodruff, in consequence of impaired health, retired from the service of the Singer Company, and to his assistant was awarded the blue ribbon of the Company on this side.

From the foregoing it will be understood that Mr. Whitie has been in the service of the Singer Company upwards of twenty-five years. To be exact, he completed his quarter of a century in October last. It is obvious that few men can speak with greater experience of sewing machines, and we might add that few industries would have allowed of such great and rapid advancement as the much-abused sewing machine trade. When Mr. Whitie first entered the trade all Singers' machines were imported from America, and in small numbers. Now, however, 9,000 machines per week are manufactured at the company's factory in Kilbowie, near Glasgow, to meet British, Colonial, and European demands, at the head of which establishment is Mr. Alexander Anderson, of whom we hope to say something soon.

The sewing machine, at one time considered to be a handy yet expensive tool, has, during this time, come to be looked upon as a household necessity by rich and poor alike, as upwards of 500 of The Singer Manufacturing Company's own branches in this country alone clearly testify.

A bust portrait, such as we present to our readers, rarely does justice to its prototype's stature. It is, therefore, necessary for us to state that Mr. Whitie always gives one the appearance of an essentially robust man.

Readers are not, as a rule, satisfied with a biographer unless he deals with his subject's disposition, seldom considering the difficulties of the task.

It is not open to question that a General Manager has to answer to two classes, viz., employers and employees, and he is a clever man if he can please both parties, as their interests would often seem to be antagonistic; we say seem, advisedly, as we believe that the real interests of employer and employed are never antagonistic—but let this pass.

Scotchmen are not ranked usually among the genial. Their characteristics are industry, determination, and "canniness," which in business are much worthier attributes than mere geniality. Often Scotchmen appear to be cold-hearted because they are not impulsive, but they can invariably be depended upon in the hour of need, which cannot always be said of warmer-blooded nations. We have heard many opinions of Mr. Whitie from his employees, and, for the most part, they have been such as, had he heard them himself, would have given him the fullest satisfaction. Certain it is that he possesses the qualities which make for success in this life, and we heartily congratulate him on his past progress, and sincerely hope that he may live long to enjoy the fruits of his industry and untiring devotion to the Company he represents.
Dinner to Messrs. Robins & Co.'s Employees.

Mr. J. B. Teale then proposed the toast "Robins & Co.," stating that probably the third time they had met together, and it gave him three times as much pleasure to drink to the firm's health as formerly, if such were possible, and he hoped to be able to continue to wish them prosperity at many more meetings. There had been a slight alteration in the firm during the past year. Mr. Stone, one of the partners, had left, and the firm had been reorganized. Mr. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Teale) had met this gentleman several times since the dissolution, and he had never heard from his lips that he had done a good thing by leaving, only that he had now a firm, and was making a success of it. Mr. Stone had been in all of us. When we had a good thing we often did not know it. If we make our minds that we have got a good situation we ought to stick to it. They might think it a selfish toast for them to propose, the health of Robins & Co., as they were all interested in the welfare of the firm. He would now turn from Robins & Co. to Mr. Robins and Mr. Perry as heads. Men often thinks it necessary to be arid and carking. Then he thinks he has done a good thing but this does not succeed in the long run as his end will fail. Many men who get rich do so by being mean and disagreeably. Mr. Robins does not belong to this order. There are no Yankee tricks about him. He and Mr. Perry belong to that class of men which is the backbone of British commerce, straightforward, honest, and upright. They are the one's who really succeed. There is nothing niggardly about them, or those present would not now be enjoying their firm's hospitality.

Mr. Robins, on rising, said that he had a double duty to perform, to reply to the toast and propose the agents. He should briefly review the past year. They were all surprised to hear of Mr. Stone's notice to leave the firm. The firm had been determined whether they would wind-up or pay out Mr. Stone. They decided to do the latter, and were now pleased to state that the business was in a better condition than ever. He had managed, his system is more satisfactory, and their credit, which was formerly limited, is now unlimited.

Continuing, Mr. Robins said that the next event of importance was the formation of the Watch Trade Association. It was brought into existence owing to agents working for two or more firms, and at the same time doing a trade on their own account. A meeting of the firm was called, and they found out that several firms had employed of them. He hoped that no firm would want to form an association to injure agents. All they wanted was to prevent wrong doing.

Of course, Mr. Robins continued, they knew of the Agents' Protection Association and what had been done by the agents. (Hear, hear.) If those firms were sufficiently large and legitimate (they are) he did not object to the Association. If its objects were to dictate to the masters they would find that Robins & Co. were not the firm to stand it (it is not). At the same time if they had any grievances and would lay them before the firm in a proper manner they would be remedied. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion Mr. Robins said that he was pleased to see so many cheerful faces present. He then thanked Messrs. Teale and Perry for having received the toast and proposed "The Agents," hoping that they would always do their duty to themselves, their wives, and their employers.

Mr. Green, in responding for the agents, was pleased to be present, and thanked all for the manner the toast had been received. He was sure the agents deserved it; no one knew how hard they worked.

Mr. Dear, another agent, said that he could speak about their association. He thought it only right to associate as well as the masters. According to the rules and the way they intended carrying them out it would be as beneficial for the masters, the rules are very fair, and in their present state printed, but they are expected to be out in a week, and he (Mr. Dear) thought that the employers will appreciate them as much as the men.

Mr. Hamlin said that he was pleased to be present, and hoped all present to see Mr. Stone. As long as Robins & Co. kept him well he should be pleased to continue with them. He hoped that those present not members of the Agents' Protection Association would join.

Mr. Cater endorsed the words of Mr. Dear as to the Agents' Society. He thought it would be of benefit to everyone. He thanked Mr. Robins and Mr. Perry for drinking the agents' healths, and hoped to be present at next year's dinner and many more.

Mr. Bull was sorry to miss the faces of old employers. He hoped that the Agents' Society would be of benefit to all and cause no friction which would bring about a conflict. The agents had read the account of a Canvasers' Society in America, in the Sewing Machine Gazette, and they were going to work on similar lines. They knew the old adage that "Union is Strength." All agents should join their society. He could not expect all agents to be present at every meeting, but they would be very welcome.

Mr. Perry in giving "The Collectors, Inspectors, and Office Staff," said that they knew he was not a good speaker. He was greatly pleased to see those present. There were some present who he hoped to see them again at the next annual dinner. Their changes in office work and routine were with a view to a quicker and pleasanter dispatch of business.

Mr. Rakie thanked all present for drinking to his health and was pleased to see so many old faces, as he had not seen Mr. Stone for a good while. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the firm of Robins & Co. would increase to their own and agents' benefit. He (Mr. Rakie) believed that he was the senior collector. He hoped to see them again for all, including the collectors. He wished the firm and its employees a very successful 1891.

Mr. Walsh said that he had not been with the firm so long as some present, but had never been so comfortable as when working for Robins & Co., and he thought that others could say the same. They treated their employees—well. (Mr. Robins "fellow working men" yes, fellow working men, not like some masters, as beneath them. Mr. Boulter was pleased to be present, and hoped to be again with them next year. He wished all a "Happy New Year."

Mr. Aldridge said that he had been with the firm for many years, and hoped that there would be no cause for a Clerks' Association. They (the clerks) might have a lark sometimes, but they made up for it afterwards. He could not wish for better conditions than Messrs. Robins & Co., and hoped to be with them as long as the business continued.

Mr. Schoon had never had better governors. He had been with them for four years, and hoped long to continue in their service.

Mr. Bull, in proposing "The Visit," said they hoped they would treat it in a hearty manner. Mr. Teale's firm, as they knew, was one of the principal sources of their supplies, as from the Bishop's Cluster Company, they, received their sewing machines. He hoped that firm would see that they were kept supplied.

Mr. Teale, in a humorous speech, returned thanks, stating that the toast had been drunk as when at gatherings such as the present. They hoped (the Bishop's Cluster Company) were making new arrangements for 1891. They were hoping to put a new issue in every box of machine attachments. Millions of money had been spent by the firm in connecting a tunnel under the sea, so that they can supply Robins & Co. with the three million sewing machines which they hope to dispense of next year.

Mr. Greene gave "The Press," coupling it with the editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette. Mr. Sewell returned thanks.

"The Absentees" were next toasted, and it was facetiously noticed that not one of them was present to respond. After such ingratitude it was felt desirable to end the toast list.

If you do not obtain the "Gazette" regularly and instantly through the Newsagent, kindly write to the Publishers, who will inquire into the matter.
WRITE FOR
L. L'HOLLIER'S
LIST OF PRICES.
The most complete in the
Trade.

AT PRICES THAT FEAR
NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS. NEW INVENTIONS.

L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.
Write for List and See.

L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
Failures and Arrangements.

THOMAS TOURLE, 26, Grand Parade, late 19, Trafalgar Street, Brighton, dealer in sewing machines, &c. A second and final dividend of 1d. in the pound is now being paid by Mr. E. Wells, 152, North Street, Brighton, for local creditors, and at 21, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., for London creditors.

WILLIAM ROBERT BRADLEY, 841 and 843, Attercliffe Road, 50, Attercliffe Common, and Worksp Road, Sheffield, jeweller, domestic machinery, &c. We reported an application at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court, on October the 23rd, for the discharge of the above debtor. After hearing the evidence of the Official Receiver and debtor's solicitor the judge reserved his decision. This was delivered on October 30th, the debtor's discharge being granted, as from January 30th, 1891.

A petition for creditors was presented at Greenock Sheriff Court, on December 5th—Sheriff Henderson Begg presiding—at the instance of a creditor, against A. S. Kay, machine agent, and manufacturer of knitted hosiery, 24, West Blackball Street, Mr. T. R. Jacobs, writer, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, stated that Kay was presently in America, and asked that creditors be granted in his absence. This was accordingly done, and Mr. James Finnstien, accountant, Greenock, was appointed trustee.

JOSEPH PERCY CHISLETT, sewing machine agent, Edgumbe Street, Stonehouse. Came up on the 18th December for public examination before the Registrar, at Stonehouse. Mr. F. W. Skarston appeared for creditors, and Mr. E. L. Crow for the debtor. The Official Receiver (Mr. Greenaway) said the case was adjourned from the last Court so that the debtor might prepare a statement of the proper position of the estate. On Wednesday the creditors met and agreed to accept the offer of £350, which would pay them in full. Debtor was thereupon allowed to pass.

GEORGE NOBLE, sewing machine agent, Goole. The above debtor came up for his public examination at the Wakefield Bankruptcy Court on the 4th December before Mr. Registrar Mason. The summary of accounts filed by the debtor showed liabilities amounting to £279, and assets nil. In answer to the Official Receiver the debtor stated that his failure had been brought about by the extraordinary expenses incurred in going into partnership with his brother. Finally the examination was ordered to be closed.

G. LAITTA, sewing machine dealer, Dorking. In the above bankruptcy a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound has just been declared.

Disclaimer—We are pleased to state that the Simmons & Co., referred to in our last issue, as creditors for £60 9s. 6d., in the bankruptcy of Thorne, of Margate, are not the well-known perambulator makers, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT. A County Court judgment was registered against F. G. Heath, needle-maker, Crabb's Cross, Worcester, for the sum of £14 18s. 3d., on November 8th.

BILL OF SALE. A Bill of Sale, for £28, was filed on December 14th, in favour of Louis Joseph, against Wm. Hewitt, perambulator and cycle manufacturer, and Elizabeth Hewitt (his wife), perambulator hood maker, both of 20 and 59, Ball's Pond Road, Islington, N.

TOUGHERNESS IN CAST IRON.—Some specimens of cast iron, which exhibit unusual properties, produced at one of the great stove manufactories in Albany, New York, have excited much interest, the pieces of metal being about 1 in. in width, one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and some 1/2 or 1/8 in. in length. Of these strips, some were twisted so as to form spirals, and others were wrapped upon coils. That cast iron can be made very tough, and even a certain amount of elasticity be imparted to it, is, of course, well known; but it is unusual, if not unprecedented, for any metal employed in stove foundries to bear such tests as those thus indicated. The twisting and bending in this case were done hot, there being nothing in the specimens but a judicious mixture of good iron and the absence of old scrap, the fact being also stated that the irons in question represent the daily meltings of the foundry from which they came, all the stoves produced there having their plates of the same metal which exhibits this peculiar toughness. It is not asserted that, because the metal will bear a torsional strain of the kind described, it is, therefore, unbreakable, there being, of course, a limit to its remarkable elasticity.

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.

Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
A New Pram Brake.

The illustration herewith represents the patented automatic brake to which we called attention in October last. The contrivance is extremely simple but effective, as a glance at the illustration will show. It can be fitted to any perambulator in a few minutes, and the trade will do well to have samples of it by them for the coming season. London dealers can see it at the offices of Mr. W. C. Wale, 23, Aldermanbury, E.C., the London agent for the Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited. We understand that Mr. Wells, the patentee, of Halesowen, has already booked extensive orders.

Another Sewing Machine Exhibition

We are to have another sewing machine exhibition this year, promoted by Mr. W. McWilliam, who managed two previous exhibitions of this class. It will open on the 11th and close on the 25th of April, the building selected being the Royal Aquarium, Westminster.

As many of the trade know, Mr. McWilliam is a very energetic and enterprising showman, and this year he does not intend to confine himself solely to sewing machines. Among the exhibits allowed will be cycles and accessories, and type writers. It is a capital idea to include the latter, as they will contribute in no small degree to making the exhibition thoroughly interesting so as to attract the public in large numbers.

Retirement of Mr. Ayres.

JUST as we go to press we learn with much regret of that, owing to the ill-health of his wife, and under the advice of a physician, Mr. A. D. Ayres, the European general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., has resigned his appointment, and is returning to the United States in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Ayres has found our climate very trying, and her continued residence in our midst is fraught with considerable danger. This fact has troubled Mr. Ayres for some time past, as, having made many friends in this country during the two years he has filled his present post, he, personally, would prefer to have remained in England.

Our regret at losing Mr. Ayres is tempered with the fact that Mr. Joseph Powell has been appointed to succeed him. This gentleman has had upwards of twenty years' experience of the sewing machine trade, fourteen of which have been spent in the W. & W. Co.'s service, during which he has been engaged in most of the departments of the business.

Mr. Powell has recently returned from a visit to the States, and he informs us that his Company were exceptionally busy, most of the workpeople working such time as amounts to seven days per week. We sincerely hope that he will find his new appointment congenial to himself and satisfactory to his worthy Company.

A Visit to L'Hollier's Showrooms.

Mr. Leon L'Hollier, of Bath Passage, Birmingham, is likely to be well to the front in the coming season with perambulators, mail carts, &c. He is preparing some new and most excellent designs, both in his "Goldendine" and other carriages. Mr. L'Hollier is to be complimented on his new showrooms in Smallbrook Street, which are in close proximity to his extensive factory. The splendid display which he makes in these rooms leaves nothing to be desired. Here are to be found all the latest of his productions in perambulators—the "Goldendine" occupying a most prominent position—mail carts, and basket ware. We specially noticed a most novel mail cart, made to seat one, the body being of rush, and having a hood to protect the little-occupant. Mr. L'Hollier also deals in sewing machines and other domestic appliances; and we are pleased to hear that during what may be termed the "off season" he has been very busy indeed.

Mr. Tudor's New Book on Seizure Rights.

In the course of a few days Mr. H. E. Tudor's book on "How and When to Retake Hired Goods" will be issued to the trade. He has taken a deal of pains and much time in its preparation, and we can answer for it being of great value to every hire-dealer. We had intended retyping it in the present number, but space does not permit.

We might add that the price of this work has been raised to One Shilling. Those who have already subscribed Sixpence as originally arranged will not be charged any extra. Others can be supplied on application to this office.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED
TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals,
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LD.
147, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.

New Curved Cover.
More improvements than any other Machine in the Market, beautifully Japanned and Silent.

THE 'GLORIA'.

THE ELSA.

We have just made arrangements for supplying the Elsa Machine at very advantageous prices. Agents would do well to write to us.

Sole Agents for J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
Full Lists of all our Machines and Specialties on application.
Have You Tried Our IMPROVED CELESTINA?

It is a little dearer than other automatic organs, but incomparably the best. NO OTHER APPROACHES IT FOR RICHNESS OF TONE, ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC, GREAT VARIETY OF ENGLISH TUNES, HANDSOME APPEARANCE, STRENGTH and FINISH, and EASY REPAIR.

Each instrument is supplied with our endless Band Tune adaptor, by which Dances, Songs, or Hymns may be repeated without break.

ENDLESS MUSIC BANDS from 3d. each.
SPOOL MUSIC from Is. per Spool.
Price £5 15s.
WITH 10 BAND TUNES AND 1 SPOOL FREE.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES OF TWELVE OR OVER.

Try the PEERLESS ORGANS, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

OUR three lines, as below, are eminently suited to the Sewing Machine Trade. They are well made Organs, handsome in appearance, and extremely moderate in price.

GEM MODEL
PRICE 10 GUINEAS.

EXCELSIOR MODEL.
FIVE STOPS, VOX HUMANA, FAN, &c.
PRICE 12 GUINEAS.

ECLIPSE MODEL.
Seven Stops, Bass & Treble Couplers, &c.
PRICE 14 GUINEAS.

FULL DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Manufacturers and Agents,
JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.
91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
HERMANN LOOG,
85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR

SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S SINGER MACHINES
NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MACHINE FOR
QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, & APPEARANCE.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE Supplied on Terms to defy Competition.

"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act. Free on Application.

ALSO AGENT FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF

BOOT MACHINES,
&c.

Elastic Machines,
&c.,
OF THE NEWEST
CONSTRUCTION.

LONG ARM.
SMALL SHUTTLE.

APPLY FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO

HERMANN LOOG,
85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,
LONDON.

Also Sole Wholesale Agent for

THE VICTORIA. The only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ.
A Fancy Cabinet tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.
Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest Mission Hall, Drawing Room, or Ball Room.
Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market. The great success the "VICTORIA" has met with since its appearance has induced the manufacturers to bring it out in two more sizes—one smaller, 24 reeds; one larger, 72 reeds.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST TO
85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.
Jan.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.

1891.

I,

GENUINE AMERICAN

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.
The most

be difficult to show ; the unjustness of the blow and
endeavour to point out more specifically.

and most easy running Stocking and
Qlove Knitter intne Market,

reliable

Firstly,

all

BIERNATZK!

&

CO.,

Mr.Tudor's Reply to General Booth's
Strictures on the Hire System.
To

the

SIR, — Mr.

Editor of the " Sewing Machifie Gazette."
Booth, in his book entitled " In Darkest England

Wm.
the Way

Out," has seen fit to pass the following, not merely
and
severe, but, as I venture to think, unmerited strictures, on the hire
On page 217, headed " Hardship of the Hire System," I find
system.
' There are endless ramifications of this principle, which do not need
to be described here, but before leaving the subject I may allude to an
to a multitude of unfortunate
evil which is a cruel reality, alas
men and women I refer to the working of the hire system. The
decent poor man or woman, who is anxious to earn an honest penny
by the use of, it may be a mangle, or a sewing machine, or lathe, or
!

—

some other indispensable instrument, and is without the few pounds
necessary to buy it, must take it on the hire system that is to say, for
the accommodation of being allowed to pay for the machine by instalments he is charged, in addition to the full market value of his purchase, loor 20 times the amount of what would be a fair rate of interest,
and more than this, if he should at any time, through misfortune, fail
in his payment, the total amount already paid will be confiscated, the
machine seized, and the money lost." Again, I find on page 223,
headed "Defence of the Defenceless," "The Hire System," "The
most cruel wrongs are frequently inflicted on tlie very poorest persons,
in connection with this method of obtaining furniture, sewing machines,
mangles, or other articles. Caught by the lure of misleading advertisements, the poor are induced to purchase articles to be paid for by
weekly or monthly instalments. They struggle through half the
amount perhaps, at all manner of sacrifice, when some delay in the
payment is made the occasion not only for seizing the goods, which
they have come to regard as their own, and on which their very
by availing themselves of some technical
existence depends, but
clause in the agreement for robbing them in addition. In such circumthings,
being utterly friendless, have to submit to
stances the poor
Our bureau will be open
these infamous extortions without remedy.
to all such." One of the general public, who only has a limited knowsystem,
on
reading the above, would certainly be
ledge of the hire
nay more, he would
impressed with the iniquities of that system
naturally wonder why such a pernicious system was allowed to exist.
Doubtless this feeling will be shared by thousands who read General

—

—

;

Booth's work. Whether Mr. Booth is justified in hoodwinking and
misleading the public in the above way, 1 will now proceed to inquire.
The first point which will strike a thoughtful person oii perusing the
above passages will be that its strictures on the working of the hire
system are unlimited and unqualified. The fact is a patent one. In
other words the author seeks to fix his charges not .against a certain
class of hire dealers, not against the dishonest people that are to
be found abusing every commercial system ever yet discovered,
not to the exacting Shylock who merely uses the hire system as
part of his machinery for exacting the utmost farthing irom his victim
had Mr. Booth's animadversions stopped there, no honest person
could have taken objection to what he says, but he does not stop
there, he does not limit his charges against such people, but, as I said,
his strictures on the hire system are unlimited to any particular class
of hire dealers ; therefore they form an indictment agamst all hire
Not only so, they are unqualified, that is to
dealers of every kind.
say, an ordinary reader of his remarks would go away labouring under
the delusion that the hire system was as bad as bad can be, and has
no redeeming feature in it. In short, if Mr. Booth had confined himself to the truth (I do not say for one moment that he has purposely
said an untruth), all honest men would have been with him, but Mr
Booth bases his strictures on exaggerated facts, and exaggeration
begins where truth ends. Truth needs no ornament, and what is
added to it by way of embellishment is mere deformity. His picture
In it all honest
of oppression is inartistic because untrue to nature.
dealers find no place. The Shylocks, the sharp money-lenders, and
the dishonest occupy every place. Indeed, the hterary artist so crowds
his pictures with these rascals as to leave no room even in the back for
one honest dealer. His picture is overcrowded, overdone, in a word
exaggerated therefore untrue ; and, if untrue, hio remarks and
strictures based on such fallacies are equally false and disentitled to
;

—

credit.

But it is, of course, easy for me to satisfy the minds of hire dealers
as to the true worth of Mr. Booth's remarks; indeed, to such readers,
Mr. Booth's inexperienced strictures afford their own refutation. It
is, however, a different matter when it comes to satisfying the general
The general public will not, without some hesitation, believe
public.
that such exaggeration blots the enterprising work of General Booth.

They

will not, without sufficient reason, believe that his general strictures are worthless and unjust, because they arc based on fallacies.
He is looked on by shallow thinkers as an impartial, disinterested
His
critic (when in reality he is not, as I shall subsequently show).
book has an immense circulation, and continues to occupy a foremost
The hire system has been libelled and
position in the public mind.

Slandered already by those

who do

not understand

it,

motive

I will

I

must be taken to apply to all dealers on the hire system,
because he makes no exception. How does Mr. Booth justify such a
serious charge ?
Does he state specific evil deeds done by a great
many different firms in the furniture, piano, or sewing machine trades?
Does he show, or attempt to show, that .all hire dealers are dishonest,
and that the hire system is simply a machine for perpetr.-iting iniquity,
protected by the laws of the realm ? In a word, does he prove his
statements from statistics, or does he simply bring a sweeping charge
against hire dealers in general, and against their system, unsupported
by one shred of evidence and unsubstantiated by any attempt to
reason ? Yet one would have thought that a charge so grave, so
sweeping, would not have been brought by one occupying the position
of Mr. Wra. Booth without attempting to substantiate his accusations
strictures

kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

44»

its

will divide his strictures into three parts.
I. Classes
stigmatised by him.
2. Suggested motives, interested and otherwise,
for so stigmatising them.
3. The nature of his charges. As -.o No. i
classes stigmatised by him, I have previoudy shown that Mr. Booth's

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.
For

as

business it compete; with, i.e., pawnbrokers, &c.
General Booth, to
follow suit, gives it one more blow without first satisfying himself
that pimishment has been merited.
The effects of that injury it would

by those whose

by definite facts. Now it is no place of mine to name great firms as
examples of honest men adopting the hire system it is not for me to
show that there are many honest hire dealers, for I have brought no
charge against them but it is for General Booth, who has made a
charge against hire dealers in general, to make good that charge by
some show offsets, or to candidly and publicly withdraw his strictures.
To make a charge is one thing, to prove it is another. I am simply
;

;

appealing to the common sense of the general reader when I ask him
not to believe General Booth's strictures against hire dealers generally
until he has proved his case.
Up to the present time I am not aware
that he has attempted any such proof.
Had General Booth confined
his remarks only to the black sheep, which exist in every flock, I
would willingly have backed his attack up, but to him all hire dealers
are black sheep.
It is but charitable to suppose that the General is
mentally colour blind, or mentally purblind.
Nothing can justify Mr.
Booth's indiscriminate attack on hire dealers in general, excepting he
can show the truth of his accusations. He gives no definite facts in
support, but simply asks the British public to believe on his mere word
that the many thousand hire dealers are no better than so many
thousand Shylocks. I decline to believe that commercial morality has
fallen quite so

low as

that.

Again, besides the general unlikelihood that such sweeping
charges are true, there io another reason why his statement should be
doubted ; I mean the indubitable fact th.at inaccuracy pervades the
general tone of the whole book.
But I think it would be easy to show,
from independent writers, that the characteristic faults pervading the
greater part of " In Darkest England " are exaggerated and overdrawn,
and in many instances fictions supply the place of facts. I refer to the
many leading men, clergy and lay, of undoubted authority and accuracy,
who have in the columns of the Times newspaper proved General
Booth's work to be inaccurate in many particulars. I shall be prepared
to give facts if challenged to do so.
It is pl^dn, therefore, that if
General Booth has been proved to be inaccurate in several instances it
be
wondered
is not to
at, it is not improbable, that he can
be
sho^vn to have been inaccurate in regard to his remarks on the
hire system.
So that I think I have shown that (a) General Booth's
charge is contrary to common sense, and (/') that he is inaccurate in
Now I will suggest a reason for its being inaccurate in
several pl.aces.
regard to hire dealers and the hire system.
The author of " In
Darkest England" has one aim clearly in his mind. He wishes to
depict the darkest side of human nature.
He wishes to exhibit to the
world the defenceless and the oppressed, and in his anxiety to depict such poor unfortunate creatures at their worst he has allowed
his feeling of sentiment and pity to overstep the bounds of accuracy
and fairness. He is always thinking of the oppressed, and thereHe has only one
fore his mind is full of oppressors and oppression.
idea, and a man who dwells on one idea becomes in time the living
embodiment of that one idea, to the exclusion of all others. This
has darkened his judgment and warped his reason. He imagines all
He has only fallen into one of the many temptations
are oppressors.
when the philanthropist ceases to be acof an ardent philanthropist
curate, and draws freely Ironi the stores of a fertile imagination, he
enthusiast, and in that light he should
once
into
a
mere
at
degenerates
His mind is so full of evil-doers and oppression and
lie judged.
sufl'ering that his mental capacity, capacious as it is, has no room
for those who are striving to stem the sinful tide or to rescue the
oppressed. Therefore he has no mental room for the eainest and
zealous workers of the Church of England or of Dissenting bodies.
His mental vision sees only the wrong and the wronged on the one
hand, the Salvation Army on the other He has no place fur benevolent
men outside his ranks. He cannot imagine that perhaps there may be
some honest hire dealers, some good even in the hire system. No,
sir, sinners and the Army rescuers are the only actors in the tragedy of
which he is the author. •' In Darkest England " must be read in the
above light. And reading his remarks applicable to the hire dealers,
and the system on which they traile in that light, it is clear that,
without imputing any base or sordid or dishonest motive against Mr.
Booth he may, insensibly to himself, without wishing to be unjust
or inaccurate, he may, I s.ay, have fallen quite unconsciously into the
faults and inaccur.icies, some of which I have pointed out and others to
;

which

I shall

presently allude.

—

Suggested motives, interested and otherIn regard to No. II viz.
General Booth is the Prince of Adverwise, for so stigmatising thein
the
temptations
of an advertiser is to exaggerate.
tisers, and one of
Now, I believe Mr. Booth, after all to be only human (in spite of the
unhesitating obedience of 10,000 persons which would seem to point
to his being more than mortal), and being a human being he must be
susceptible to temptation. Is it net, therefore, orobable that Mr. Booth
may, perhaps unconsciouslyha je given way to this very temptation? And
this would partially account for his motives in exaggerating the evils
of the hire system, and in ignoring the fact that there are many honest
In other words, he seemj to have been guilty of the very
hire dealers.
,

:

—


charge which he brings against hire dealers (i.e., "Caught by the lure of Misleading Advertisements"). For "Darkest England," in some respects, and particularly with regard to the attack on the hire system, and dealers on the other hand, it is simply a "Misleading Advertisement," because it has the effect of leading the public to believe what, in fact, is untrue. General Booth thus finds his own weapons turned upon himself, but no doubt he will excuse me for doing so when he remembers that truth, accuracy, and facts are of more importance, even than the success of his "Darkest England."

Again, ambition plays an important part in most men's lives, and it is a temptation to which human nature is peculiarly liable. Now, General Booth himself is, I believe, human, and therefore susceptible to this very temptation, which Shakespeare reminds us was strong enough to upset the moral balance even in the spiritual world; therefore it is not likely that General Booth is quite corruption-proof. Let us pause for a moment to consider whether his conduct and actions harmonise with this idea. I am not aware that General Booth rouseth his equal terms and similar conditions with the humblest soldier in his ranks like many a General in England's army has done. I am not aware that his sons and daughters hold humble posts in his army, nor am I aware that there is not a possibility of one of his sons succeeding to his name, property, and position? On the contrary, I have reason for thinking that General Booth's position from a mundane point of view is extremely good, and until I know clearly who General Booth's successor is to be, and how this vast amount of property is securely settled or to be settled, I must be pardoned for suggesting that one of the motives which may have prompted General Booth to be so inaccurate in his facts and illogical in his conclusion is that of ambition; it may be of place, position, power, or ambition, simply to leave behind him his army an permanent footing. I do not say that General Booth knows that this ambitious force has moulded his judgment and misled his pen, but whether he does know it or not, one thing is clear, and that is, it is not only possible, but very probable, that General Booth, placed in the peculiarly trying position, in which he has made for himself, may have been the creature of ambition; and this might account for his unjust strictures on the hire system. A man actuated by motives of ambition is not so particular in reference to the accuracy of the statements he makes. Accordingly we find that the author of "In Darkest England" has not been very particular in regard to the justness of the facts or the justice or fairness of the housing systems being in reference to hire dealers, and the system on which they trade.

Up to this stage of my inquiry I have given facts, and suggested reasons for coming to the following conclusions:—
(1) As General Booth's strictures are without the least kind of reservation, they must be taken to apply to all hire dealers, and to the hire system generally.
(2) That it is contrary to common sense to agree with General Booth that the many thousand persons dealing on the hire system are so many dishonest, unjust men.
(3) That General Booth's picture of oppression is overdrawn, exaggerated, and therefore untrue.

Reasons for supposing his picture to be overdrawn are:—
(e) His assertions are unsupported by any evidence or statistics; in fact, he makes no attempt to prove them.
(f) The general inaccurate statement which pervades many pages of the book, is conspicuously apparent in regard to his charges against hire dealers and the hire system.
(g) This want of accuracy may be accounted for, either wholly or in part, by the following considerations.

1. His mental capacity seems absorbed in two subjects: (1) oppressors oppressors, as General Booth as the only recuser. Therefore classifying all (except himself and his Army) as oppressors, he is unjust to honest hire dealers, because his judgment is prejudiced.
2. He may have fallen into the common temptation which besets all advertisers: viz., to exaggerate, overdraw, omit, and dwell on one side of the story.
3. Ambition, to one in his position, must be a very real temptation. He may partly have been influenced by it, and hence his inaccuracy in his anxiety to push forward his scheme.
4. Anyhow, no matter what has been the cause or causes, or unseen forces at work in the mind of General Booth, it is beyond dispute that his so-called "Darkest England" is a mere fancy, and his conclusions false. But this I will now go on to consider.

3. The nature of his charges. In the first place, Mr. Booth terms the working of the hire system "creed" and an "evil." This is No. 1 assertion. In support of these assertions he makes another assertion, No. 2, to the effect that a poor honest person, wishing to become the owner of a mangle or a sewing machine, &c., must take it on the hire system—that is to say, for the accomodation of being allowed to pay for the machine by instalments—he is charged, in addition to the full market value of his purchase, ten or twenty times the amount of what would be a fair rate of interest (p. 217). I stop for a moment here to remark that as General Booth has made two assertions, surely it is time to expect a little show of argument, or evidence in support of his two assertions, or of either of them. Perhaps the author means that assertions prove themselves, for instead of argument, or evidence in support of his strictures, I find a third assertion, viz., "And more than this, if he should at any time, through misfortune, fail in his payment; the total amount already paid will be confiscated, the machine seized, and the money lost," (p. 217). Let me strip these quotations of their word-painting, and state the effects of them.

(1) General Booth says the hire system is "creed" and an "evil." (2) General Booth says that poor people "must" adopt the hire system, and that they are charged to 20 per cent. more than a "fair" rate of interest, in addition to the full market value.

Now General Booth places me in this difficulty; viz., thinking men, when they make assertions, usually accompany those assertions by evidence in support, and arguments deducible from that evidence tending to uphold such assertions. General Booth gives neither argument nor evidence in support of his assertions. He therefore expects the public to take for granted the truth of his statements.

**NOVELTY** WRINGER,
SIMPLE AND CHEAP.

**SUPERIOR** WRINGER.
Entirely Self-adjusting.
No Thumbscrews required.

Largest Makers of
Wringing Machines in the World.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889

The leading feature of our Machines is DURABILITY combined with LIGHTNESS. Considering the quality of the materials used there are also the Cheapest Machines in the Market.

**HOUSEHOLD** WRINGER.

**COTTAGE** MANGLE,
WOOD ROLLERS 20 x 4.

**STAR** KNIFE CLEANER.
A Cheap Cash Line.

Made Exclusively for the Instalment Trade.

30 Years' Established Reputation for Quality.

Wholesale only. Prices on Application.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO., 26, SOUTH WARK ST., LONDON, S.E.
think after what I have said in regard to the general inaccuracy, and the motives for such inaccuracy of General Booth pervading his book, few people (if any) will accept his propositions, unless they are proved in the ordinary way.

But as Mr. Booth affords me no evidence to sift nor arguments to refute, in relation to his strictures, I will show his very assertions to be inconsistent with one another. He states that the hire system is "cruel" and is an "evil," and yet he goes on to state that honest, poor men "must" adopt it. Why "must" they adopt it? Simply because they cannot get credit without it, and this shows the real use and value of the hire system to the poor working man, yet it is "cruel" and an "evil!" As Mr. Booth's own showing, therefore, to turn his own weapons once more against himself. poor people "must" adopt the hire system, on account of the unequalled advantages it affords to poor, honest people. Mr. Booth asks the public to believe that poor men adopt the hire system for its disadvantages, and not for its advantages. Was I not right when I said that his assertions were contrary to common sense? He asks people to believe that hire dealers in general charge the full market value of the goods, and 20 or 20 per cent. interest more than what is "fair rate." As Mr. Booth does not tell us what is a "fair rate," it is impossible to get at the exact amount of interest, which he asserts people charge. In answer to that charge I say poor people would not so generally adopt the hire system, if such a high rate were charged. Again, competition forbids such charges. Again, of course hirers must pay for this article a higher sum than if they paid cash. Even General Booth's banking arrangements do not quite let people have money for no interest, neither can hire dealers allow hirers to have the use and enjoyment of hired goods without extra payment. Mr. Booth speaks of a "fair rate of interest," as if the legislature ought to interfere and set the amount for hirers. I can only say that lawyers have enough to do in interpreting contracts, without struggling to themselves the right of making contracts. That the legislature will not do.

But Mr. Booth's absurdities and inaccuracies do not end here, for he goes on to say that, if one of these poor unfortunate men from any cause whatever, at any time, fall in payment, the amount paid is confiscatory, and no hire machine selected and hired is lost. Again, I appeal to the common sense of the public, is it reasonable to suppose that our great hiring firms could maintain custom if the hiring public knew of such facts? And, if such was their practice, the public would know it by means of the press. Again, competition steps in, and would of itself check such a practice. Of course I know, some dishonest dealers, who are blind to their own interests, do such things, but that is a very different thing from saying that hire traders in general enter and seize "at any time" after default. I must say that General Booth's work is consistent in two respects; it is consistent in absurd statements, and consistent in the character and number of its inaccuracies regarding the hire system. Now let us pass on to a few more specimens of Mr. Booth's ideas on the hire system.

On p. 223, headed "Defence of the Defenceless," he states that "the most cruel wrongs are frequently inflicted" by agents of the hire system. So they are, and so they are under every other commercial system, or even non-commercial system, or even in the ranks of the Salvation Army itself, if the facts mentioned by Professor Huxley in the "Timem are correct. Does that show the hire system to be bad? Does that show the Salvation Army to be bad? Of course not. It simply shows that the tares will grow with the wheat, that you cannot separate them, though you can minimise them. When dwelling on the abuses of system it is the more tedious, not the philanthropist, who loses sight of the uses of the system. The enthusiast puts on dark spectacles, and hence all is coloured. Mr. Booth goes on to say that hirers are "caught by the lure of Midlending Advertisements." All I can say is that I hope the public will be sensible enough not to be "caught by the lure of Midlending Advertisements."" (italics mine)

The hire system has enough blows to bear, without being saddled with the abuses of the system of advertising; but really I must refrain from quoting any more of this kind of wild writing. Yet I cannot help quoting one more absurdity, and that is the author gives, as one of the "hardships" of enforcing the seizure clause. He says, in effect, it is hard because "they" (hirers) "have come to regard (i.e., hired goods) as their own." Surely such a statement reaches the utmost bounds of absurdity. Persons, who have the use of some one else's property, have the right, according to General Booth, of looking on it "as their own." Therefore it is hard to take it from them. I suppose a robber comes to regard the watch he steals "as his own," but, surely, even General Booth will hardly venture to affirm that it is a "hardship" to take it from the robber, simply because he has come to regard it as his own. Yet Mr. Booth asks the public to believe that the "working of the seizure clause is a "hardship," because hirers "have come to regard (it) as their own." I myself think that when a hirer begins to regard other people's property as his own, it is about time to think of prosecuting him.

In short, General Booth's attack on the hire system is unjust. It is based on no evidence. It is supported by no arguments. His assertions are inaccurate and contradictory, and, to my mind, if Mr. Booth does not proceed on more business-like lines, instead of leading the way out of darkest England, he will only lead us further into it. Accuracy and facts should not be quite lost sight of in a book, even if the author be Mr. William Booth. If Mr. Booth will come forward and support his assertions by arguments and statistics, or he will have the honesty to withdraw general and unspecified charges which are as unjust and narrow as they are uncalculated for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. E. TUDOR.

P.S.—It will be noted that I neither attack nor defend Mr. Booth's scheme. I simply reply to his strictures on the hire system.
Christmas Decorations at Machine Depots,

EACH year the London and provincial machine depots seem to show increased efforts to make their windows as attractive as possible. Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s, Newgate Street, E.C., branch is particularly handsome, owing to the liberal use of flowers and fancy articles. The same might be said of the Singer Company's Cheapside branch. The Jones Company, however, take the palm this year for novelty. Recognising the fact that Stanley's name has been in every one's mind the past few months their young ladies constructed a "set piece" quite novel in character and treatment. By the aid of diminutive models of blacks and one of Stanley there are depicted a couple of scenes in "Darkest Africa."

From all parts of the country we have received descriptions of the arrangement of shop windows, but few of them display any novelty in treatment, and space being very limited, we are unable to refer to them in detail.

The Singer Company's Carlisle depot looked charming. The interior was transformed into a snow-clad ravine, the groundwork of white wadding sprinkled with powdered glass to represent frost, with here and there fir trees, varied with figures of characters suitable to the season. The whole was interspersed with artistic designs in wall pockets, cushions, antimacassars, &c., made of arrasene on plush, specimens of work done by the company's new oscillating and vibrating shuttle machines. The whole design was carried out in a most creditable way by the employees, chiefly by the indefatigable superintendent, Mr. D. L. Brown, and the manager, Mr. T. H. Culpin. It is illuminated by octagonal lamps of cathedral glass, which makes the illusion complete.

At the Singer Company's Cardiff depot a special feature was made of views of the interior of the company's factory at Kilbowie.

The Singer Liverpool office made a special feature of giving away machines as Christmas boxes.

The Singer Birkenhead office, thanks to Mr. Gadd's taste, looked exceedingly handsome, evergreens and choice samples of embroidery being utilised to produce the best possible effect.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, do not go to any considerable expense in decorating their shop windows, but for six years or so they have given with every toy purchased. Considering that this firm have sold about 7,000,000 toys, and thousands of tickets have been sent in for competition, it may well be supposed that the work involved is considerable. The first prize, we hear, was a bank note for £10.

We learn that many sewing machine dealers throughout the country sell toys during the Christmas festivities. They yield a profit, and attract attention to other goods.

A Knitter on Knitting Machines.

We have to thank Messrs. Biernatzki, of Nottingham, the agents for the Lamb knitting machine, for sending us the following letter, which appears in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*:

I should advise "Hosier" to buy her machine from a reliable firm and avoid (like the plague) all advertisements offering "free trials", &c. The result will be, that she will be unable to make any profit, if any loss be occasioned, after paying the hire, &c., of the machine. Again, these machines (so-called) are charged to the customer at most exorbitant prices. I should advise that the querist buy her machine (for cash) from a respectable firm.

---

**THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.**

**PRICES FROM £8 10s.**


**AGENTS WANTED.**

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,

CYCLE WORKS,

DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

---

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings.

ood Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood, Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.
SMALL OUTLAY. — LARGE PROFITS

DUNKLEY'S PATENT

Fast Cushion Tyre

PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.

RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK.
and if she is in a good neighbourhood, where plenty of work may be had from private sources, drapers, &c., a moderately good living will be assured. The query as to whether flat or round machines are best can be only answered in one way, and that is this—they are each made for their own class of work. The flat machines are best for plain hosiery, and the round or circular machines best for the ribbed. Now, if there is not a good enough prospect to enable you to purchase more than one machine, I should advise you to buy the flat machine. On this machine can be knitted all sizes of plain stockings, complete without sewing up; also all sizes can be refitted on it. The circular machines are made several sizes, or diameters, ranging from 28 in. upward, and, in order to make all sizes of ribbed stockings perfectly, it is necessary to have, at least, four sizes, viz., class A, B, F, and C. Then, again, would come the number of needle grooves in the cylinders and dials. This would be determined by the yarn about to be used; and the firm supplying the machines would give every information with pleasure. It is possible to knit almost anything on a knitting machine, either in plain or fancy stitches, and many useful articles of clothing are made daily on them.

We make in our factory (where I am employed as manager) stockings (ribbed and plain), gloves, combinations, pants, signets, undersets (ladies', any size), Jerseys, Cardigan jackets, Jersey suits, jacket suits, caps and Tam o' Shanters, and football jerseys. In fact, almost anything that can be made with wool is now produced on the knitting machine. The beginner must not, however, expect to do all this on one machine. Knitting machines are as varied as they are peculiar. A stocking machine (flat) is made with an 8-inch needle bed, and the operation of making a Cardigan jacket (man's full size), on this small machine would be most laborious, it would have to be made in several pieces and then sewn up, whereas, if made on a larger machine, say 50 or 60-inch needle bed, it would be done all in one piece. I do not say that it is impossible to make men's jackets on small machines; it is done every day; but the operation takes up so much time that it is a most unprofitable business. I would advise "Hosier" to buy a class ii. flat machine, and stick to stockings until such time as she can see her way to launch out further. As to learning to work the machine, any person with ordinary intelligence can learn how to knit stockings in a week or two. Not wishing to advertise anyone's machines, I have omitted all names of machines, prices, and addresses. These I will send under cover if "Hosier" will send her address. As I have been a practical knitter and manager of knitting factories for nearly fourteen years, my opinion may be taken as being worth something. I have had a huge and varied experience in all parts of England and Scotland.

MICHAEL C. DAVISON, Heckmondwike.

How to Adjust Sewing Machines.

HOWE "A" MACHINE.

By WM. FUNK, in the U.S. Sewing Machine News.

Question.—What is the cause of the thread passing around the tension pulley and not moving it, although I have run the thread around twice, and have slackened up the tension-nut very loosely?

Answer.—That will occur in any pulley-tension where there is some trouble with the "check." The thread passing from the spool to the tension without the proper adjustment of the check will cause the thread to slip round the pulley.

'A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations," by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

WILSON BROS. & CO.,
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.
Patterns and Prices on application.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.

LOHMANN'S
"IMPROVED ROYAL" & "EMPIRE" WRINGERS
are the Best in the Market, and DEFY any Competition.

C. LOHMANN, 22, JEWIN ST., LONDON, E.C.

E. SMITH & SON,
19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
PATENTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW MAIL CART-

Fancy Dealers and others will find this a General Favourite.
Notes from Tyneside (East).

The above district (in which is comprised North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Whitley, &c., &c.), has been during the half-year just closed the scene, or rather the area, of a close and well-sustained battle between the Sewing Machine Companies working the district. As our readers may be aware, the recent revival in our homeindustries has been well shared in by the towns named, and more particularly does this apply to North and South Shields, where for some two years past the various industries, such as shipbuilding, ironworking, coal-shipping, and the like, have been carried on with the advantage of being “on the spot” on both north and south sides of the river, can no doubt claim the lion’s share of business done. Their canvassing staff deserves a few words of commendation, for as a rival salesman was heard to remark, “They look like a crowd of business,” evidently referring to the spruce condition they always appeared in. Now, as we are all aware, dress does not make the man, far from it, but then if it is combined with ability and knowledge of your business, then it stands to common sense that the best dressed man will get the most and the best business. The company referred to have been very successful with their new vibrating shuttle machine, and in several instances it has been a side-by-side fight with other makers to obtain an order. The Singer Company have been closely followed by the Jones and Bradbury Companies, the first mentioned (Jones’s) being particularly and persistently en evidence. They apparently were determined not to let the Singer Company have all their own way, and the empty wagon day, after day tested more eloquently than can be expressed in words of the result of their labours. A considerable amount of friendly rivalry existed between the Singer and Jones staffs, and if by accident they found themselves in the same districts “on business,” the difficulty was soon solved by one or the other giving way, and going to work in another part of the town. The Bradbury Company are doing a steady business, thanks to their energetic manager (Mr. Patterson); and the outlook for the coming year, for all concerned in the trade, is “very rosy.” Of course, the competition will be keen, but competition will make business; and if the business equals in bulk that done in ’90, none can nor will complain; that it will be exceeded is the expectation of those competent to judge.

Jottings.

We have to thank numerous advertisers and subscribers for wishing us the compliments of the season, which we heartily reciprocate. We wish to make a request to our readers. Will all of them, during the coming year, send us copies of their local papers containing anything of interest to the trade?

Messrs. D. M’Lardy & Co., domestic machinery dealers have moved from Argyle Street to 205, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Emile Cloes, of 122, Cannon Street, E.C., asks us to state that he has been appointed general agent for the Moscow Permanent Exhibition.

A correspondent asks if it is usual to stop the salary of clerks employed at a sewing machine head office when sick, also what is the length of the usual annual holiday. Our answer to the first question is in the negative. The time allowed for holidays varies from one to two weeks.

On the first of December four girls when leaving work were seriously injured at the Singer factory at Kilbowie through a train running down an incline into the works.

On the 10th December, William Thomas, a barman, was committed for trial for stealing £1 4s. from the Singer Company’s Huddersfield branch. As is well known most of the workpeople at the Singer factory at Kilbowie live in Glasgow, and journey thither by special trains. Recently a religious service was started in one of the cottages where the weaver is carried on with the accommodation of card playing and smoking “M. D.” writes to the papers objecting to the latter.

During the past month an Art and Industrial Exhibition was held at Londonderry. Both the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Cos. exhibited sewing machines, but nothing new in this line was on show.

A machine for serging the edges of pile carpets made by the Singer Company is one of the latest inventions.

Contests for awards do not always close when the medals have been distributed. Often managers for rival companies fight their battles over again in their local press. This has recently been done in Belfast, the combatants being Mr. D. J. Falconer, of the Singer Company; and “Veritas,” who appears to write in the interest of the W. & W. Co.

At the Western Counties Exhibition, just held in Plymouth, the Singer Company exhibited sewing machines arranged as in a clothing factory.

“St. Mungo,” a writer in the KirkcudbrightshireAdvertiser must be a strange person. He, or she, we know not which, bought a sewing machine “in a week moment,” and says, after referring to the huge Singer & Howe factories at Glasgow, “I am busily engaged on a ‘Sewing Machine Lament.’ I have heard nothing dinning in my ears for two days but the chirping-sparrow-like trill of this excruciating sewing demon, and I shall be next week vowing all manner of vengeance on the wily, sheep-tongued salesman, who pretended that it was one of the finest machines in the market, and did its work with the most phenomenal smoothness, and these are the machines on which Glasgow is assisted to flourish.”

We have received from Mr. G. M. Pfaff, the well-known maker of the “Pfaff” sewing machine, a copy of a calendar, artistically printed in colours, disclosing a lady working a sewing machine, and another admiring the work done.

Several changes have recently taken place in the Singer Nottingham district. Mr. Marsh has been transferred from Clay Cross, where he has made many friends, to the management of the Grantham office. Mr. Peck has been appointed superintendent at the Singer Chesterfield office.

There is nothing like addressing your envelopes fully. We have just seen one, received by a wholesale firm which delights in describing on its invoices the whole of its manufactures, in which a complete copy is made of all the articles enumerated, the actual address occupying quite a subordinate position. It begins “Dr. to” and closes with the date on which the letter was despatched.

Mr. W. Wild has removed his sewing machine depot from 74, St. Aldate’s Street, Oxford, to 2, Pembroke Street, St. Aldate’s, which is a more prominent position in the University city.

Mr. W. Ivey, of 165, Barking Road, E., must surely be progressing. We hear that he has taken additional premises in Barking Road at Nos. 405 and 407, at which a full line of domestic machinery, musical instruments, &c., can be obtained.
Last month we chronicled with regret the death of Mr. H. Robinson, of Darlington, on information received from a traveller. A few days later we received a letter from Mr. Robinson, of 77, Parkgate, Darlington, telling us that he was a "little surprised to see recorded my own death, and as letters of condolence and inquiries which is going to confirm the business have already reached my address, I ask you to give the same publicity. I hope to be able to conduct in person the business in the future, as I have done in the past." We cordially echo these last sentiments, and, as the writer renews his annual subscription, we presume he0 forgives us for our mistake, for which, however, there is some excuse. It is another Mr. Robinson in the same town, formerly a Singer manager, who has departed this life, and his relations will kindly take our remarks as applying to him.

We have confirmed the following:—Mr. W. Hadfield, sewing machine dealer, of Etruria, died suddenly on the 14th of November, at the age of forty. His brother tells us that he was well within an hour and a half before his death. The Gazette offers its condolences to his family.

The New York Musical Courier gives a highly amusing example of the extent to which the commission system is practised in New York. A man introduced somebody who his piano for a month and paid £1 1s. He wanted a commission upon it. But the man surely takes the cake who arranged for 20 funeral expenses on the death of his brother, and was paid £5 commission for introducing the corpse.

The Stanley Cycle Exhibition will open at the Crystal Palace, London, on the 23rd, and close on the 31st. Entries are numerous, but many of the leading firms will not exhibit.

Mr. James Gibbon, who has for a considerable time acted as manager of the Howe Company's Glasgow depot, has purchased the business. As we have before stated, the premises rank among the handsomest in the United Kingdom, and that Mr. Gibbon intends to deal extensively in sewing and wringing machines, permulators, cycles, &c., and that he is open to consider sole agencies for anything in the domestic machinery line. We wish him every success. He has, we know, worked hard in the past for others, and no doubt will be equally, if not more, industrious for himself.

Wholesale firms often have to submit to many slyds and displays of temper through their very reasonable rule that crates must either be paid for or returned. The following was received recently by one firm from a dealer:

"You lot of scamps, what do you mean by sending me this. I defy you or anyone else to prove I owe you a cent. When you explained that four pieces of wood were not returned, these were looked up and returned, and I have Bell receipt for same. This is one more of the many proofs of your honest trading. You are the biggest lot of fools I ever knew, and there's no business in you. You dare to send me another letter like this I will come and give you something for your trouble. You are enough to exasperate a saint."

We might add that the above gentleman (?) did not pay his postage on his letter, and that the empties have since been returned.

As usual, we cordially welcome the calendar from Messrs. Bean, Webley, & Co., of Foster Lane, Cheapside, E. It is one of the best issued, consisting of thirteen sheets, one for each month, and the thirtieth devoted to next year. Each monthly sheet contains also a calendar for every other month, very convenient indeed for reference purposes. Other merits are distinctness and print, and it is understood that the publishers, who are the Singer Company's printers, will send the Gazette readers a copy free of charge on receipt of trade card.

Mr. Horace Snow, of the well-known Atlas Sewing Machine Company, has opened a depot next to his High Street, Camden Town, premises, which he devotes solely to musical instruments.

Messrs. J. Collier & Son, of Clapham Road, have added to their already-extensive machine depot by taking the premises next door.

The Singing Manufacturing Company have opened an office at 11, High Street, Ludlow, and have removed their Kennington branch to 107, Westminster Bridge Road (near Kennington Road).

Mr. J. Kemp, of Blackpool, is adopting an excellent plan of advertising his sewing machines and other domestic articles. He gives away papers with his name and goods mentioned thereon.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have been able to assist their mammoth competitors, the Singer Company, recently. They are filling an order for a large number of Singer needles.

It will interest many of our readers to know that Mr. Robert Gray, formerly head office representative of the Howe Machine Company, has entered the services of Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, London; meantime as manager of their Domestic Machinery and Perambulator House, 71, Union Street, Glasgow. In the spring of 1891, Mr. Murdoch & Co. intend taking advantage of Mr. Gray's varied experience and ability in another and more important sphere of their extensive business. Those who know Mr. Gray's devotion to, and adaptability for business, will congratulate Messrs. Murdoch in having secured his services. We wish him every success in his new appointment.

In its Annual State of Trade, notes the Glasgow Herald, after mentioning that the workpeople at the Singer Company's factory at Kilbowie have been fully employed, says that an important revision in the prices of sewing machines must result from import duties on the Continent are further increased.

Look to your letter-boxes is the moral of the prosecution of John Cale, of Cornelius Place, N.W., who is now serving five years' "penal." This gentleman, aged twenty-six, for some time past has abstracted letters from the Wheeler & Wilson Company, Regent Street, letter box; but, owing to Mr. McKitrick's shrewdness, he was, at length, brought to justice. The Wheeler & Wilson Company posted a decoy cheque for £2 to their Fleet Street branch, which was mulcted for £5. Payment of the cheque was, therefore, at once stopped, and, on its presentation at the Union Bank the next afternoon, Mr. Cale was arrested. Of course his excuse was that he had been asked to oblige a gentleman, a stranger to the Wheeler & Wilson Company who had enjoyed an immunity from this gentleman's attentions for a fortnight before the cheque incident, but he had not been at all idle, as he had been engaged elsewhere on similar duties. He is said to possess a very flat hand, and letter-boxes ought to be constructed equally flat, or their contents, as in this case, may suffer.

The Howe Company's branches are mostly being purchased by their late managers. Mr. Mösener has taken over their Sheffield, Leeds, Nuneaton, and Manchester depots, which we hope he will carry on at a good profit.

Mr. Johnston, late Howe manager at Belfast, has purchased the depot from the Howe Company's liquidator and will sell wringers, prams, &c.

A correspondent, who visited Bradford's factory last week, informs us that he found business very brisk, the engine running each day until 8 p.m. So busy are they that the men only stopped work on Christmas Day, instead of taking the usual holidays. The bassinet department has been enlarged, and preparations made for a large trade the coming season. The Bradford No. 7 Rotary, which is quite new in construction, is quite ready for the market, but details, together with illustrations, will be given in our next issue.
Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)
Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. Ward.

(Continued from our December Number)

R. A. V. NEWTON obtained a patent, dated the 1st of April, 1854, for certain improvements which had been communicated to him from abroad, the essential features of which appear to be the application of magnetism to a sewing machine for the purpose of keeping the shuttle in contact with the face of the shuttle face, the magnetic attraction serving as a substitute for springs or other devices. This idea was novel and curious, but failed to answer the purpose when put into practice.

Another and more practical improvement consists in inserting a hollow cap in the shuttle without any spindle or spool, whereby facility is afforded for drawing the thread off, the inside of the cap in place of from the outside, which enables a uniform draught on the cap thread being maintained. In order to obtain a uniform tension on the shuttle thread during the drawing up or tightening of the shuttle, a slot is formed in the face of the shuttle, through which a stud in the race projects, which draws the thread from the shuttle. An arrangement of double acting pawls and ratchet wheel is used for feeding forward the cloth during the descent of the needle. In order to remove the slack of the needle thread out of the way of the descending needle and prevent it from being split or broken, a peculiar spring nipper is proposed to be employed, which is jointed to the guide of the needle bar, and seizes the needle thread when slack. A similar arrangement to this was described in the specification of E. J. Hughes, dated August the 10th, 1852, it being worked from a cane used to actuate the needle slide.

Mr. Bellfords took out a patent on the 6th of April, 1854, for modifications communicated to him from Messrs. Grover, Baker, & Co. This invention consists of improvements upon, and modifications of, the sewing machine belonging to that well-known firm, and patented in this country under the name of William Edward Newton, on the 19th of October, 1852. This we previously noticed. The first object of present improvements is to afford facility for making the longitudinal seams on cylindrical or conical bag or hose-like articles, such as legs of boots, trousers, &c. For this purpose, instead of the platform or table described in former patents, a hollow cylinder or cylindrical body is used containing the feed and other motions previously described placed beneath the table. In this latter arrangement, however, the direction of the feed is altered, as the material is required to travel longitudinally with respect to the cylinder; whereas, by the former arrangement, it would have a tendency to travel transversely thereto. All that is requisite for this purpose is to alter the shape of the case, which directs the motion. In order to facilitate comparison with the previous improvements above referred to, the feed cane is so constructed as to act by its lateral edge in lieu of circumferentially upon the head of an adjustable screw spindle. By these alterations the feeding motion of serrated or roughened bar is performed at right angles to that of the previous machine, the motion in the present machine being direct from the end of the cylinder or table towards the driving pulley. With this single exception the construction and operation of the machine is similar to that referred to. By changing the direction of the feed to a right angle, transverse seams may be sewn round cylindrical or tubular articles. An improved guide for binding the edges of fabrics and materials is shown, the binding being guided and folded thereon by a fixed guide plate or plates secured to the bed of the machine. This arrangement was modified and afterwards known as the horseshoe binder.

(To be continued.)

LLOYD & HILL,


HOME. Combination Mail Carts. EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.
HARROP'S
BASINETTES AND MAIL CARTS.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR THE "HIRE TRADE."
WRITE FOR NEW LIST.

The Best in the Market for DEALERS to Buy.

MADE WITHOUT SMALL WHEELS IF REQUIRED.

THE "ASH" CART.  "FLYING DUTCHMAN" CART.

Reg. No. 103030.
Patent No. 6303.

THE GREATEST SHOW OF WHEELS AND RUBBERS MANUFACTURED.
Sold in Sets or Separate.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Chief Office and Wholesale Warehouse (LARGE SHOWROOMS),
55, TIB STREET, MANCHESTER.
"In Reply to Your Advertisement."

ANY curious replies are received from time to time by firms who advertise for assistants. The following is one of the best specimens of which we are occasionally favoured with an invitation:

Dear Sir,

J. William Smith, 261 Market St., Carmarthenshire.

I would like to be Employed by you as what you asked for in the paper. I think it is these times that I got a bad chest to follow my trade that I have got now. In a large tin works in the tinshouse department here.

According to the first thing you require I am 20 years of age. 1. Habits and skill in a Chimstry shop, 2. abilities, neat and clean and tidy but not a master. The same as are these days. 3. Capable of both languages. English and Welsh in anthing of form.

Please write back by return of post the above.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1855. B. Cochrane and W. Witte, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning yarn. Granted.

1854. B. Kohler, for an apparatus for producing straight ormsel near 90,000

1854. B. Kohler, for improvements in whipping-stitch machines.

1853. F. Douglass and J. Harris, for improvements in joints for pantographs and other like vehicles.


1851. J. Gottman, for improvements in sewing machines. Granted.

1850. L. H. Smith, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

1847. F. O. Jerrom, for improvements in sewing machines. Granted.

1845. W. C. Oldfield, for an improved automatic machine for pantographs or other hand carriages. Granted.

1840. J. Mathison, for improvements in embroidery machines. Granted.


1811. W. H. Dorrman, The Hawthorns, Newport Road, Stratford, for improvements in boot sewing machines. Granted.

1815. F. J. Todd, for improvements in sewing machine attachments for fastening or stitching button-holes, and for other purposes. Granted.

1815. L. Woodward and A. Lee, for improvements in the production of knitted goods, and in machinery therefor. Granted.

1815. T. E. Howell, for improvements relating to sewing machines. Granted.

1814. A. C. Robinson, for an improved children's mail cart. Granted.

1813. W. P. Thompson, a communication from T. E. Colly, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines. Granted.

1813. W. W. Welsh, for an improved appliance for use in connection with darning or mending stockings and similar articles. Granted.

1810. A. Hardy, for a new and useful rapid darning machine. Granted.


1810. W. Wilson, for improvements in mail carts for the use of children. Granted.

2056. A. Sassehler, gen. Emilie Pelikan, for improvements in sewing machines for the manufacture of straw cages. Granted.


2088. H. C. Hall, for an improved machine for cutting button-holes, affixing eyelets, and other analogous purposes. Granted.

2013. J. O. L. Bell, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines of all descriptions. Granted.

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

A New Trade.

1548. Tricycle Horse, &c. J. G. Churchward, of Cambridge Road, Hackney.—Dated October 1st, 1859. Price 6d.

Contains mainly of a combined tricycle horse and carriage. In some cases the horse has a galloping motion imparted to it, and means for stopping this motion when desired. The horse can be steered from the car by the pressure of the reins. Sometimes the tricycle horse is used separately from the vehicle.


Relates to an improved machine for producing embroidery work similar to that obtained with the Heilman multi-needle machine, by the action of two or four point-dotted needles which are passed completely through the fabric from one side to the other alternately, and work with threads of limited length, which become shorter as the work proceeds, the object of the present invention being to obtain a large increase in the productive capacity of the machine.


The improvements relate to the closer and bottom holes in machines that are used for producing ornamental patterns in embroidery, or fringing, the object being to prevent any alteration in the relative positions of the closer and bottom holes after they have been definitely set for work, in consequence of screws or other fastenings becoming loose.


Consists of certain improvements whereby shuttle machines of any kind are rendered capable of producing either a lock stitch or chain stitch.


The inventors refer to a prior patent, No. 11851, of 1859, granted to them for a button-hole sewing machine provided with an arrangement for automatically reversing the motor mechanism from the herringbone to the edging position after about from six to eight bar stiches have been made. In the herringbone position the machine is reversed by the machine operator, turning over a lever operated by hand. The machine is now furnished with certain improvements, by means of which the machinist has merely to pull a lever to effect for the machine the desired change.


The improvements provide means whereby the tension on the needle thread may be released and restored at will both by means independent of the pressure bar or the driving mechanism of the machine, the construction of the machine being such as to take care of this adjustment, either while the machine is in motion or at rest.


Relates to an improved attachment to a sewing machine, whereby the same may be driven by hand power without interfering with the tendle mechanism.


Relates to sewing machines which employ a horizontally vibrating shuttle instead of a pendulum with a substantially cylindrical open-ended shuttle. Nowithstanding the good points of this type of machine it is open to certain objectionable, chiefly resulting from the shuttle being supported by the carrier in moving contact with a curved shuttle race. The contact of the shuttle with the race face causes considerable friction, and results in great wear on the shuttle, and when oil is used to reduce the friction, &c., the needle thread is more or less soiled. The object of this invention is to obviate this objection, and this is accomplished by providing a horizontal motion to the shuttle, and such construction that a shuttle race is no longer necessary, the shuttle being entirely supported and operated by the carrier alone.


The improvements consists of a shell, having solid sides and a threading slit wholly in its upper surface, with a slot communicating with the threading slit, a tension spring having a raised inner end free and yielding within the frame of the machine, a superimposed tension spring acting on the raised portion of the tension spring, and secured to the shuttle at each end.

1750. Variable Positive Feed Motion for Sewing Machines. J. Kohler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated October 4th, 1859. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements in overhead sewing machines, and has for object to provide means for positively varying the length of stitch.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 11th, 1859.

404179. G. M. Morris, Cohoes, button-hole attachment for sewing machines.


404172. E. Richardson, Lawrence, Mass., thread waxing device for sewing machines.


404174. J. R. Bridges, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

404175. J. R. Bridges, Findlay, Ohio, device for feeding thread to knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 18th, 1859.

404172. F. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.


404176. W. G. Scharfe, Botton, Mass., button-hole cutting mechanism for sewing machines.

404179. A. Nye, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

404180. F. J. Wheeler, New South Wales, New Zealand, knitting machine.

404183. J. F. Sleeper and J. P. Miller, Lasonia, N.Y., straight knitting machine.
GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

1891.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF

SEWING MACHINES,

TYPE-WRITERS,

CYCLES & ACCESSORIES.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON,

APRIL 11th to APRIL 25th, 1891.

If you wish to Exhibit, apply for Prospectus without delay to the Exhibition Secretary,

W. McWILLIAM,

ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

THE

Halesowen Perambulator & Carriage Co., Ltd.

HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.

Best House

FOR

BASSINETTES,

MAIL CARTS,

TOYS,

INVALID CARRIAGES,

&c., &c.

All the Latest Designs and Novelties.
THE "Eclipse" HAND MACHINE
SWIFT SILENT

SIMPLE STRONG

The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the
Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM
(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines
FOR
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers
of Wringing and
Mangling Machines.

These Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
Iency of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

The *ATLAS-BEDSTEAD*C
BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by
Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS
and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS' ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK
PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are
ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and
value guaranteed.

N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP
WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WARE-
HOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.
For London Trade only.
First Orders should be accompanied by References or
Remittances.

WRINGERS.
The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can con-
fidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or
square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at
what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when
fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

12 in. 14 in. 15 in. | All with Best White Solid
18/3 14/6 16/- | Rubber Rollers.
Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M.Co, are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers
in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and
"Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezer.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

This very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORSEY RISE, LONDON, N.
Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS. USE ONLY
JOHNSON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR
GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,
Acknowledged by many users to be the
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 2d., and 2d. Tablets Boxed.
SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.
Also
JOHNSON & CO.'S
JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL
"OWL" BRAND.
Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.

Neto the Address—
S. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
TYRE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, OLDHAM.

"HOPE"
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
PRICE 1d., or sent Carriage Paid at 8d. Dozen.

Commission Agents would find no difficulty in selling a few dozen every month.
"HOPE" is an interesting paper for Young Folks.
Prizes for Children monthly.
No entrance fee.
HOPE is published by J. N. Masters, the maker of the Veracity Watch.
Many Agents who sell "HOPE" secure orders for J. N. Masters's watches and jewelleriy. A liberal commission allowed.

CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
J. N. MASTERS, JEWELLER, HOPE HOUSE, RYE.

TO INVENTORS.

G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad.
[Telephone No. 109.]

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:— "INVENTION, London."

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.
Price 6d. per dozen, 3/6 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100.
Dealer's name and address printed if required.


G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
JOHN WILDE & SONS,
EXCELSIOR WORKS,
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail
Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.
Unequalled for Price and Quality.
Important Notice!

THE BEST
"HOWE" MACHINES
are Manufactured by H. MUNDLOS & Co., Magdeburg, and sold by their Sole Agent for the United Kingdom & Colonies.

C. LOHMANN
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & Co.,
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES
In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting on sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work as difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base, which required it is fixed to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arms. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTER HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trust that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturers:
E. WARD & Co.,
3, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Established 1851.

Birkbeck Bank—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, repayment on demand. Two per cent. Interest on Current Account calculated on the minimum monthly balance, when not drawn below £20. The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application. FRANCIS HAYSCHCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession and no debt to pay. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Building Society, 23, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, on application. FRANCIS HAYSCHCROFT, Manager.
BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

Catalogues ready early in February, to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
"Better out of the World than out of Fashion."

AGENTS AND FACTORS CAN

Make Money Rapidly

BY HANDLING

FASHIONS LATEST DEMAND.

KIMBALL & MORTON’S PATENTED

CASING (GATHERING) MACHINES

Perform Work hitherto Impossible.

PLEASE SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOW OR NEVER IS THE TIME TO SELL.

EVERY MANTLE AND DRESSMAKER REQUIRES ONE.

Registered Offices and Factory—

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—

11a, Norfolk Street, Pall Mall, MANCHESTER, 52, Reform Street, DUNDEE, and 56, Aldermanbury, LONDON, E.C.
E. WARD & CO.,

Cycle Engineers,
Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.
REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.
Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.
ESTABLISHED 1860
BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Important Rise in Prices of Sewing Machines.

We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Buh, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

AD. RIES & CO.,
45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,
Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

KOCHE'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Bièlfeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family
Hand
Machine.

THE
' MEDIUM. ' 

THE
"OSCILLATOR"

SACK,
SAIL,
TARPAULIN,
AND
Belt Machines.

FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.

STEEL
WRINGER.
14 inch x 1\frac{1}{2} inch
15 inch x 2 inch
16 inch x 3 inch.

Kilting
AND
Gathering
Machines.

No 2
Manufacturing
Machines
IN
FOUR
VARIETIES.
HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, "Admired, London."

Do not fail to send for
Designs and lowest prices for 1891.

Do not fail to send for
Designs and lowest prices for 1891.

THE HAYMERLE,
Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined. Carriages made specially for the Hire System and delivered without the least possible delay. Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.

Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERLE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW.

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOR EXPORT.

THE DUBIED PATENT
KNITTING MACHINES
FOR HAND AND POWER.
Manufactured Under Royal Letters Patent.

IN RESPONSE TO THE FREQUENT ENQUIRIES FOR A STOCKING MACHINE OF LESS COSTLY CONSTRUCTION THAN THE REGULAR DUBIED TYPE, I HAVE PLEASURE NOW IN OFFERING

THE NEW
‘LETTER H’
KNITTING MACHINE
8j and 10j in. needle beds and from 6 to 10 needles per in.

THE BEST VALUE
IN THE MARKET
IN
2, 3, 4 & 5 PLY FINGERINGS AND SOFT SPUN VEST WOOLS FOR MACHINE KNITTING.

THE NEW NO. 1 QUALITY.
A Soft Spun Fingerling
making the Best leading line in Socks in the Market.

BERLIN WOOLS, FANCY SHAWL WOOLS, &c.

Enormous Stock in all Qualities.

Write for Samples.

These Machines are made by my Manufacturers, MESSRS. EDWARD DUBIED & CO., whose name is a voucher for Quality throughout the Hosiery Trade of the World, and whose Machines obtained the HIGHEST AWARD given at the PARIS EXHIBITION 1889, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL.
Manufacturers of every description of Perambulator Fittings,

Good Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood, Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

Prices

FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

1891.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF
SEWING MACHINES,
TYPE-WRITERS,
CYCLES & ACCESSORIES.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON,
APRIL 11th to APRIL 25th, 1891.

If you wish to Exhibit, apply for Prospectus without delay to the Exhibition Secretary,

W. McWILLIAM,
ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**
**NOW OFFERS**

**A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES;**
**NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,**
**NEW ATTACHMENTS.**

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE. and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

**THEY DEFY COMPETITION!**

**THEIR NEW CABINET WORK**
In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)
Management for the United Kingdom: 39 FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

---

**OILS.—**Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz., 14s.; 3 oz., 16s.; 4 oz., 18s., per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched. Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

**NEEDLES.—**Singer's Family and Medium 2s. 3d. per gross. — S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

**SEWING MACHINE, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT BUSINESS.** — A point concern for Disposal; principal retiring; established 25 years, listed, Machinist, Southampton.

**SITUATION.** — A Resident in a Midland town desires Re-engagement in Machine Business. Well versed in hire and instalment business, and good at repairs; 6 years' experience; good references. Apply "Situation," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

**CASH and HIRE PURCHASE GENERAL FURNISHING BUSINESS for Disposal on South Coast. Cash required £500, including stock book debts, horse and van, or at valuation. Good opportunity to Introduce Mangles, Sewing Machines, &c. "Hire," Office of this Journal.

**PERAMBULATOR TRAVELLER.** — A good Commission is offered to a first-class man who is on the road in the Southern Counties, calling upon Sewing Machine Dealers, Furniture Houses, Best Bassinettes, in the Trade. Address "Progress," Office of this Paper.


**YOUNG LADY seeks Re-engagement in Domestic Machinery and Musical Instrument Department, good saleswoman, well up in book-keeping, correspondence, and accounts, and proficient pianist; 2 years' reference. Address "Lily," care of Editor.

**MANAGERESS WANTED.** — Thoroughly competent for busy business, must be well up in all machines, good bookkeeper and saleswoman. — Letters to "Busy," Office of this paper.

**DISTRICT TRAVELLER or TRAVELLER.** — Wanted an Engagement by Advertiser by February 21st next, good references and security if required. — Apply "Subscriber," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

---

The Stanley Show.

The above was open all last week, there being about 300 exhibitors. As is well known, most of the leading makers had booths themselves not to exhibit. This gave the smaller makers a chance which they were not slow to appreciate. We have not the space to go into many details in our present issue, but might say the novelties were few in number. Of course, pneumatic and cushion tyres were the rage. Several new inventions were on show, but the leading one was undoubtedly the "Clincher," made by the North British Rubber Company of Edinburgh.

At Stand 177, Mr. H. M. Scott, well known as an old Howe man, was constantly engaged showing this ingenious invention. The "Clincher," as it is called, is made in several varieties, and can be had as a combination cushion and pneumatic tyre. We regret that we have not a woodcut on hand to give a sectional view, as the invention has created an extraordinary amount of interest, so much so that the makers are already overburdened with orders. The objection to the ordinary pneumatic, viz., its liability to puncture, is entirely absent in the "Clincher," as the inflated tyce enclosing the rim is protected by a band of rubber, which is put on without tension, and security of fixing is attained without the use of cistert. It is surprising how readily the "Clincher" can be removed and affixed, no tools whatever being required. We hope to refer to this invention again next month."

Mr. E. Ward & Co., of Well Street, showed several of their "Runlight" safeties, also machines fitted with Scrutton's patent lever ger. This invention is intended to aid the rider in hill climbing, &c., and a modification of it is applied to a machine in such a manner that an ordinary safety can be readily converted into a very light tandem.

Mr. H. S. Roberts, of Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, had a capital show of safety machines to suit all classes of buyers. As our readers well know this firm deal in extensive trade with agents to whom they offer exceedingly advantageous terms.

The Reindeer Cycle Company, of Huntingdon Road, Luton, had on show several "Reindeers," which were conspicuous for handsome design and perfect finish. One of the attractions, however, of the show was a bassinet mounted on a cycle frame, with cycle handles at each end, which can be adjusted as required. The body is hung on four bell crank levers, and controlled by four spiral springs, which cause it to ride very easily. In appearance it is very handsome, and the makers have really made a "hit" with it. It is illustrated on another page. The makers are Messrs. Harris & Co., Limited, of Haymarket Road, Peckham.

Dunkley's well-known patent wheels and tyres were displayed in a very prominent position. This invention is applied to all kinds of wheels, including cycles and children's and road carriages.

Mr. C. L.ohnson, of Jewin Street, E.C., had on show a fine collection of bells for cycles and other purposes.
The Use of the Word "Singer".

Specially Reported.

The Liverpool Autumn Assizes, on the 18th December, before Mr. Justice Cave and a jury, the case of Regius v. Alison, was disposed of.

The Solicitor-General, Dr. Commins, M.P., and Dr. Thomas (inspected by Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough), appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Mulholland (inspected by Messrs. North Kirk, & Co.) for the defence.

The indictment having been read by the Clerk of Assizes, the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Solicitor-General: May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I appear in this case with my friends, Dr. Commins and Dr. Thomas, on behalf of the prosecution, in the indictment for fraudulent trading, which was laid before your Lordship, for having transgressed the provisions of the Act in respect of certain labels which were used by them for the sale of sewing machines in their warehouse.

I will now call your attention to the provisions of the Act under which the indictment is framed. That indictment contains various counts, dealing with distinctive forms, under matters contained in the Act. As you are probably aware the object of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1857 was to protect British interests and British trade, by imposing a penalty for the use of trade marks, or trade descriptions, which had no right to be used; and the Act is so drawn as to make it an offence to use artificial technical trade marks belonging to another person; but it is an offence for a trader to use, in respect of goods, any trade mark of any kind whatever, which would lead the public to suppose that the goods were those of some other trader, and not make them. The Act of Parliament is large and comprehensive in its terms. It says—"Any person who forges any trade mark, or falsifies any trade mark or description by willfully bringing a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive, or makes any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of the forging or being used for the purpose of the using of any false description to goods or description of, or in his possession any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of the forging, or description of the goods, or for the purpose of carrying on business with goods of the same description, and not having authorised the use of such name or initial.

Having read that, the exact terms of the Act, subject to my friend's correction, I shall state to you they were never manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Singer Company had nothing whatever to do with them, and they were made by some German firm, who sent them over to this country and enabled them to be sold at less and under the protection of the Act of Parliament. This company could be sold for in the market.

Now, gentlemen, the Singer Manufacturing and Singer Company are a company doing a very large business in the manufacture of sewing machines not only in this country, but almost in every country in the world. They have employed their large interests and resources; they have employed a large number of men, and sell thousands of machines in the course of a year. As manufacturers in this country, they employ the same machinery and system of manufacture. The Singer machine, and their machines bear the name of "Singer," and in every announcement sent out by them the word "Singer" was used, a term and description of the machine. The description Singer Manufacturing company was not the case. Gentlemen, on the 3rd November it came to the knowledge of persons who were representing the Singer Manufacturing Company in this city that at Messrs. Frisky, Dyke, & Co. some article was made in a manner to suggest the Singer machine; I should put in the photograph which represents a Singer, Dyke, & Co. machine, which shows how the goods were arranged and how the placards were put on the goods. In front, here, are two sewing machines, a hand machine and a treadle machine, and there are the placards which can be seen by any person looking at the stock there or at the shop, and those two placards bear these words—"Improved Singer hand and machine treadle and hand machine treadle machine, with cover," £5. Not only are those words upon those placards, but the word "Singer" is upon each placard, printed, very much larger than the words in the placard; so a person looking outside of the shop must see at once that the machine is Singer, and Singer Manufacturing company is one of the placards (and I daresay where your Lordship is looking there is one). Gentlemen, here is one of the placards (and I daresay where your Lordship is looking there is one). Gentlemen, here is one of the placards (and I daresay where your Lordship is looking there is one).

"Singer" may be the only word which is clearly legible—"Improved Singer hand and machine treadle machine, with cover," £5. How it would be possible to contend that that is not a trade mark, to use the words of the Act, and that personal has no identity with the mark that the machines are the manufacturer of the Singer Company, it will be for me to show you that it is not the case. As a matter of fact, the word "Singer" is used as the description of the goods, and trade mark by the Singer Manufacturing Company. That company is carrying on business, and is likely to be protected by this Act against the illegitimate trading which I have in the way in which I have pointed out to you.

I shall call evidence before you to establish these facts, and then leave it for my learned friend to do that which the Act makes it necessary for him to do. The scheme of this Merchandise Marks Act, and the scheme of the Shipbuilding Merchandise Marks Act, which have by our Legislature, is this: If a man has in fact done what is forbidden or pointed out under the section of the Act, then he has to prove that he did it without any intent to defraud, or to take advantage of him which is giving for it; but it means the putting off upon somebody an article—as an article the manufacturer of the Singer Company, for instance, when in fact, it may be manufactured by some other company at all. And if you find that the placards which were used were calculated reasonably to lead persons to believe that these things were manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and if you find also that they were not so manufactured, then the offence will be complete under this Act, and I shall call evidence before you for a conviction.

I regret to have to appear in this city to prosecute Messrs. Frisky, Dyke, & Co., persons carrying on business in the way they are in Liverpool; but it is absolutely necessary for the protection of fair and honest dealing that this Merchandise Marks Act should be put in force. The price of the machine manufactured by the Singer Company, which would correspond to the shape and general appearance of the hand machine which Frisky, Dyke & Co. are called at £2 18s. 6d., is four guineas (£4 4s.); the price of one of these German machines, sold at £3, would be £6 or £7 if it were really a Singer machine; and a person going to the shop of Messrs. Frisky, Dyke, & Co. would naturally be tempted by the idea that at that shop there were obtained, somehow or other, a cheap lot of Singer machines—and would be induced to go to go to buy those German productions, believing that they had the guarantee and warranty which is involved in the use of the Singer machines.

Now, gentlemen, this matter was discussed, and evidence was called on behalf of the respondent at the time that the act was put in force in this city, and it was then suggested that there was a justification for the defence in a judgment which had been delivered by the House Lords in an application for an injunction—against a person of the name of Logi. I do not trouble myself with that matter now, although I have the judgment of the House Lords in my hands. But the judgment has not at all, answered the purpose of the Merchandise Marks Act, and it was an action which had nothing whatever to do with the matter. It was a question whether the goods and bills supplied, not to retail purchasers, but to wholesale dealers, and if we have to discuss that, I am quite sure I shall in a very few minutes be able to point out to my Lord that it is altogether irrelevant for the purpose of this case. I have here a copy of a trade mark; that is likely, but it has nothing to do with this case. With the assistance of my learned friend, I shall call witnesses who will put it beyond a doubt that these placards were used for the purpose of selling machines of Frisky, Dyke, & Co., and I will show beyond a doubt that these were not the machines of the Singer Company at all, and it will be for my friend (Mr. Mulholland) to establish, if he can, a justification.

Mr. Justice Cave: I have not caught.

The Solicitor-General: That the person had to do with Frisky, Dyke & Co.

Mr. Mulholland: He is the principal partner. The other partners did not appear on the summons, and the case was gone on in the absence of them.

(Frederick John Itton, duly sworn: examined by Dr. Commins.)

What is your business?—An accountant.

Living at 10, East Street, Newington, Southwark, London, N.E.?—Yes.

And having an office at 28, Church Street, Liverpool?—Yes.

And on the 3rd November, did you call at the shop of Messrs. Frisky, Dyke, & Co., in Liverpool?—Yes.

With the object of seeing what was done with regard to these machines?—Yes.

And by instructions—Yes?—Yes.

Did you notice in the shop any sewing machines?—Yes.

Were the sewing machines advertised or placarded in the shop?—Placarded.

Do you recollect the appearance of the shop by this photograph (produced)? If my friend objects, we shall prove the taking of it. Mr. Itton, that is my evidence; I saw it, I saw the inside of the shop; nothing in the window.

This is it looking from the outside?—Yes.

You went inside, and how many sewing machines were in the shop?—I saw two.

What tickets or placards were upon them?—That is one you have there, with the price £2 18s. 6d. upon it, and another similar to that; one was a hand machine, and the other a treadle machine.

This is one of the hand machines?—Yes.

And there was one, you say, similar to this, with the exception of the amount of money?—Yes.

Upon another machine?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Cave: Let me see it (placard handed to his Lordship). Is this like the above, and with the exception of what?—The amount of money; £2 18s. 6d. instead of £5.

By Dr. Commins: Did you afterwards examine the machines on which these placards were, as to whether they were Singer's machines.
and Sewing Machine Gazette.

13

or not?—I did not make a minute examination of them. I looked at them. I didn’t look at them, that is all. Were they Singer machines?—No, not as far as I know. 

As you did not purchase the shop?—Yes, I had a lady there with me. We looked round the shop, and I bought her a stand and buy a pair of the gloves, and I stopped beside the two machines. A young lady came round and asked me what we required.

That young lady was an assistant in the shop?—Yes.

What answer did you make?—I said I thought of buying a sewing machine.

Mr. Mulholland: I don’t know about this part of the case. The indictment, of course, is for applying a false trade description.

Mr. Justice Cave: Yes. Mr. Mulholland: And that is from the words of the Act apparently, a material application of a certain description to goods. I do not know how far your Lordship thinks it is relevant to have a conversation upon the subject evidence against the defendant upon that charging.

Mr. Justice Cave: How do you make any admission of this conversation evidence? The Solicitor-General: I don’t mind about the conversation if my friend objects to it.

Mr. Justice Cave: Very well.

Dr. Comnns: Having had a conversation with this young lady, did you purchase a machine?—I did.

You produce, I believe, that machine?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Cave: One of those with a placard on it?—Yes, my Lord, one with a placard; the one I bought was $2 85 6d.

Mr. Mulholland: As I read the indictment, my Lord, the only subject of the indictment is a machine having the words “Improved Singer Sewing Machine” upon it. It runs through all the eleven counts of the indictment. The trade description. I apprehend, therefore, the indictment is confined to that one with the words “$2 85 6d.” upon it; and we may omit the other?

Dr. Comnns: I think the word “machines” in the indictment has not read the indictment. The third count complains of the exposing for sale, in a certain shop, certain goods, to wit two sewing machines, to each of which the said words was applied.

Mr. Mulholland: It gives the words “Singer Sewing Machine.”

That confines it again to one description.

Mr. Justice Cave: I don’t understand there to be any allegation that there was any other representation made than that it was an “Improved Singer Sewing Machine.”

The Solicitor-General: That is so, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Cave: That is common to both placards, is it?

The Solicitor-General: Certainly.

Dr. Comnns: But the machines my Lord. You purchased a machine?—Yes. And did you receive this at the price of the machine?—Yes.

This is the bill you received for it (produced)?—Yes, that is it.

With the name of Frisby, Dyke, & Co., upon it?—Yes.

Was that made out by the young lady who sold the machine to you?—Yes.

Describing the machine as an “Improved Singer Machine” —Yes, and as such I suppose?

Mr. Iron: I don’t see the term in an offensive sense, may I take it you went, as a private detective, to buy a machine?—You may.

In fact, I think you said you went to discover a fraud?—Precisely.

That is what you went to do?—That is what I went for.

And did you look at the machine?—I looked at it.

Before you purchased it?—Before I purchased it.

did you take it in your hands?—No, sir.

Why was that?—You didn’t want to buy a machine so much to discover a fraud?—No, I did not want to buy a machine.

Will you look at the arm of the machine, and there you will find—“Frisby & Rossmann, Berlin”? I didn’t see that.

Why didn’t you see it?—I didn’t see it because it was a Singer machine, I was told the word “Singer” would be there. (Witness goes to the position he referred to on the machine before the Court.)

If it was there it would be harder to see than here. (Conceal here paragraph.)

(cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Mr. Iron: I don’t see the term in an offensive sense, may I take it you went, as a private detective, to buy a machine?—You may.

In fact, I think you said you went to discover a fraud?—Precisely.

That is what you went to do?—That is what I went for.

And did you look at the machine?—I looked at it.

Before you purchased it?—Before I purchased it.

did you take it in your hands?—No, sir.

Why was that?—You didn’t want to buy a machine so much to discover a fraud?—No, I did not want to buy a machine.

Will you look at the arm of the machine, and there you will find—“Frisby & Rossmann, Berlin”? I didn’t see that.

Why didn’t you see it?—I didn’t see it because it was a Singer machine, I was told the word “Singer” would be there. (Witness goes to the position he referred to on the machine before the Court.)

If it was there it would be harder to see than here. (Conceal here paragraph.)

(cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Mr. Iron: I don’t see the term in an offensive sense, may I take it you went, as a private detective, to buy a machine?—You may.

In fact, I think you said you went to discover a fraud?—Precisely.

That is what you went to do?—That is what I went for.

And did you look at the machine?—I looked at it.

Before you purchased it?—Before I purchased it.

did you take it in your hands?—No, sir.

Why was that?—You didn’t want to buy a machine so much to discover a fraud?—No, I did not want to buy a machine.

Will you look at the arm of the machine, and there you will find—“Frisby & Rossmann, Berlin”? I didn’t see that.

Why didn’t you see it?—I didn’t see it because it was a Singer machine, I was told the word “Singer” would be there. (Witness goes to the position he referred to on the machine before the Court.)

If it was there it would be harder to see than here. (Conceal here paragraph.)

(cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Mr. Iron: I don’t see the term in an offensive sense, may I take it you went, as a private detective, to buy a machine?—You may.

In fact, I think you said you went to discover a fraud?—Precisely.

That is what you went to do?—That is what I went for.

And did you look at the machine?—I looked at it.

Before you purchased it?—Before I purchased it.

did you take it in your hands?—No, sir.

Why was that?—You didn’t want to buy a machine so much to discover a fraud?—No, I did not want to buy a machine.

Will you look at the arm of the machine, and there you will find—“Frisby & Rossmann, Berlin”? I didn’t see that.

Why didn’t you see it?—I didn’t see it because it was a Singer machine, I was told the word “Singer” would be there. (Witness goes to the position he referred to on the machine before the Court.)

If it was there it would be harder to see than here. (Conceal here paragraph.)

(cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)
Improved Singer Sewing Machines"

"Sole agent for Liverpool district." Now, after your interview, and as the result of your interview, was not this added to the words? "Improved Singer Sewing Machine, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company?" I don't think it was.

Do you mean to say so?—I do.

What did you say in the Court below? You said you would not swear that they were not; you used that expression?—It appears here now.

Was not that addition made after your interview with young Mr. Alleman?—Undoubtedly, some time afterwards.

Mr. Mulholland: Very well, I will prove it was immediately.

The Solicitor-General: "Improved Singer sewing machines, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company.

(Gilbert D. Wansbrough, duly sworn: examined by the Solicitor-General.)

You are the solicitor to the Singer Manufacturing Company, I think?

I am.

Is that a company manufacturing in this country?—To a very large extent at Kilbowie, near Glasgow.

At Kilbowie, near Glasgow, there is a factory of 27 acres in extent?—It covers 27 acres of land, the building alone covering 27 acres.

And are there a very large number of places of business of the Singer Manufacturing Company all over the country?—Yes.

Have the defendants in this case, or have Frister & Rossman, any licence from the company?—No, they have not.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

I suppose you represent this company—you are Singers' agent?—No, I am a solicitor.

That is a kind of agent. You know all about the law on the subject, I suppose?—I do, or I think I do.

Will you look at that bill, and say do you object to that? (Document put to witness.)—I do.

I will read the bill, and see how far you object to it. This is a bill issued by the manufacturer, is it not?—No, it is not.

Mr. Justice Cave: By what manufacturer?

Mr. Mulholland: Messrs. Frister & Rossman.

Mr. Justice Cave: Have you another copy that I can look at?

Mr. Mulholland: I think they are also attached to the depositions, but I will hand them up as I read them. (A copy handed to his Lordship.)

The red one first:—

"Agents, Frisby, Dyke, & Co., 58 to 66, Lord Street, Liverpool. Note our special cash prices. Our improved Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, manufactured by Frister & Rossman, are fitted with the following patent attachments" (and another gives a list of the patent attachments), "all of which tend to make the machine the most desirable, most durable, and best finished machine in the world: and it gives a picture of the machine, and under it the words "Singer hand machine" in red letters. "Our improved Singer machine, with either high arm or low arm, at the same prices as the mark, F.R. On the back, "Also Singer's medium machines, and hand and treadle machines, with the Singer system, same as No. 15." Then another picture, "Singer's hand machines," and at the bottom "Our improved Singer machine," with the trade mark again. "Our improved Singer machine will sew from the finest muslin to the stoutest cloth, and are alike suitable for domestic or manufacturing purposes."

As I understand, Mr. Wansbrough, you, on behalf of the prosecution, object; the word "Singer" appearing upon that bill at all?—I do, and I don't know why they don't call them Frister & Rossman's machines, instead of Singer's machines. There is a Singer hand machine. Will you pardon me answering in this way? You have "Singer hand machine" here; how are the public to know that Frister & Rossman have not had leave from the Singer Company to manufacture them? They use their name.

But, my goodness, Mr. Wansbrough, there is no patent here; anybody can use a "Singer machine," cannot they?—I have no objection to their doing so—of course they can.

What reason have they for making a machine on the Singer system?—They don't say so, but they say "Improved Singer."

I say anybody can make the machine, is not that so?—Yes. And anybody can sell it?—Yes.

But your objection is that the word "Singer" must not be used?—Yes, because it is a catch word to sell the machine; Germans cannot sell the machine without it.

"Price list improved back-stitch sewing machine, manufactured by Frister & Rossman"—that is another bill circulated (hand-bill produced)!—Yes, something like one my clients circulated.

Is there not, in the centre of this, the other side, the word "caution"? Judgments obtained against the Singer Manufacturing Company in the Court of Appeal as well as the "House of Lords should be seen before being mailed by state advertisements about 'a void deception,' and similar worn-out decay birds. Verbatim reports of these judgments to be had on application free of charge."

That applies to the action your company brought against Loog, which ultimately went to the House of Lords?—That was about a trade mark.

I don't want a discussion on the law with but about the fact. "The trade and public are particularly warned that every improved Wheeler & Wilson or Singer machine manufactured by Frister & Rossman must have on the stand their trade mark, F.R. We caution the public against posters and other publications which the Singer Company have the assurance to publish, partly in the shape of the garbled and untruthful and malicious statements of the above-mentioned judgments, printed in such a way as to mislead ninety-nine out of one hundred readers. Relying as we do for our success on the well-known uniform good quality of our machines, with this caution we treat all General Manager, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

Go for Cars now the Bassinette Season is over.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

STIMSON'S & CO.'S

CHILDREN'S CARTS

ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT

WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
such attempts with the contempt they deserve." You don't think that represents that the machine is made by Singer's, do you?—Well, no, not exactly; but it is very difficult to understand what it means—I don't understand it at all.

Mr. Justice Cave: I should like to have that, Mr. Mulholland. (Document handed up.)

Mr. Justice Cave: I think it is difficult to know what means, unless you are educated to it.

Mr. Mulholland: Here is another one—there is a picture of the Singer Family Machine, the Singer Medium Machine, and the Singer Hand Machine. Does that show what one? (Handbill handed to witness.)—Yes.

Mr. Mulholland: This is another bill, "For cash only, at a saving of 30 to 40 per cent., Frister & Rossman's high arm, back-stitching machine, would save sewing time, with a fair value, hand machine, with elegant walnut cover and latest improvements, price £2 1s. 6d."

Mr. Justice Cave: I suppose you think that the word "Singer" is used in this machine?—No.

Mr. Justice Cave: I suppose that you think it is used in the description of the machine?—I don't think so.

Mr. Justice Cave: Do you object to the words "Improved Singer" being in?—Unquestionably, because it is calculated to defraud the public and is an injury to Singers.

Mr. Mulholland: The only thing, my Lord, is this—one of mycontentions here is that this describes the thing; that this Singer system or Singer machine means, within the 18th section of this Act—

Mr. Justice Cave: You are cross-examining this witness.

Mr. Mulholland: It was only to put it in this way, that I tender in evidence this advertisement.

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot tender anything in evidence yet.

By Mr. Mulholland: Well, is this the price list of Schofield? (Produced it.)—Yes, that is it.

Mr. Justice Cave: You didn't know he did those.

Mr. Mulholland: Are you asking me a question of this kind? You know this case in the House of Lords, and I suppose you were acquainted with the litigation when it was going on?—I was in the House of Lords, but not before; the matter was not decided there.

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot put to him a question of law.

Mr. Mulholland: No, I am not going to put that, it is a question of evidence, and it is agreed to that.

Mr. Justice Cave: The Solicitor-General: Do you mean does he agree with the law?

Mr. Mulholland: No, evidence. It is "I am the avenger of "Improved Singer" and "Singer's Machines" as he uses them;" this is from the Lord Chancellor's judgment.

Mr. Justice Cave: What has that got to do with this present case?—You cannot rely on his concurrence.

Mr. Mulholland: It was to introduce it.

Mr. Justice Cave: Don't read your judgments, ask him a question of fact.

By Mr. Mulholland: Do you agree with this statement?

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot ask him that; that is an opinion of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Mulholland: This is a question of evidence.

Mr. Justice Cave: You must not put it in that way.

Mr. Mulholland: I will put it in this way: you agree with the evidence of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Justice Cave: I won't have that way, it is perfectly irregular way of giving him what somebody else has said.

The Solicitor-General: That, my Lord, is the case.

Mr. Mulholland: One of the reasons I contend that this indictment varies from what has been proved, it is another way of taking the same point. The allegation is that there was a false trade description attached to the "Improved Singer Sewing Machine," and a false description of that attached to the "Singer's Machines"—namely, a trade description of an "Improved Singer Sewing Machine," not a genuine machine. Now, it has not been proved that allegation because the trade description attached to this machine is "Improved Singer's Sewing Machine," made by Frister & Rossman, which covers the whole of the description upon the machine as the description.

Mr. Justice Cave: That is not a point of law; it is for the jury.

Mr. Mulholland: You see, there is evidence, certainly, to support it. But I won't press it further at this stage. May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I appear here for Mr. Allman, who represents an estate and a name in this trade, speaking in the name of the law, I shall not describe as a respectable house, but as a house of the highest standing in the trade in Liverpool, among houses of the highest standing, and I am sure it would be from any person connected with that house to endeavour in any shape or form to injure the property in the name, course and business of the company, and it has not done so, so far as their knowledge of the law goes; so far as common sense goes they say they have not done so. They say that they merely represent here from the pleasure of the machines, the German house, as my friend the learned Solicitor-General has called them, I may say the executors here are an American house.

Mr. Justice Cave: The law is the same.

Mr. Mulholland: I don't know whether it is that trade is all at present in sewing machines, or whether it has been necessary to create what is called the American House. The law is the same.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is the law which you have here, and that is the law which you have here.

Mr. Justice Cave: You have it here, as the law is on it.

Mr. Mulholland: I don't know whether it is that trade is all at present in sewing machines, or whether it has been necessary to create what is called the American House. The law is the same.

Mr. Justice Cave: What is it that trade is all at present in sewing machines, or whether it has been necessary to create what is called the American House. The law is the same.

Mr. Justice Cave: You have it here, as the law is on it.

Mr. Mulholland: I don't know whether it is that trade is all at present in sewing machines, or whether it has been necessary to create what is called the American House. The law is the same.

Mr. Justice Cave: What is it that trade is all at present in sewing machines, or whether it has been necessary to create what is called the American House. The law is the same.

Mr. Justice Cave: You have it here, as the law is on it.
Mr. Mulholland: I am entitled to say that, but I do not want to appear to beg. I asked them whether they made a great variety of machines and used the word "Singer" in connection with this; but I do not want to appear to beg. Mr. Mulholland: Don't answer this till my friend has heard it. I propose to ask this: are there other firms who make and advertise Singer machines?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General: That does not appear relevant.

Mr. Justice Cave: I don't know that that is so. Mr. Solicitor: What is said is that "Singer," the description of the description of the machine, and it goes to the general description of the thing it is material.

Mr. Solicitor-General: I should have to ask the recross-examine Mr. Wansbrough to show the number of cases in which we have prosecuted and that have been convicted, for precisely the same thing these very people are doing.

Mr. Mulholland: That is going too far.

Mr. Justice Cave: What you may do is to re-cross-examine and ask witnesses if the names of persons have been used in this; but you cannot get a general statement of what people have been prosecuted for.

Mr. Mulholland: It is more important to show how many have not been prosecuted perhaps. Now here is a list—I will give you the names—Shepherd, Rothwell, & Wrou.

The Solicitor-General: I object.

Mr. Justice Cave: Why?

The Solicitor-General: I object to my friend reading a long list of names.

By Mr. Mulholland: Tell me, if that is an objection, are there other makers on the continent—25? There are other manufacturers of machines on the singer principle.

How many?—I should think their name is legion.

That is publicly used, I should think, again and again, is it not?

Mr. Justice Cave: Yes, certainly.

Give me the names—Shepherd, Rothwell & Wrou, Varley & Wansbrough, Morten & Wrou. I would give you any number of manufacturers who don't put their names upon them.

Do these people live in England or on the continent?—There are English names.

Are there any people on the continent?—Yes, any number. And do they describe their machines as singer machines?—Certainly they can only use the word singer in the singer principle.

And they are made by themselves?—They don't put their names on some of them; but, do we want to advertise Frister & Rossmann?

Something has been said about the class of machine as a matter of fact, it is called a German machine—is it a perfect machine in every way?—It is a much better and limited machine in every way.

The Solicitor-General: How can this advertisement be important?

Mr. Mulholland: We are not talking about advertisements.

The Solicitor-General: Look at the advertisement by the Solicitor-General.

Will you kindly give me the name and address of any person in England who sells Singer machines without putting his own name as manufacturer upon them?—Is that my duty, and am I called to convict other people?

Your counsel has asked with respect to different persons; now you can give me the name and address of some one who sells the singer machine without putting the name of the manufacturer on?—Bishop's Castle Company, Morse & Co., Alnwick.

Putting "Singer Machine" upon them, and not their own name as maker?—I don't say they put "Singer Machine" upon them.

Give me the names of any person who puts the words under the name of "Singer Machines" without putting his own name, the name and address of the manufacturer?—Putting the name of "Singer Machines," do you say, without putting your name upon them?

Or sells them under that name without putting the name of the manufacturer upon them?—Do you want the names of the manufacturer or the address?

Retailer?—I will mention Whiteley, of Westbourne Grove. Is he one of your customers?

You undertake to say that Whiteley sells machines as "Singer Machines"?—Improved Singer Machines.

Without mentioning the name of the manufacturer?—I don't think the name of the manufacturer is on them.

Will you undertake to swear that?—No answer.

Did you go to see Whiteley, of Bristol?—Yes.

Did you supply him with machines?—We have done, with a few.

Was he convicted?—Not for the machine which you are speaking about. We had nothing to do with that matter, but our machine had.

Mr. Mulholland: I object. We shall have to go into details. But with regard to that, it was an entirely different matter; it was having the trade mark of Singer's impressed upon the machine itself.

The Solicitor-General: My learned friend is quite mistaken about that.

Mr. Mulholland: In the Bristol case.

The Solicitor-General: There were several Bristol cases.

Mr. Mulholland: There is only one I know of.

Mr. Justice Cave: You have introduced this, Mr. Mulholland, we cannot have a partial statement.

By the Solicitor-General: Do you know Mr. Reid, of Bristol?—I don't know him.

Did you supply him with machines?—Never.

(Charles L. Young, duly sworn, examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Are you a member of a large firm of sewing machine retailers?

I am.

You have six establishments in different parts of London?—I have.

You deal in different kinds of sewing machines?—Yes.

How long have you been in the business?—About fourteen or fifteen years.

Have you taken it you have a large experience in the trade?—I have.
WRITE FOR
L. L’HOLLIER’S
LIST OF PRICES,
The most complete in the
Trade.
AT PRICES THAT FEAR
NO COMPETITION.
NEW STYLES, NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS, NEW INVENTIONS.

L’HOLLIER’S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.
Write for List and See.

L. L’HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
Now, what do you understand as a "Singer Machine" or "Improved Singer Machine"?—A particular principle or system of machine.

What about the maker—is it necessarily made by the Singer Company, or may it be made by other persons?—Not at all; it may be made by other persons. It does not follow that it must be made by the Singer Company because you call it a Singer machine.

I presume that the expression "Singer Machine" differs materially from "Singer's Machine"?—Yes; quite so.

Is there a similar class of machine known as the Wheeler & Wilson?

Yes.

And the Wilcox & Gibbs?—Yes.

And I believe one important difference in construction—

The Solicitor-General: Don't lead him. Ask questions, but don't lead him.

Mr. Mulholland: No.

With reference to the needle, what is the shape of the needle in the Singer?—A straight needle.

Is that an important principle of construction running through others or not?—Yes, all of them—all the Singer machines.

All the Singer machines have straight needles?—Yes.

What is the needle called?—As we understand, the "Singer." Others would be designated by certain names, such as oscillating machine.

If you alluded to other kinds, how would you describe them?—As oscillating or wax thread. But a Singer machine I understand to be a family or medium machine. There are two sizes. What do you describe this one (hand-machine produced) as?—A family machine.

What is the treble one?—A medium.

So according to your definition they are properly described as Singer machines?—They could not be described by any other name. Do you know the manufacturers of this machine?—I do, sir.

Something has been asked about putting the names of the different manufacturers on their own machines?—Some of them do, some of them do not. The last majority don't, a small number do.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

Can you tell me of anybody who sells Singer machines without putting the name of the manufacturer upon them—any person who sells a Singer without the name of the manufacturer upon it?—Certainly I can.

Do you use cards similar to these (Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s cards produced)?—I don't.

You are aware there are a great many different machines made by the Singer Company?—I am, sir.

Do all the machines of the Singer Company bear the word "Singer"?—I really could not answer that question; I should think they did. I have not had the pleasure of seeing that catalogue. I sell my own.

Do you manufacture?—No, sir; understand when I say I sell my own, I sell those I buy.

Do you sell Frister & Rossman's?—About one in a hundred I sell of Frister & Rossman's.

You sell these amongst others. Have you a catalogue or book of your own?—I have.

Have you got it here?—I don't think I have. I have not got a catalogue.

Or any bills or cards that you issue?—No, I have not; I don't carry them about with me.

Mr. Mulholland: If my friend does not object, I want to put this in (Singer's catalogue).

Is that a picture of Singer's machine with their name on it?—Unbeknownst.

Has that their name on it?—Yes.

By the Solicitor-General: Can you mention any English manufacturer who manufactures the machines and puts the word "Singer" upon them?—No sir, I cannot. We should not wish to do so.

(William Heald, duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Are you a retailer of sewing machines?—Yes.

How many shops have you?—Four.

In London?—Yes.

How long have you been in the business?—Eight years.

I suppose you have a large experience?—Yes.

Will you just tell me, please, what is understood by the trade and public generally by the words "Improved Singer Machine"—A machine made on the Singer principle such as this (the one produced in Court).

Has it any reference to the maker?

The Solicitor-General: How can he tell? The question for the jury is what do you lead the public to believe?

Mr. Mulholland: I am asking him what it is understood to mean.

The Solicitor-General: I object. This witness cannot say what would be understood by the public generally.

Mr. Justice Cave: How are you to know what the public generally will understand?

The Solicitor-General: That is a matter for the jury to infer from the matter submitted to them.

Mr. Justice Cave: You may have evidence of what the public understands.

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MONTREAL, CAN.

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.

Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The Solicitor-General: What he understands?
Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot call the whole public.
The Solicitor-General: No, but the witness should be asked what he understands it to be.
Mr. Justice Cave: I think he could give evidence of what the public understands; that is to say, what he understands is understood by him and the public when they ask for a Singer machine.
The Solicitor-General: He is in the trade; that makes all the difference.
Witness: If a person came to me for a Singer machine I should say, "I don't sell a machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, but I sell one made on that principle; if you want one made by the Singer Manufacturing Company we don't sell it."
Mr. Mulholland: If the name of the maker was stamped legibly on the machine it would be unnecessary to have that conversation.
At all events you recognize what is called the Singer principle of construction?—Yes.
Mr. Justice Cave: You know what it is?—Yes.
Witness: What is the peculiarity of the Singer principle of construction?—It is a machine which is more used than any other, a machine the construction of which is well known to the public.
Mr. Justice Cave: Is the needle peculiar in the Singer machine as distinguished from Wilcox & Gibbs' and Wheeler & Wilson's?—Yes, one is a chain stitch and the other works with a shuttle; the principle of working them is different, and consequently wants a different needle.
Do you agree with the last witness that there is a principle also known as the Wheeler & Wilson?—Yes.
Mr. Justice Cave: What is that principle?—It is. It is not very long, but it is not very interesting.
Mr. Mulholland: At all events, whatever the right of the matter may be, what did you gather to be the meaning of the words "Singer System," or "Improved Singer Machine," or "Singer Machine"?—Understood it in the same way as I would a Macintosh coat which is not manufactured by Macintosh, but are sold all over the country by other people; for a Brussels carpet, or a hansom cab, or any of those things.

That is the way you looked at it?—Something in that way.

Now did you do anything to take care that no representation should be made that the machines which you sold were made by any person except those who made them?—Before we sold the machines, before the stamping was taken up by me, I instructed those persons who were there before me to inform all the people under him to take care that no machine was ever sold to a person intending to purchase without letting him know that it was not made by The Singer Company but by Messrs. Frister & Rosmann, of Berlin.

Those instructions I gave before the machine was ever shown to the public, and those instructions were frequently repeated by me and to the superintendent who took charge of that side of the house. I took care, as far as I was able, to see that these instructions were carried out.

Well, now, so far as your knowledge of the way in which your business is carried on goes, you believe those instructions to be carried out?—I believe those instructions were carried out, and I have some evidence of that.

Never mind that; you believe that so, and you have taken every care?—I know that it is so.

You satisfied yourself by examination of the machines that the maker's name was upon it?—I saw that before the machine was put into our stock.

You put an advertisement in the Mercury, which we have here?—Somewhere for whom I am responsible; I could not say I put it in.

Did you know anything about the addition of the words by which the advertisement was subsequently modified?—I was informed by my son during my absence that a gentleman called upon him.

I did not ask you that; I don't want the conversation with your son. But afterwards did you observe that the advertisement was modified by the addition of the words, "Manufactured by The Singer Machine Company"?—Yes.

Was that shortly after your son said something?
Mr. Justice Cave: Yes, it was. It is clear that there are catégorie cases where there has been what passed, Mr. Mulholland, because the question we are upon is whether the defendant is innocent or guilty.

Mr. Justice Cave: Tell me what passed between you and your son.
—It had been absent through illness for six months and my son wrote

And you have the superintendence of departments in which these things are sold?—I have.

Now, have you given instructions to those under you who sell these machines with reference to the stamps in which they are to be sold?
—Instructions were given to one and all that they must be sold as Frister & Rosmann's machines.

The Solicitor-General: I submit that that is not evidence.
Mr. Justice Cave: I do not see how this is evidence. You must show the defendant gave instructions.
Mr. Mulholland: Then I will call Mr. Allman, the defendant.

(George William Allman, duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)
You are the principal partner of Frisky, Dyke, & Co.?—Yes.
Mrs. Dyke is the other partner?—Yes, but she takes no part in the management of the firm.
She resided at Liverpool and you have the sole control?—Yes.
You have an agency to deal in these articles in Liverpool?—Yes.
You have got those bills sent to you along with the machines?—Yes.
And you have got, I think, a copy of the judgment of the House of Lords in the case that has been referred to here?—Yes.
You read that?—Not the entire of it, I have read it partly.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is very long, is it?—It is not very long, but it is not very interesting.

Mr. Mulholland: At all events, whatever the right of the matter may be, what did you gather to be the meaning of the words "Singer System," or "Improved Singer Machine," or "Singer Machine"?—Understood it in the same way as I would a Macintosh coat which is not manufactured by Macintosh, but are sold all over the country by other people; for a Brussels carpet, or a hansom cab, or any of those things.

That is the way you looked at it?—Something in that way.

Now did you do anything to take care that no representation should be made that the machines which you sold were made by any person except those who made them?—Before we sold the machines, before the stamping was taken up by me, I instructed those persons who were there before me to inform all the people under him to take care that no machine was ever sold to a person intending to purchase without letting him know that it was not made by The Singer Company but by Messrs. Frister & Rosmann, of Berlin.

Those instructions I gave before the machine was ever shown to the public, and those instructions were frequently repeated by me and to the superintendent who took charge of that side of the house. I took care, as far as I was able, to see that these instructions were carried out.

Well, now, so far as your knowledge of the way in which your business is carried on goes, you believe those instructions to be carried out?—I believe those instructions were carried out, and I have some evidence of that.

Never mind that; you believe that so, and you have taken every care?—I know that it is so.

You satisfied yourself by examination of the machines that the maker's name was upon it?—I saw that before the machine was put into our stock.

You put an advertisement in the Mercury, which we have here?—Somewhere for whom I am responsible; I could not say I put it in.

Did you know anything about the addition of the words by which the advertisement was subsequently modified?—I was informed by my son during my absence that a gentleman called upon him.

I did not ask you that; I don't want the conversation with your son. But afterwards did you observe that the advertisement was modified by the addition of the words, "Manufactured by The Singer Machine Company"?—Yes.

Was that shortly after your son said something?
Mr. Justice Cave: Yes, it was. It is clear that there are catégorie cases where there has been what passed, Mr. Mulholland, because the question we are upon is whether the defendant is innocent or guilty.

Mr. Justice Cave: Tell me what passed between you and your son.
—It had been absent through illness for six months and my son wrote

BELL AMERICAN ORGANs, AS SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY AND THE RICH OF EUROPE.
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals, AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD., HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
to me to say that a representative of Messrs. Singer & Co. had called with respect to the word "Singer," and that he told him that he understood we were entitled to use the word "Singer" as it was used all over the country and it was established by some trial before the Court of Errors, and that therefore, said he, we will have to make any alteration in the advertisement you may do so, to which Messrs. Singer's representative made answer and the advertisement was altered accordingly.

That is what your son told you?—What wrote to me. I had been absent for some time, but of course I mean that the alteration was right. I am not going to interfere with the business of any other people, and our reputation had to be sustained as well.

Now, so far as this placard was concerned, I gather that as it was the manufacturer's name of Singer, I did not consider that it would mislead anyone.

Mr. Mulholland: Well, what view did you take on that? You see that placard has not got on it "manufactured by Frister & Rossman."—I disposed of the matter in the way I was told to carry back to state what I am going to say now, but my impression is that these labels or cards were not on the machine until just before Singer's representative called, and that development was one of a considerable number of months afterwards with any notice whatever of the Singer Manufacturing Company, that we were doing what was right.

The Solicitor-General: And you subsequently altered your advertisement?—And I thought we were doing right up to that time: it is what is being done by every house in the country.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

You say you thought about the Singer machine as you would of a handloom, a Boulard machine, or a Mackintosh coat?—Yes.

Is there any manufacturing firm called the Hansom Company making a Hansom cab?—No, but there is a Mackintosh Company.

I need not ask you about the word Brussels. But there is a Mackintosh Company.

Where?—In Manchester. The original manufacturers of Mackintosh coats are in existence now, and we deal with them, and we also get from the same manufacturer in Manchester.

How long have Mackintosh coats been in the market?—I don't know.

Do you ask me, you want to understand this; you say you received bills and so on from the German Company?—Yes.

And that you received a copy of the judgment of the House of Lords?—Yes. I received it, I was informed by the house by the house in some way.

And brought to your attention?—How it came I don't know.

But it was brought to your attention?—I saw it.

Did you see this?

Mr. Justice Cave: My Lord, I think—

Mr. Justice Cave: What is the matter?

Mr. Mulholland: I submit my friend has no right to read this if I have no right to read it.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is totally a different question now. He says he read the judgment of the House of Lords—part of it—and to establish his innocence he is to be asked whether he read part of it.

Mr. Mulholland: And I should be at liberty to read the whole judgment?

Mr. Justice Cave: And you want to get my opinion with that view? which I shall not give.

The Solicitor-General: First, I don't know whether you read this in the judgment of Lord Watson. "The legal consequence of these acts is that the appellant company have a right, an exclusive right to use the name Singer, and to call it a Singer machine," unless, of course, that someone else has the right to use the word or the purpose for which passing of his goods as theirs, or, even when he is innocent of that purpose, to use it in the same way, give notice of the same fact, and prove that you did so. Did you read that?—Yes, I did. I should say I read it since this action was commenced. I did not read that at all till after the action was commenced. I was asked to read it, and I should be, I think, not.

Mr. Justice Cave: That puts the thing in a nutshell. I put the question here; does this label mean that the machine at the place was made by the Singer Company, or does it mean that this is a machine as a particular kind? If it is the first, it is false; if it is the second, it is not. Assuming it is false, the defendant put it on innocently, not being aware that that was a proper construction to put upon it? There are two questions I have to ask the jury.

The Solicitor-General: I am anxious to deal fairly in the matter. I understand in April a communication was made to you by Mr. Froud.—Not to me.

But to your firm?—Yes.

And in consequence of that communication your advertisement was altered so as to advertise in the advertisement itself that these things were not made by the Singer Company, is it not?

Now we are told by the representative of the German Company that in all the bills sent to them they have appended a statement that the machine was made by Frister & Rossman?—I should only say I think so, because we have not read them.

We have not read them.

Did you use in respect of these machines, either by way of advertisement, or label, or handbill, anything which speaks of them as Singer machines without the name of the makers?—Not that I know of.

You would not desire, as I understand, to put them forward without at the same time ascribing them to whom they were made?—I don't say that. I mean to say that the principle of Singer machine was our right to use, and we should use it, but we should never allow a Singer machine to be called a Singer machine without the name of the makers. I thought it was understood that it was not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. "Understand you can say this; that the thing is done in this case?—I say it has not happened.

Mr. Mulholland: I will call all the ladies who sold them.

Mr. Justice Cave: You say that you are a wholehearted lady, that no man is bound to prove his innocence except in this particular case,

The Solicitor-General: Certainly not.

What do I say that if I am not? If you are if you is if you is what you think you is if you is what you is?—Don't ask me.

Thank you for your evidence. That is what is the witness's objection to these placards had been represented to you by the Singer Company, you would have consented to alter them by inserting the name of the manufacturer?—I don't think the objection was put to me but on principle, because I wish to exist on very good terms with all I do business with, and we are customers of Singer's Manufacturing Company for a long time.

Are you prepared to put upon any placard that you use with respect to these machines the name of Frister & Rossman as large as the name "Singer"?—I will not.

Will you undertake to do so?—Certainly: we shall undertake to do so at once.

The Solicitor-General: My Lord, that is all I shall ask him.

Prisoner: At once. If the Singer Manufacturing Company had come down to me in April, when I returned after being six months away, and said: "Mr. Allman, we don't think you are doing a fair or honourable thing in putting that machine or label out without the name of the manufacturer," I should have given instructions at once by return. This was not done by my instructions, although I believe the principle to be right. I would have done that to please another man, and do it ourselves, because I contend that the name of the Singer Manufacturing Company—and I say this straight and fair—is no advantage to the machines that we have sold.

The Solicitor-General: I am not asking you questions.

Prisoner: I thought you gave me a bit of licence.

The Solicitor-General: I don't object, but I want you to consider for a moment. (The Counsel for the prosecution consulted with the instructing solicitor.)

The Foreman Juror: Some of the jury would like to see the complaint and other papers. (Documents were handed to the jury.)

The Solicitor-General called "Miss Carter," and in response a lady came forward and gave the will of the hour.

Do you recognize that lady?—No.

Not as coming to your shop for a sewing machine?—I never saw her that I know.

By Mr. Mulholland: You don't personally attend to the business of the shop?—No, I have five or six thousand people coming to the shop. The Solicitor-General: I have heard that. (The prisoner withdrew from the witness-box to the dock.)

Mr. Justice Cave: Witness for inspection purposes to some extent I am—I prove this case, I have the ladies here who serve out these machines, and I have evidence of members of the public who purchased them, and I am prepared, subject to your Lordship's approval, to call them.

Mr. Justice Cave: What he has sworn is that he gave those instructions. I don't know in an instance, if those instructions were disregarded, that would not prove that he was not perfectly innocent in the matter, and I understand there is no other case to prove—no member of the public is called to say that he was deceived.

The Solicitor-General: That would arise on this question.

Mr. Justice Cave: It may be, of course—you may call them now.

That is all I say at present.

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Cave: It does not prove he is innocent that everybody obeyed the instructions given them.

Mr. Mulholland: Subject to that, my Lord, that will be the defendant.

The Solicitor-General: I ask your Lordship's permission to call a witness who saw these placards, and she will say what she understood by the placards in Manchester, on what occasions which he has given, but I should suggest, however, I will take your Lordship's ruling with regard to the matter.

Mr. Justice Cave: The fact that some person didn't obey his instructions does not mean that he was not perfectly innocent in the matter, but those instructions don't touch upon the question of whether the description is false.

The Solicitor-General: If that is your opinion I will submit to your Lordship's opinion.

Mr. Mulholland: Now, gentlemen of the jury, a very few words from me will be all I have to say in this case.

Now we are told by the representative of the German Company that in all the bills sent to them they have appended a statement that the machine was made by Frister & Rossman?—I should only say I think so, because we have not read them.

We have not read them.

Did you use in respect of these machines, either by way of advertisement, or label, or handbill, anything which speaks of them as Singer machines without the name of the makers?—Not that I know of.

You would not desire, as I understand, to put them forward without at the same time ascribing them to whom they were made?—I don't say that. I mean to say that the principle of Singer machine was our right to use, and we should use it, but we should never allow a Singer machine to be called a Singer machine without the name of the makers. I thought it was understood that it was not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. "Understand you can say this; that the thing is done in this case?—I say it has not happened.

Mr. Mulholland: I will call all the ladies who sold them.

Mr. Justice Cave: You say that you are a wholehearted lady, that no man is bound to prove his innocence except in this particular case,
CHARLES L. YOUNG & CO.,
21, High St., Kingsland,
LONDON, N.E.,

BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN LONDON.
BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
Send for New (4th Year's) Catalogue.

Orders Booked in Advance at Reduced Prices.

Cheap Wickers,
Cheap Woodenettes,
Cheap Steels,
Cheap Rustics,
Cheap Suspensions.

SEE THEM BEFORE PLACING ORDERS ELSEWHERE.
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., Ld.
147, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.

New Curved Cover.

More improvements than any other Machine in the Market, beautifully Japanned and Silent.

THE ‘GLORIA’

We have just made arrangements for supplying the Elsa Machine at very advantageous prices. Agents would do well to write to us.

Sole Agents for J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
Full Lists of all our Machines and Specialities on application.
Have You Tried Our IMPROVED CELESTINA?

It is a little dearer than other automatic organs, but incomparably the best.

No other approaches it for RICHNESS OF TONE, ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC, GREAT VARIETY OF ENGLISH TUNES.

HANDSOME APPEARANCE, STRENGTH and FINISH, and EASY REPAIR.

Each instrument is supplied with our endless Band Tune adaptor, by which Dances, Songs, or Hymns may be repeated without break.

ENDLESS MUSIC BANDS from 3d. each.
SPOOL MUSIC from Is. per Spool.
Price £5 15s.

WITH 10 BAND TUNES AND 1 SPOOL FREE.
$3 FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES OF TWELVE OR OVER.

Try the PEERLESS ORGANS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

OUR three lines, as below, are eminently suited to the Sewing Machine Trade. They are well made Organs, handsome in appearance, and extremely moderate in price.

GEM MODEL.
PRICE 10 GUINEAS.

EXCELSIOR MODEL.
FIVE STOPS, VOX HUMANA, FAN, &c.
PRICE 12 GUINEAS.

ECLIPSE MODEL.
Seven Stops, Bass & Treble Couplers, &c.
PRICE 14 GUINEAS.

FULL DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Manufacturers and Agents,
JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.
91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
HERMANN LOOG,
85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR

SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S SINGER MACHINES
NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MACHINE FOR
QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, & APPEARANCE.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE Supplied on Terms to defy Competition.

"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act. Free on Application.

ALSO AGENT FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF

BOOT MACHINES,
&c.

Elastic Machines,
&c.,
OF THE
NEWEST
CONSTRUCTION.

LONG ARM.
SMALL SHUTTLE.

ALSO AGENT TO HERMANN LOOG,
85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,
LONDON.

THE VICTORIA. The only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ.

A Fancy Cabinet tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest Mission Hall, Drawing Room, or Ball Room.

Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.
The great success the "VICTORIA" has met with since its appearance has induced the manufacturers to bring it out in two more sizes—one smaller, 24 reeds; one larger, 72 reeds.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST TO
85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON.
two separate and distinct questions. I put my case as high as it can possibly be put; that is to say, I claim your verdict upon both grounds. I say in the first instance that it is demonstrated, and the evidence upon this is entirely upon one side. My learned friend came into court properly instructed; he knew perfectly well what the points at issue are here. He knows perfectly well one of the points at issue is whether or not the words "Singer machine" mean, as it is understood in the trade, and by the public, manufactured by Singer, or whether it means a class of machine. My learned friend called no evidence whatever, except a solicitor, to tell you whether they mean one, or whether they mean the other. I do not know that even he was clear about that. He said: "I object to everything; I object to the word 'Singer' being used at all," and even if you say in the same breath "this is a Singer machine, but not manufactured by the Singer Company," he says: "You must not do that." That is what the defendants, I put it to you, have said. They say: "This is a Singer machine, manufactured at Berlin by Frister & Rossmann,"—that is to say,—this is a Singer machine not manufactured by the Singer Company, and he says he objects to that. Of course, if that is the view of the prosecution, I don't think it is the view that will be put forward. My learned friend, the Solicitor-General, when he comes to address you—as he will by-and-by; therefore, gentlemen, I think it is demonstrated that the evidence is all on one side. As to the first question, if the words "Singer machine" mean certainly in the words of the Act of Parliament, 'A trade description lawfully and generally applied to goods of a particular class, or manufactured by a particular method, and indicate the particular class or manufacture of such goods,' the provisions of this Act are out of the question. Now, my learned friend laid hold of one point, and it is the only point he has got to lay hold of now. He says this, that all the papers produced bear upon the face of them that the machine is manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, but that on this particular placard did not appear the words "manufactured by Frister & Rossmann," although it bore the words "Improved Singer Machine." The evidence upon what "Improved Singer Machine" means you have heard. He asks this gentleman, who represents the manufacturers of the machine, "Was that one of your placards?" and the reply is: "No, it is not one of our placards," and he asks: "How far does your guarantee go?" and the witness replies: "Against our own cards; how can we guarantee against all manner of things?" He says: "We don't extend beyond that," and he says in re-examination: "I have gone into this matter now, I have seen the placard in all its nakedness; and I am prepared to state by that, and am standing by it, and I say it is a harmless placard when taken in connection with the words "Made by Frister & Rossmann, of Berlin," and it has about it not one point of similarity to the Singer machine except the one, that of construction. If that is so, I don't think even that point will avail my learned friend in this prosecution. My learned friend's clients have not gone to the Court of Chancery, they have not chosen to say: "We are going to get damages against you, or going to restrain you, we are going to prosecute you," and subject you to the pains and penalties of this Act, which are pains and penalties of misdemeanour, and include fine and imprisonment." That is not what they put before Mr. Allman. That is the case they shall prove, if I hope before there is a conviction. Now, gentlemen, the next point is: did Mr. Allman act lawfully? "Prime fact," every man is innocent, especially in this court, a firm of the high representation of Frisky, Dyke & Co., it would certainly with a Liverpool jury take a good deal of proof before it could be established, I think, that they would not act innocently in the matter before their fellow manufacturers, or fellow merchants, or fellow men in business. Mr. Allman has been examined, and has told you his view of the matter. He said, "I accept these documents now; I see no fraud or deception. I gave very special instructions to all my people in the establishment that that explanation was to be made." My learned friend has called no evidence whatever to show—he has called nobody but his private detective to show that anybody was misled in that establishment. His private detective confesses—I am saying this now without any disrespect to that gentleman—that he went out employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company, not to buy a machine; he did not want a machine; it was of no consequence to him, he knew perfectly well what he was sent to do; and when he went into the shop he knew it was Frister and Rossmann's manufacture he was going to buy and not Singer's. The only thing he was going to do was to discover a fraud, and to make his evidence as strong as possible; he knew he was going to be called afterwards: he shook his eyes to everything in the world except what he wanted to prove in this Court; he sees the words "Improved Singer Machine," and nothing else. I suppose he is acquainted with that machine, and that he had seen it hundreds of times before he went into that shop and he knows where Frister and Rossmann's name is. The Solicitor-General: You never asked him the question.

Mr. Mathohall: He is employed by the Singer Company, and I assume that he is. He knew before he started for Frisky, Dyke's that he was going to prove a fraud. He never took the machine into his own hands, and he did not examine it in a manner like what any ordinary purchaser would do? There is not one particle of evidence in this case in support of any proposition that Mr. Allman, who represents Frisky, Dyke, & Co.'s establishment, ever acted in any way but the greatest good faith to the public, and, whether right or wrong, Frisky, Dyke, & Co. acted under the impression that they had a right to call those things Singer machines, as indicating the particular principle of construction. Upon that basis the machine was sold. If you are in favour of one or the other of these propositions, you must acquit the defendants.

The Solicitor-General: I have a few observations to make in answer to the speech my learned friend has made. I cannot help thinking he has either forgotten or accidentally passed over a good deal of the evidence in this case given by the witnesses he himself has called, which I submit to you supports and strengthens and makes home to conclusive proof the evidence which I gave for the prosecution in this case. There is one observation in this speech I must deal with. He has practically made an appeal to you to acquit Mr. Allman,
because, he says, this is a criminal charge, and a charge against a respectable Liverpool firm, and a Liverpool jury would be very reluctant indeed to convict a Liverpool tradesman. Well, gentlemen, it has not been my fortunate experience to see very much of Liverpool juries, for my professional work has been in other parts of the country, but I have entire confidence that a Liverpool jury, once put into the box, will deal with the evidence upon the facts which are proved, and will not allow their feelings, even in favour of a Liverpool tradesman, to blind them to the effect and purpose of the charge put before them. And I shall show you, by the defendant’s own acknowledgment, that he knew that what he was doing was calculated to deceive the public, and when I do that, after the evidence which I have given, I shall ask you to say there is a complete and conclusive case.

Now, my learned friend says we have not called witnesses, in the first instance, to show that this announcement that we complain of was calculated to deceive persons. Well, gentlemen, of course it has been necessary to enter upon that controversy, I dare say that for every dozen or twenty witnesses I could have called who would have said it had deceived them my learned friend might have been able to call a dozen or twenty people to state that they did not come to the same conclusion. Why is it necessary that that controversy should be carried on by witnesses at all? There is no necessity; the question is for you. You will look, I hope, at the evidence in this case. You will look at the photographs that have been put in. Will see what it was that really happened at Fristy, Dyke, Co.’s shop, and say whether or not the placard we complained of was not calculated, reasonably calculated, to lead a person to the belief that these machines were made by the Singer Company. Now let me see what it was that took place. A person going into the shop sees two machines there, and upon these machines are two placards, which bears no reference to any manufacturer at all, unless, indeed, Singers are the manufacturers of those machines. The defendant here is not covered by the practice or action of the German firms; they knew perfectly well that those goods could never get into this country at all as the law now stands, unless they had upon them some mark which showed where, in fact, they were made. To that extent our trade is protected.

The object, as I told you at the beginning of this case, of this Act, was not simply to protect the industries of this country against the foreign invading our markets, but to protect persons against illegitimate competition on the part of others in the trade of this country; and the illegitimate competition comes in when an announcement is made by which persons would be led to believe that those things are made by the Singer Company. Well, now, just let me see what was done. In April a representative of the Singer Company goes to Mr. Allman, or rather to his son, and points out to Mr. Allman’s representative that in the advertisement which is then being published Singer machines are spoken of, but that there is no mention of any other persons being the manufacturers—it is not stated by whom they are manufactured. When his attention is called to this, Mr. Allman, or the person who represents Mr. Allman, sees the danger he is running, sees the wrong he is doing, and does not venture to go on with the advertisement in its old form, but does put in the advertisement the name of the persons who make the machines—the Singer Machine Manufacturing Company, whoever that may be—but, at all events, sufficient to show that it was not the Singer Company that manufactured those machines. Why was not the same thing done in Fristy, Dyke, Co.’s shop? Why has not the same thing been done upon the placards which are attached to those machines? Mr. Allman himself knew that there was a danger that the public might be misled. Now, thinking this complaint might be made by the Singer Company, he admitted it in the evidence he gave you; he said, “I gave instructions that no machine was to be sold by one of my agents without that assistant telling the public that it was not made by the Singer Company, but by somebody else.” Why was it necessary for him to give those instructions to his assistants? Why, gentlemen, it was necessary just because the labels, he was using and the form of the announcement were, as he knew, very likely to lead people to believe that those machines were made by the Singer Company. Mr. Allman says he gave instructions that when anybody came to buy, they were to be told that they were not manufactured by the Singer Company, but by somebody else. You will remember what took place when I put into the witness box the witness who purchased this machine. I was going to ask him what was the conversation which took place between him and the young woman who sold the machine to him; it was my learned friend, Mr. Allman’s counsel in this case, who objected to that conversation, and succeeded in shutting it out, so that I was not able actually to tell you what passed when the witness was in the shop. You heard the man, who says, “I told my assistants to make a statement to anybody who bought one of those machines in order that they might not be misled into thinking it was made by the Singer Company.” His counsel shuts out the evidence of what the assistants did say when the machine was sold. You have got these facts. A man goes into the shop selling there these placards, “Improved Singer Machines,” and on those placards no mention of the fact that somebody else was the manufacturer, and then, to make the lie complete, the bill of sale says that the ‘improvement’ of the machine—“Improved Singer Machine”—is that which he is charged for. Now, my learned friend says first, there is such a thing as the Singer system and Singer principle, and we are not to complain that these people acted honestly towards their English competitors in business, and said—“We manufacture machines upon the Singer system or Singer principle, but we take good care always that you, the public, in the first instance know that these are not made by the Singer Company, but are made by ourselves.” The Singer Company would not have troubled or complained of the use of the word “system” or “principle,” but when they have not the word “system” or the word “principle,” and speak of the machine as a “Singer Machine,” they know perfectly well that that will happen which Mr. Frood proved has happened in Liverpool in the place where he is himself agent, that by this illegitimate mode of trade these German

"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringer are specially invited to examine our "Household" Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the BEST RUBBER WRINGER before the Trade at the present time.

We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,
26, Southwark Street, London, S.E.
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1889, and

GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR PARIS, 1890,

WERE AWARDED AT THE ONLY

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; it is used for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

Manufactury, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.
not made by the Singer Company; a warning that it is made, and legitimacy made, by another company upon a principle which has come to be known as the "Singer principle," if that were the question, my learned friend would have it all his own way, for I should not be inclined to dissent from it. All his argument to you depends upon his substituting for your consideration a different question altogether from that which is actually before you in this case. Now, gentlemen, I will leave the matter of your decision and determination. I am sure you will deal fairly and fairly with the question, and with the responsibility it has thrown upon you. I ask you to look at the passage you have quoted to some extent, and remember that the placard is by the defendant himself. You are forbidden to hear what took place when this man went in and purchased this machine, whether it was a legitimate transaction or not, whether it was within the words and the very meaning and object of this Merchantable Marks Act. You have been convicted on the indictment that I have mentioned, the My learned friend takes the penalties that follow upon the defendant being convicted upon this indictment. I do not think that he will frighten you. They know very well what the penalties are likely to be in such a case as this, and the fact that this German Company is indemnifying Allman against any consequences that may fall upon his business matter not to the facts, and to say we have proved the case against the defendant.

Mr. Justice Cave: Gentlemen of the jury—George Thomas Allman is charged with having sold a machine to which a false trade description was applied. What he has done is to sell the machine which you see down there (to an officer of the Court). Put it on this bench here. (Of the machines produced was placed on the bench between judge and the jury). I don't propose to trouble you with two. One is enough for the purpose.

Now, what he did was to sell a machine which is now before you, and at the time it was exposed for sale and sold it had this placard upon it, "Singer." The word "Singer" is applied. Whether had

£ 18s. 6d., the word "Singer" being in inverted commas, and it is said by the prosecution that that is a false description within the meaning of the statute. That depends entirely upon what is meant and what the public would understand by these words. The defendant had, I may tell you, for the purpose of to-day, at all events, a perfect right to say that he was selling a machine made according to what is classed as the Singer system; he had a perfect right to say that to the public. He had no right to say, he was selling a machine made by the Singer Company. The one was perfectly justified in using the other was not. He could not have had the other have been false. And the question is, what would be understood from this placard by the public who went there and bought a machine. If the words would be interpreted from that that the machine upon which it was placed was made according to the Singer system, but not that it was made by the Singer Company, then it would not be a false description. If, on the other hand, they would understand that it was not made according to the Singer system simply, but that it was made by the Singer Company themselves, then it would be a false description. It is quite clear in what sense he understands the phrase "Singer machine." If, on the other hand, he says, "I want a Singer machine," and they find what they take to be a machine made according to the Singer system, he does not care whether it is made by the Singer Company or anybody else, this man should know best what the public would understand. If it were a Singer machine the evidence of that kind was given on the part of the prosecution. Evidence was given for the defendant's case that it was in the trade in at that time, and this case-and the person who deals in these things are called—the trade, at all events, a Singer machine is understood as a machine made according to a certain principle, with the shuttle and the needle of a particular description, and that it is not understood to mean a machine made by the Singer Company. I do not know that the very much more to be said about that is now to form your own conclusion as to what this does mean.
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR
CRADLE CARRIAGE.
Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.
This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.
Our Catalogue is now in the press, and will be ready early in February. It will be the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade, either in Europe or America, and will contain many new designs and first-class ideas. Applications will be served in rotation.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
that at the present day there is an objection entertained to that. Further, he says—"Upon the machines which I sold there is the name of the maker in two places—there is the name on the back there, in large letters, and there is the name in front upon a little brass plate, and by putting those upon my machines I conclusively show that I had no intention to deceive any purchaser and lend them to suppose the machine was made by the Singer Company." He said—"Is it reasonable to suppose that I could have meant that, when the moment he got his machine home he would see in two places upon the machine that it was made by some other maker. To tell a man to put a label on which another person would understand to mean that this thing was made by the Singer Company at the same time as you put on two labels by which when you get home he would see at once it was not a machine made by the Singer Company, would be at once convincing my clients and my customers and, therefore, the fact that I sell the machine with the name of the maker on," he says that is proof of his ignorance. There is one thing further upon this topic. Mr. Allman says—"I have always been ready to do anything I have been asked to do with a view to avoiding any misconception." He said—"I did not myself authorise the label in this form, although I admit my responsibility for it, and if I had been asked to make an alteration upon that label and to state that the machines were made not by the Singer Company but by Price & Romans, I should have had no hesitation at all in doing so." Now, that of course you must judge of, along with all the other circumstances of the case; and no doubt what took place with regard to the advertisement does tend to some ground of belief that Mr. Allman may be telling you what is true when he says he would be prepared to make that alteration if any alteration is asked for. It does not appear that any complaint of any kind was made to him, or that he was ever asked to alter that. He has, as I have said, a right to represent his goods—his machines—as being made according to the Singer system. He has no right to represent them as being made by the Singer Company. If he has never represented them as being made by the Singer Company—if there has never been any false description, he is entitled to be acquitted. If this placard does represent them being made by the Singer Company, yet if, nevertheless, Mr. Allman did not intend it to have that interpretation and did not suppose it would have that interpretation and acted innocently in the matter, he is still entitled to be acquitted. But if you find, he did not act innocently but did desire to lead the public to believe that the machine was made by the Singer Company for the purpose of getting an advantage in selling machines he has done that which the law forbids, and you ought to find him guilty. The question is now one entirely for you.

The Clerk of Assize: Gentlemen, consider your verdict.

The jury considered for a few moments.

The Clerk of Assize: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman: Yes.

The Clerk of Assize: Do you find George William Allman guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman: Not guilty.
BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation
for High-class Finish,
Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

With all
latest improve-
ments, Bent Shafts,
Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated
Catalogue, containing all our
new styles and designs for the
coming Season, now Ready sent on
receipt of Business Card or Memo.
THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to your last issue of the Gazette in reference to the trial at the Liverpool Assizes (The Singer Manufacturing Company against Frissy, Dyke, & Co.) is so manifestly wrong in the accuracy of the facts supposed, and in my view so misleading in its deductions that the only conclusion to my mind, capable of being arrived at, is, that Mr. Wansbrough's memory is singularly defective.

To place the matter before you readily, in an easily understood form, the extracts from Mr. Wansbrough's letter, with my replies, are here given side by side.

Mr. WANSBROUGH'S LETTER.

Mr. Justice Cars, the presiding Judge, in his summing up, laid particular stress upon Mr. Allman's evidence, and called the jury's particular attention to the fact that Mr. Allman had proved that for six months after the receipt of the machines held by (Mr. Allman) had been almost entirely devoted to the manufacture of the Singer, and that he always directed his sales towards the customers who purchased machines that the machines sold by Mr. Allman were not manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company, and also to the fact, that to the best of Mr. Allman's knowledge every employee of his perfectly understood his duty in this respect. This evidence of Mr. Allman was, of course, accepted by the court, and supported by many of his pleas, that he was innocent of the offence with which he had been charged. I am bound to confess, as far as I am concerned, that it is quite possible that Mr. Allman did not prove that Mr. Allman had even been aware of the meaning of the words "Singer Machine," without Mr. Allman, had evidence been given as to what Mr. Allman had been told by his employers as to the nature of the works, and had been complained of in this prosecution, had Mr. Allman not been accused of not paying the expenses of the defence.

"I am warranted in assuming that the accessories, Friss, Frissy, etc., were the products of The Singer Manufacturing Co., and that the same was as well as Mr. Wansbrough has said in his report.

One of Mr. Allman's witnesses made the admission here alleged, or did the agent of Messrs. Friss, Frissy & Co. claim any action in respect of which the prosecution was brought.

The show cards were temporarily withdrawn during the trial, but new ones have been printed, and are in use with the words "The Improved Singer Machine," manufactured by Frishe & Rossmann. I have heard that the same was as well as Mr. Wansbrough has said in his report.

"Any one can use the word 'Singer,' and it is utterly false to suppose that it cannot be used by any one. But in every case the point was made by the Singer Manufacturing Co. that their machines were made through these great and unquestionable merits.

Comment upon the above extracts from Mr. Wansbrough's letter, and the replies would seem an unnecessary waste of words. It is perfectly plain that his object was to induce the general reader to believe that the verdict was not upon the merits of the case but upon Mr. Allman's innocence of the acts done by his assistants, the facts are quite the reverse: the Judge distinctly says in his summing-up that we are entitled to the use of the word "Singer," and the jury by their verdict clearly showed that they did not think that they were guilty.

When Mr. Allman was asked by the prosecuting counsel whether he would consent to placing under the name "Improved Singer," the words mentioned were adopted, he said at once that he had not the slightest objection to do so, but this offer was not accepted.

The company in their advertisements defy competition. Well, we have heard in our classical school days of Ajax driving the lightning, but we know that the gentleman, despite his defiance, came to grief.

Let the Singer Company remember the few of commercial life and the law of Nature that points to the limits of the fiction.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. ALLMAN.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S, FRISBY, DYKE, & COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—With reference to Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough's letter in your January issue, on the above case, I beg to ask you to insert the following corrections.

First of all, the case was decided in favour of Messrs. Friss, Frissy, Dyke, & Co., that is, the case, on the ground that "he did not think there was any evidence of fraud.

As far as Messrs. Friss, Frissy & Rossmann were concerned, they, from the very first, undertook to defend the action jointly with Messrs. Friss, Frissy, Dyke, & Co., and they see no harm in the labels used by Messrs. Friss, Frissy, Dyke, & Co., and are quite prepared to uphold them; and I myself have given evidence in the case which was examined by the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough states, in the conclusion to his letter, that he is prepared to advise his clients how to proceed with prosecutions, &c.; but, that is a matter between solicitor and client, and has no reference to their mutual future.

At the same time, as far as the sale of Friss & Rossmann's machine is concerned, my principals will now know how to protect their clients in the future, as the decision has finally settled, in all cases where the Singer Manufacturing Company—no doubt also advised by Mr. Gilbert J. Wansbrough—have tried to interfere with the sale of their machines.

I have refrained from criticism, because I consider that Mr. Allman, who stood the brunt of the action, is, in the first place, entitled to speak, and I have no doubt that he will make effective use of his right; but, this I feel bound to state, that there was no reference whatever, in the judge's summing up, to Mr. Allman's absence from England in consequence of illness, and that, in addition, Mr. Allman specially claimed to be held responsible for the cards complained of.

Yours truly,

A. C. LOEWE.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—In Mr. Wansbrough's letter in this month's Gazette, Mr. Wansbrough states the following: "Singer," Frissy, Dyke, & Co. "admitted that they did not justify such cards being affixed to inferior manufacturing by the Singer Manufacturing Company." This is positively a mis-statement which I am glad to know you will have the opportunity of purging for themselves next month, when I see you are going to insert a retraction of this fact.

There was only one question asked by the Solicitor-General on this point.

Solicitor-General: Do you use a card like the one produced, bearing the words "An Improved Singer" (not simply "Singer," as Mr. Wansbrough puts it?)

Answer: No.

Therefore, Mr. Wansbrough has no right to affirm that I said, "I did not justify the use of such cards." Further, Mr. Perini, in answer to the Solicitor-General, said—[see report]—he was quite prepared to uphold the use of the cards. Justice Cates most emphatically and distinctly laid it down that anybody could make a Singer machine, that anybody could call their machine an "Improved Singer," and that it was the duty of the Singer Manufacturing Company to prove that they were not to sell the machine so as to lead people to believe that the machine was manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. I do not think any of your readers will be afraid of Mr. Wansbrough's threat. All they have to do is to follow the Judge's instructions, and if the cards are all right, no copies are being printed, and that everybody in the trade is to have one. We trust you will find room for this, as well as Mr. Wansbrough's letter.

Yours truly,

C. L. YOUNG.

21, High Street, Kingland.
January 2nd, 1891.
Mr. T. D. Tudor, in reply to the General.

Sir,—Having read with very great interest the letter in your paper for this month by H. T. Tudor, on General Booth’s charges in "The Beware," I wish to point out to other hire dealers, or hire agents, or hire dealers with dishonesty and injustice. Now, I will undertake, for every case of dishonesty and injustice that can be brought against hire dealers, I will get the hirers and the hire agents on the part of hirers against hire dealers. It is, in my opinion, mean and cowardly on the part of the General to make charges like these against people who would be the last to accuse others. If General Booth was to commence business as a hire dealer, he would not get much; for it is a well-known fact that General Booth has no idea about many of these hiring people, for some of them, they are such quacks and such great hypocrites that they would very easily deceive the General, and get his goods and when they had got them, they would simply laugh at his credulity, and say how easy it was to fool the General. We have only been in this hire trade for a little over two years, yet we have no such complaints of every one of them, or of the goods, promised that they would pay so much per week, or so much per month, and yet how many of them have kept their promise? why, they haven’t kept their promise, and yet never do we lose if people will pay; but, if people can pay and will not, then, in my opinion, hire dealers are justified in fetching them back again. This is a rather long story, but I think a few words will explain the rogues and rascals that would have swindled him out of his goods. I can assure the General that there are hire dealers who are as honest, as myself, and as conscientious in all they say and do as he is himself.

Yours very respectfully,

T. W. D. BURGENTON.

(To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.)

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—I cannot help noticing the able criticisms (in your Gazette) by Mr. T. D. Tudor upon General Booth’s remarks on the hire purchase system in his books, “Darkest England,” pages 217 and 223, remarks which, in my opinion, fall little short of libel, not upon ourselves alone, but upon others all hire dealers in this country. This is sufficient to say how thoroughly we endorse Mr. T. D. Tudor’s views of the present state of hire purchase. Though a great injury has already been done to manufacturers and dealers in goods of all kinds, the General has had a reminder, in order to arrest him in not making such misleading statements in future.

Yours truly,

A. ScaH.

Warwick and Leamington.

WARNING TO PRAM BUYERS

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—On looking over your Journal for December and January last, I noticed the remarks of one who had been swindled by a Birmingham dealer, and am therefore sympathetic with him, because I unfortu-
nately happened to have had to deal myself with one of your readers and the trade I will relate my case.

At the beginning of the season, I was at my place with a sample of a new carriage, which was creating quite a sensation, so he said; however, I gave him an order for two samples, which came truly to have being; but, as my cash is limited, and the other by instalments, after the latter customer had said the carriage a few weeks, they called my attention to the body, the polish having come off, which quite alienated me, and I at once recommended the dealer to write to the firm stating the complaint, which I did, getting a reply saying they were quite surprised on reading my letter complaining of their carriage being faulty, however, if I would return it to them they would put it right free of cost. At their request I sent on carriage by rail, writing them by some night’s post informing them of the fact, stating at the same time that I had not the slightest idea of faulty carriage being supplied by the firm, which would remit per return post cash in settlement of account. About three weeks later I had no carriage, instead, of which I got a County Court summons to pay in eight days, in execution upon my establishments, of which I have three, the amount being the penalty sum of £4 18s. Without any notice, though above celebrated Birmingham firm still had part of the goods in their possession they were suing me for. As I have now been in business near on eighteen years, I have done, and am doing, business with some of the largest and wiring machine makers in England, America, and Germany, having paid thousands of pounds in my travels, and when, if I may call it so, the Birmingham firm to issue a writ which I intend to get framed as a curiosity.

In the meantime, when I got the writ I dispatched it, my wish being to have the case reported for the purification of the trade against unscrupulous makers. The Birmingham County Court wrote me back, for I was deposed by the firm, and asked for action at all costs; in the meantime the above Birmingham firm returned the faulty carriage all right which only left the court in dispute. I wrote the firm again asking them if they were prepared to consider the case. When I, in the meantime, I got a letter from their solicitor saying I must pay. Considering the distance from my home to Birmingham which is close upon one hundred miles, and before going and waiting the reply, Shall only do business with respectable and solid houses as I have done years before, and my motto is Birmingham will not pay. ANOTHER SWINDLER.

January 26th, 191-

We sympathise with our correspondent, but do not quite approve of his logic. There are a number of highly respectable patentee makers in Birmingham, and it is not fair to make all suffer for the sake of a single firm's unscrupulous conduct. We apprise our little friend of this question, having been asked by firms all over the country to give the name of the maker who seems bent on stirring up enmity against "Birmingham. Surely such a firm is in the hands of scoundrels. If General Booth was to commence business as a hire dealer, he would not get much; for it is a well-known fact that General Booth has no idea about many of these hiring people, for some of them, they are such quacks and such great hypocrites that they would very easily deceive the General, and get his goods and when they had got them, they would simply laugh at his credulity, and say how easy it was to fool the General. We have only been in this hire trade for a little over two years, yet we have no such complaints of every one of them, or of the goods, promised that they would pay so much per week, or so much per month, and yet how many of them have kept their promise? why, they haven’t kept their promise, and yet never do we lose if people will pay; but, if people can pay and will not, then, in my opinion, hire dealers are justified in fetching them back again. This is a rather long story, but I think a few words will explain the rogues and rascals that would have swindled him out of his goods. I can assure the General that there are hire dealers who are as honest, as myself, and as conscientious in all they say and do as he is himself.

Yours very respectfully,

T. W. D. BURGENTON.

(To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.)

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—I cannot help noticing the able criticisms (in your Gazette) by Mr. T. D. Tudor upon General Booth’s remarks on the hire purchase system in his books, “Darkest England,” pages 217 and 223, remarks which, in my opinion, fall little short of libel, not upon ourselves alone, but upon other hire dealers in this country. This is sufficient to say how thoroughly we endorse Mr. T. D. Tudor’s views of the present state of hire purchase. Though a great injury has already been done to manufacturers and dealers in goods of all kinds, the General has had a reminder, in order to arrest him in not making such misleading statements in future.

Yours truly,

A. ScaH.

Warwick and Leamington.

The Howe Yorkshire Branches.

Upon our last issue we stated that Mr. W. S. Moiser had bought several of the Howe Machine Company’s depots. Since then we have had the pleasure of a visit from that gentleman, and have heard that his arrangements are of a much more extensive nature than we at first supposed. He has taken up a large and spacious location in the following places—Sheffield, Leeds, Rotherham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Leiston, and Nottingham. He intends to open a branch in Yorkshire in the future from his depots at Sheffield, Leeds, and Rotherham, and will deal in all kinds of domestic machines, including sewing, knitting, and other machines. Cycles will form an important department of his trade, and that he hopes to do good business is proved by the fact that last week he placed orders to the value of nearly £500. He wishes us to announce that he is open to receive business proposals from any firm having specialties in his line, and among other well-known articles he will handle the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

Mr. Moiser has our best wishes for his future welfare, and it is not open to doubt that he has a thorough knowledge of his trade. He is an agriculturist and a very liberal employer, and the management of the Howe branch by Mr. Barker, at Leeds, who was with the Howe Company for fifteen years. He has also a tried outdoor staff, in which he can place reliance.

Mr. Moiser visited the factory a few days ago, and obtained information that a new Howe Company had been formed was received in London, and it is a matter of regret that we were not informed of it before the formation. He hopes to sell the new Howe sewing machines and cycles in the future. In the past he was singularly successful with these goods, and owing to the impossibility of getting them in many parts of the country being entrusted into his hands, he knows well the value of trade done in the past and the prospects for the future.

PRAM RUGS, PRAM RUGS

I am prepared this season to supply Perambulator Rugs at unheard-of Prices for Cash.

Goat Skin Rugs for Prams

In Black, White, Dark and Light Grey, at 21s. per doz.

SEND 21s. FOR ASSORTED DOZ.

BETTER RUGS, Very Large, 30s. per doz.

THOS. POTTER,

28, Late 47, DUNLACE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON, N.E.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 15s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL, WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.
Jottings.

In our last issue we stated that the Singer Manufacturing Company were giving away, at their Liverpool office, sewing machines as Christmas boxes. This was an error, a local paper made the protestation.

Mr. R. P. Wat, of Newton Stewart, agent for the White Sewing Machine Company and the Triumph Cycles, has opened a depot in North Strand Street, Stranraer.

Mr. W. J. Whitworth, sewage machine dealer, of 50, Moor Gate Street, Bury, has opened another establishment in Bury, in the Market Hall, where he keeps a splendid stock of domestic machinery, children's carriages, &c.

Mr. Thomas Potter, wholesale agent for the Konig machine, has removed from 47 to 26, Dunlace Road, Clapton, London, N.E., and is now supplying rugs for children's carriages.

Some time ago the large premises occupied by the Singer Manufacturing Company, in Chiswell Street, London, were found inadequate for the requirements of this firm for their London trade, and the increase of business necessitated the taking of two large warehouses in Wood Street. As a mark of appreciation of the gigantic business done by this firm, the authorities have changed the name of the street from Wood Street to Singer Street. Mr. Howe, the Managing Director of this firm, was present at the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone.

The firm of Mr. S. McWilliam, manufacturers of cycles, sewing machines, &c. They will have several new designs which, constructed under the factory management of Mr. Hill, will sure to be worthy of inspection.

Mr. W. McWilliam, the secretary of the Sewing Machine Exhibition, writes us that "entries are coming along splendidly." For particulars see our advertisement columns.

In a recent issue we gave particulars of an improvement in perambulator hood stretchers. Messrs. J. Harris & Co., Limited, the well-known manufacturers of Packham, write us that they have a patent for a similar invention and have sent us a copy of the specification.

Owing to an accident with the engraving, we are unable to give the promised portrait of Mr. J. Powell until our next issue.

Mr. W. H. Dunkley, the well-known Birmingham perambulator manufacturer, has obtained a perpetual injunction against Mr. Wilson, perambulator manufacturer, Leeds, from selling mail carts with reversible seat back in such a way as to be an infringement of Dunkley's patent. All drawings and catalogues have been given up to the plaintiff.

Failures and Arrangements.

GEORGE NOBLE, Temple Hurst, near Selby, late 55, Picture Road and Church Street, Goole, sewage machine dealer. A first and final dividend in the above, of 1s. 12d. is now being paid at the Official Receiver's, Wakefield.

CHARLES KNOWLES, sewage machine dealer, Southgate, Wakefield. An application was made at the Wakefield County Court, on the 13th ult. for the discharge of the above debtor. From the report of the Official Receiver, it appeared that the debtor's assets had realised £261 11s., whereas he had agreed to pay to produce £530 6s. 11d., and the debtor was insolvent twelve months before his petition. If he had gone into his affairs at the time, he might have discovered his unsuitability for the position. Mr. H. Horace, on behalf of the debtor, urged that his client had not knowingly carried on business after becoming aware of his unsuitability for the position. Finally, his Honour granted an immediate discharge.

A Bill of Sale, for the sum of £15, was filed on Jan. 12th, against James Kitchen, perambulator manufacturer, 125, Vernon Road, Old Basford, Nottingham, in favour of Edward Brobson.

Action for Slander against a Perambulator Manufacturer.

QuITE a number of dealers in domestic machinery are town councillors or vestrymen, it will therefore interest them to know that although their bountiful duty to prevent any misuse of public money, their remarks are not privileged in their Council Chamber or Vestry Hall. In our February, 1890, number, we reported an action for slander by the Worthing Local Board Surveyor, against Mr. T. Elliott, sewing machine dealer, of Worthing, resulting in the award of £250 as damages. We regret to have to report another case of a similar character.

Mr. W. J. Harris, of the well-known perambulator and sewing machine firm, W. J. Harris & Company, Limited, was sued by Mr. W. Ikefield, of 84, H. Street, Worthing, two weeks Wednesday last, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a jury, for slander. Plaintiff, the defendant's surveyor, claimed £200 damages. The plaintiff stated that he had been the surveyor of the vestry for twenty-one years. A certain clique in the vestry, including Mr. Harris, belonging to the Liberal and Radical Association, had attacked several offices of the vestry and also himself. Before March last year the vestry decided to carry out their own smith's work, and they appointed a special committee to see that the work was performed. In order that the work might be carried out it was necessary to alter a shed in the vestry store, and Plaintiff "skillfully" advised the committee to invite tenders, but the committee said they would give the work to Messrs. Green & Son. He did not attend all the meetings of the committee at the time as he was suffering from a cold, and it was not necessary for him to do so. The amount of Messrs. Green's account was £18 19s. 2d., and when the matter came before the vestry the defendant said it was an enormous charge. Witness said he thought it was a fair one. Several witnesses having been called as to the words used, and generally in support of the plaintiff's case.

The defendant was called, and said that he never had any feeling of animosity against the plaintiff. There was no truth in the suggestion that there was a clique in the vestry opposed to the surveyor. There had been charges made against the surveyor in regard to a burial-ground, &c., which were discussed from time to time while he was on the vestry. The sharpening of tools was the subject of discussion during the whole time that he was a member. He was a blacksmith by trade, and took great interest in the question. In 1889 £205 was paid for sharpening tools. He supposed in that year that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter, and it was appointed, he being a member. He suggested that a smithy should be fitted up, and the vestry do its own work. That was agreed to. On the second meeting was discussed, and on the 10th of that month, at the special meeting, he said that it was dishonest on the part of the surveyor to certify for work done, which had been done to the satisfaction of the vestry; and under those circumstances he should support a resolution calling upon him to resign, considering the immense amount of money which had been paid away through the careless neglect of their surveyor. That was the speech he heard. He did not say it was a shameful transaction and a disgraceful piece of jobbery. He said the surveyor should be called on to resign. The money was ultimately paid. When he made this speech he believed the charge to be excessive, and the surveyor never answered it. He measure the work, and measured up the work.

In cross-examination the expression about the surveyor's report being put to the plaintiff in cross-examination was copied from the rough minute book, kept by the clerk, and not made in the minutes of the meeting; and under those circumstances he should support a resolution calling upon him to resign. The West Southwark Radical Association. He was a perambulator manufacturer, and in May, 1888, turned his business into a company. He had made the speech.

A number of witnesses were examined in support of the defendant's case, some of whom said the amount charged for the alteration of the shed was £250. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £150 damages. Judgment accordingly, stay of execution refused.
Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)
Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Trade Festivities.

SINGER BIRKENHEAD DISTRICT.—The employees of the Birkenhead and Seacombe branch offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting on the 6th of January at Messrs. Abbott’s dining rooms in Chester Street, Birkenhead. Dinner was served in good style at 8 p.m. by the above staff, with their wives and friends, numbering 46, did ample justice to the roast beef, goose, turkey, plum pudding, &c. The manager, Mr. S. Gadd, presided, and, in a few well-chosen remarks, spoke of the unparalleled success which had attended their efforts during the past year, and attributed it to the improvement in trade and the unity of action of the part of his staff. They had pulled well together, and he reminded them that their interests were bound up with those of the company, for while pushing the company’s business they increased their own income. They had been encouraged this last six months to increase their business by the promise of commissions, and most of them had earned one, and when the time arrives for distribution by the district office he hopes to find that Birkenhead has won the highest. After the address the meeting was entertained by the rendering of songs, dancing, and games. Votes of thanks to the hon. secretary, Mr. G. Baird, and the host, Mr. Abbott, brought a very enjoyable meeting to a close.

SINGER HETTON BRANCH.—The employees of the Hetton branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company, including Mr. Hesley, manager, and his much respected wife, assembled at the Hetton Colliery Hotel, Hetton-le-Hole, on the 20th January to partake of a splendid supper, kindly given by W. E. Fisher, Esq., general manager of the above company for the North of England. There was an excellent spread, every credit being due to the purveyors for the skill and taste exhibited in the arrangement of the various courses. Mr. Fisher presided over the gathering, and was assisted by Mr. Hesley as vice-chairman. At the conclusion of the meal Mr. Fisher addressed the agents on the decided and satisfactory progress of Hetton office during the past year, and hoped for still greater results during the incoming year. He explained the appropriate terms upon the business in general, but dealt principally with the marvellous improvement of Hetton office under the management of Mr. Hesley, and, moreover, trusted that every agent would see the necessity of increased energy and judgment in the direction of further extending and more permanently establishing the great and universal business of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hesley supported Mr. Fisher in a few choice references to the prospects of the present year, and felt sure that if the agents entered into the business with the spirit and zeal indicated by their chief they would soon occupy a firm and lasting position as a branch, perfected and solidified by the enthusiasm and assiduity of his agents. Messrs. Hewett and Miller, superintendents, were also addressed, and briefly endorsed the remarks of the various speakers. A pleasant duty fell to Mr. Burns, to thank the ladies present for their attendance and their contribution to the success of the evening, which had been largely to the course of his remarks referred to the spirited interest which the ladies took in the furtherance of the business, and the efficiency with which they discharged their respective duties. A varied programme of songs and recitations was then introduced by the chairman, each member of the company contributing his portion to the entertainment, giving the proceedings an agreeable, sociable, and harmonious sentiment. Votes of thanks were accorded to the president and vice-president, and carried with acclamation, the audience singing "For he’s a jolly good fellow." The evening was concluded by the entire company singing heartily, "For and Long Syne." Mr. Fisher on leaving was much cheered.

HETTON.

MR. J. E. ROEBUCK’S EMPLOYEES.—On Wednesday evening, 24th December, No. 8, Bridge End, Belfast, was the scene of a most happy conviviality, when Mr. J. E. Roebuck, the worthy and respected proprietor of the Domestic Mchinery Depot, gave an entertainment to his travellers and collectors. Since he commenced business here—some three years ago, or thereabout—he is engaged chiefly to his personal popularity and method of pleasing his customers, coupled with the quality of the articles sold by him, manufactured as they are by first-class English firms, has wonderfully increased, everything tending to foreshadow future success. At 9 o’clock dinner was served up in that recherché style, and with that culinai skill for which English ladies are everywhere proverbial, under the superintendence of Mrs. Roebuck, and after ample justice had been done to the good things before us, the cloth was removed and other enjoyments followed. Just then the door bell rang, when our host attended to a customer, to whom he made a cash sale, followed immediately by a similar one, and, on his return, the evening’s programme was taken up. This comprised thirty-six pieces, consisting of songs, recitations, solos, duets, &c., all of which were gone through admirably, Mr. Roebuck himself, being our pianist, while Mrs. Roebuck and Miss Burns alternately rendered the accompaniments in a most pleasing manner, eliciting frequent encores. Not a few of the songs contained much sentimentality, while many others drew forth rays of laughter. The tables having been replenished, and all tastes abundantly satisfied in beverages, the programme was added to, considerably: many tastes were proposed and responded to, none having been received with more cordiality than the health and prosperity of our host and hostess, and it was not until the small hours of the joyful morning of Christmas that a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close, when our party separated after hearty exchanges all round of the compliments of the season. "CANYASSEV."
SMALL OUTLAY—LARGE PROFITS

DUNKLEY'S PATENT

Fast Cushion Tyre

PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.

RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK,
was held, at which several speeches were delivered. Mr. Cotton occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Cunliffe and the superintendents from the depots mentioned above. Introducing Mr. Cunliffe to the meeting, Mr. Cotton expressed the pleasure which all present felt at being honoured with a visit from their general manager. It was pleasing to know that the large development which had taken place in the business of the Hanley district, they had been so much assisted by Mr. Cunliffe's counsel and guidance. They all knew that the company was making rapid progress under Mr. Cunliffe's control, and he asked those present to join with him in drinking to the success of Mr. Cunliffe and Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited. The toast was heartily honoured, Mr. Cunliffe delivered a most practical speech, which abounded with reasonable advice to the employer present. He also touched upon some of the difficulties which the trade had to encounter, but showed the way to successful effort. He was pleased to find himself in the presence of such a company, and wished prosperity to them all. In referring to the company Mr. Cunliffe intimated that the years which had been one of the most successful that ever had. After Mr. Cunliffe had been thanked for his visit, the evening was spent in a few sociable games, and the gathering broke up at about ten o'clock.

**Singer Newcastle District.**—A meeting of the principal agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district was held at the offices, 7, Royal Buildings, on Friday, the 23rd ult., over twenty being present. In the evening the agents met at the Crown Hotel, where an excellent dinner was provided, to which full justice was done. Mr. W. R. Fisher presided, and, although it had been unanimously decided to exclude "skips" from the after-dinner proceedings, the old familiar subject of sewing machines soon came to the fore, and after the usual toasts (including the President of the United States, as becomes an American company), had been drunk, the history of the evening's proceedings, "The Singer Manufacturing Company," was proposed by the Chairman. He referred to the growth of the company's business, and to its present magnitude, alluding particularly to the remarkable development and improvement of the organisation in recent years, and this toast was drunk in the heartiest manner. A toast to the "Sub-agents of the Newcastle district" elicited several responses from agents present, and it appeared they had made up their minds that the Newcastle district was to be at the top of the tree at the end of 1891. Several capital songs were well rendered, and a very pleasant evening was concluded in the old country fashion by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

**Singer Portsmouth District.**—The first annual dinner of the managers and agents of the Singer Company's Portsmouth District took place at Messrs. E. Gullian & Co.'s, 14th, High Street, South- sampton, on the 7th ult. After full justice had been done to a capital dinner, Mr. Sang, the district manager, who occupied the chair, proposed "The Queen," which was duly honoured. Mr. Lee, a visitor, then proposed the toast of "The Singer Manufacturing Company," and said he felt it a compliment to be invited, and more to be entrusted with what he might term the toast of the evening. It really included their worthy selves, for the success of the company meant success to each present. However, he had much pleasure in giving the toast of a company so well-known all over the world. But even with their vast amount of labour there seemed to be the best of fellowship between employers and employed. To show what all in the Singer Manufacturing Company might aspire to, he desired them to think of their general manager, and the position that he had brought them into that station, with a subordinate clerk; and again their esteemed Chairman, Mr. Sang, who was also clerk at the head office. Another side of the picture, Mr. Lee said, was presented in taking up a Devonshire paper to find a Mr. Singer—a relative if not a member of the firm—giving the poor of Totnes Workhouse a New Year's dinner and tea; and asked them to look at the good nature he gave "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Company." The toast was drunk with great heartiness, and the Chairman, in rising to respond, was greeted with great cheering. After returning thanks he showed an increase in his district, and desired all to use their every effort to make 1891 even more successful. Mr. Morris then proposed "The District Manager, Mr. Sang," who was most popular, and well beloved by everyone. He was always ready to listen to any proposition, and took a keen interest in the welfare of those under him; indeed, it was difficult, Mr. Sang being amongst them, to say what they all felt, and how well he was beloved. After this Mr. Morris had a most pleasing duty to perform. In asking on behalf of the subscribers, Mr. Sang's acceptance of what he saw before him, a handsome travelling bag, and he read a letter of goodwill signed by all employed in Southampton. Mr. Sang, who was evidently surprised at this mark of esteem, said he could scarcely find words to thank them, and also for the hearty manner in which his name had been received. But without such a staff worked under him in such good fellowship the increase of this district could not have been maintained. Mr. C. Tribe, next proposed the popular manager for Southampton, Mr. Morris, who, in reply, said it was with much pleasure he was able to present at such a gathering, and the more so considering the position he now held, and the way in which he attained the position from committees and managers. It was an honour as well as a privilege to fail the duties of superintending such a district, especially with such an able staff as he had around him—a staff which no office need be ashamed of; in fact he was quite proud of them. He heartily thanked them all for drinking his health, and having made so large an increase in their business during the past year, he hoped they would move forward in the year 1891 and make a still larger increase. Mr. Longman next proposed "The Ladies," responded to by Mr. Lee. A number of songs were sung by various companies, including Messrs. Lee, Heal, Newnham, Tribe, and Lasseret. The following is a copy of the testimonial referred to:

TO WILLIAM JOHN SANG, Esq., district manager, Portsmouth.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Southampton, beg to tender to you our highest appreciation of your good management and the gentlemanly way you have treated us during the past 18 years, and we trust that the kind treatment which we have received will be continued. We are most grateful to you for the many kindnesses which you have shown us in the past, which we hope upon the 25th ult., to the best of our ability to serve you in the future. He will always be one of the greatest of our employers, and we trust that we shall always be able to support you in your business.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. MANSELL, Manager.

C. TEILE, collector salesman.

R. E. A. BROWN, assistant salesman.

R. T. ROSS, assistant salesman.

G. W. HUMPHREYS, assistant salesman.

W. G. WIGGINS, assistant salesman.

E. D. SIMMONDS, assistant salesman.

W. F. NEWHAM, assistant salesman.

T. PEGGS, porter.

J. E. SMITH, carman.

The construction of this Cart renders it most suitable for the carriage of Bassinettes & Parambulator Bodies, INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CARRIAGE BODIES. Also Manufacturer of Tricycle Horses & Mail Carts.

T. LUCKETT

58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

MANUFACTURER

OF

ALL KINDS OF

FOLDING MAIL CARTS.

WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS,

Rush, BiM3D, Wire, Iron,

Papier Mache

Bassinettes & Parambulator Bodies, INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CARRIAGE BODIES.

All kinds of Iron Work made for

Invalid Carriages, Post Carriages,

Bassinettes & Parambulator Bodies.

PAPIER

MANUFACTURER

& PARCEL

CARTS.

SOLD BY ALL PARCEMBULATOR DEALERS.

T. LUCKETT'S PATENT DETACHABLE FOLDING MAIL CART.

The construction of this Cart renders it most suitable for shipment. When packed each card measures 42 in. x 25 in. x 8 in.
THE IMPROVED
"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,

Simple,

Reliable.

Made in
Six Styles
according
to
requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING the Best Machine in the Market.
Manufactured by LINTZ & ECKHARDT, BERLIN.

Sole Agent, C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

WRITE TO-DAY

THE

Halesowen Perambulator & Carriage Co., Ltd.

HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.

For their 1891 Price Lists.
IT WILL PAY YOU.

Latest Designs and Novelties in Bassinettes, Mail Carts, Invalid Carriages, Convertible Mail Carts and Bassinettes, &c., &c.

THE CORNET LANDAU.

THE PLANET LANDAU.
THE "Eclipse" HAND MACHINE
SWIFT SILENT

SIMPLE STRONG

The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patenpees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM
(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines

- Domestic
- and Manufacturing
- Purposes
- Also Manufacturers
- of Wringer and
- Mangling Machines.

These Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
leney of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

The ATLAS-BEDSTEAD- Co

BILSTON.
EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by
Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS
and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS'
ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK
PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are
ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
have SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and
value guaranteed.

N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP
WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WARE-
HOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E C.
For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by References or
Remittance.

WRINGERS.
The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can
confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or
square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at
what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when
fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 in.</td>
<td>14 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/3</td>
<td>14/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Rollers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cog Wheels, 5d. extra each Machine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The A.M. Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringer in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
This very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.
Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS.
USE ONLY JOHNSON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,
Acknowledged by many users to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 4d., and 2d. Tablets Boxed.
SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.
ALSO JOHNSON & CO.'S JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL- "OWL" BRAND.
Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.
Note the Address—
S. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
TYRE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, OLDHAM.

TO INVENTORS.
G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £3; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad.

Registered Telegraphic Address:—"INVENTION, London."

"HOPE"
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
PRICE 1d., or sent Carriage Paid at 8d. Dozen.

Commission Agents would find no difficulty in selling a few dozen every month.
"HOPE" is an interesting paper for Young Folk.
Prizes for Children monthly.
No entrance fee.
HOPE is published by J. N. Masters, the maker of the Veracity Watch.
Many Agents who sell "HOPE" secure orders for J. N. Masters's watches and jewellery. A liberal commission allowed.

CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
J. N. MASTERS, JEWELLER, HOPE HOUSE, RYE.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.
Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 76 per 100.
Dealer's name and address printed if required.


G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS
NOW IN THE MARKET

ARE THOSE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

THEY WILL LICK
ALL IN
CREATION.
AND PRICES ARE
AS LOW AS ANY OTHER
MAKE.

STRONG FRAMES,
BEST RUBBER,
METAL BEARINGS,
TURNED AND FITTED.
ONCE TRIED
ALWAYS USED.

"The Express."

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH—
R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.
Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

LIMITED.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF

THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE

Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by SEWELL & CO., St. Paul's Buildings, Paternoster Row, E.C., to which address all communications should be sent.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES
Sewing Machine
GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, AND ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

JONES' HAND MACHINE
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES
SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—YIELDS most Profit to the Dealers.
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.
FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, Nr. MANCHESTER.

SIMMONS & Co.'s
"OVOID" SPRINGS.
REGISTERED.
APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, or PAPIER-MACHE BASSINETTES

ADVANTAGES:
1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.
2. MAXIMUM VERTICAL ELASTICITY.
3. NO SIDE SWAY.
4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE.
5. GUARANTEED STEEL.
6. REQUIRE NO ATTENTION, NO BUCKLES, STRAPS, or SHACKLES TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
The White Sewing Machines

Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

Over 800,000 White Machines Now in Use.

See a White before purchasing any other.

Daily sales exceed 1,000 machines.

No other machine can boast of such a record.

Gold Medal awarded at Paris Exhibition, 1889.

Machines to work by hand or treadle or both combined.

The White Sewing Machines

Are suitable for all classes of work, light or heavy.

Manufactory—

Cleveland,

Ohio, U.S.A.

Easy payments arranged to suit intending purchasers.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Machines for dressmakers, tailors, upholsterers, corset makers, and every variety of work.

Samples of work and price lists sent post free upon application.

White Sewing Machine Co.,

48, Holborn Viaduct,

JOHN WILDE & SONS,
EXCELSIOR WORKS,
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.
Unequalled for Price and Quality.
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a single needle and shuttle, making the LOCK-STITCH both quickly and accurately. Combining both the Arm—an essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work as difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the Platform for plain sewing,quilting, &c. The platform constitutes the platform part of the base, when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which presses into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended the Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, THE PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Serviceable Machine in the Market.

Patents and Sole Manufacturers:

E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

Birkbeck Bank.—Birkenhead, (Helen) Building, Canning C ln—Three per cent. interest allowed on Deposits, payable on demand.

Two per cent. interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balance, when not drawn below £10.

The Bank undertakes for its customers free of charge, the custody of Deposits, Writing, and other securities; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Conveyances; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, sent free on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Building Society, 62, Southwark Bridge, London Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A FLAT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, after the Building is finished. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Friends Land Society, Southwark Lane.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.
SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.
DURABILITY WITH SPEED.
THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.
THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.
THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

Most liberal terms to agents.
Awarded the highest honours at all the great exhibitions.
13 gold medals since 1879.

BRADBURY’S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several new designs in wood bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY’S NO. 29.

Handsome painted wood body, oval ends, upholstered in crocket’s leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with china handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, &c. This carriage is suspended from four strong straps, the springs are of the best steel, and the body is unusually spacious.

BRADBURY’S NO. 25.

Handsome painted wood body, oval ends, upholstered in crocket’s leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with china handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues ready early in February, to be obtained at our depots or from the manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, Oldham.
"Better out of the World than out of Fashion."

AGENTS AND FACTORS CAN

Make Money Rapidly

BY HANDLING

FASHION'S LATEST DEMAND.

KIMBALL & MORTON'S

PATENTED

CASING (GATHERING) MACHINES

Perform Work hitherto Impossible.

PLEASE SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOW OR NEVER IS THE TIME TO SELL.

EVERY MANTLE AND DRESSMAKER REQUIRES ONE.

Registered Offices and Factory—

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—

11a, Norfolk Street, Pall Mall, Manchester, 52, Reform Street, Dundee, and 56, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.
**Agents Wanted.**

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for 2ELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, etc., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.

---

**E. WARD & CO.,**

Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Bells, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

---

**Koch's New Circular Elastic Machine.**

**The Best Boot Repairing Machine.**

Manufactured by the

Biélefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.

---

**No Shuttle Carrier.**

---

**No Cogs.**

---

The length of arm of the above machine is 10 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

FAMILY Hand Machine.

STEEL WRINGER.
14 inch x 1½ inch
15 inch x 2 inch
16 inch x 2½ inch.

SACK, SAIL, TARPAULIN, and Belt Machines.

THE "MEDIUM."

THE "OSCILLATOR"

SACK, SAIL, TARPAULIN, and Belt Machines.

KILTING AND Gathering Machines.

No. 2 Manufacturing Machines in FOUR VARIETIES.
HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.
W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and lowest prices for 1891.

Do not fail to send for Designs and lowest prices for 1891.

From 1 to 10 GUINEAS.

THE HAYMERLE,
Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined. Carriages made specially for the Hire System and delivered without the least possible delay. Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.

Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERLE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW.
SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOR EXPORT.

THE DUBIED PATENT
KNITTING MACHINES
FOR HAND AND POWER.
Manufactured Under Royal Letters Patent.

IN RESPONSE TO THE FREQUENT ENQUIRIES FOR A STOCKING MACHINE OF LESS COSTLY CONSTRUCTION THAN THE REGULAR DUBIED TYPE, I HAVE ELEMD NOW IN OFFERING THE NEW 'LETTER H' KNITTING MACHINE 8} and 10} in. needle beds and from 6 to 10 needles per in.

THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET IN 2, 3, 4 & 5 PLY FINGERINGS AND SOFT SPUN VEST WOOLS FOR MACHINE KNITTING.

THE NEW NO. 1 QUALITY.
A Soft Spun Fingering making the Best leading line in Socks in the Market.

BERLIN WOOLS, FANCY SHAWL WOOLS, &c.

Enormous Stock in all Qualities.

Write for Samples.

These Machines are made by my Manufacturers, MESSRS. EDWARD DUBIED & CO., whose name is a voucher for Quality throughout the Hosiery Trade of the World, and whose Machines obtained the HIGHEST AWARD given at the PARIS EXHIBITION 1889, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL.
THE
'Clincher' Tyre and Rim
(BARTLETT'S PATENTS),
FOR CYCLE, BATH CHAIR, CARRIAGE WHEELS, &c.

The "Clincher" Rim & Combination Band Cushion & Pneumatic Tyre.

(SECTION F.)

The great advantage claimed for this Tyre and Rim (in general with all our patterns) is that no cement is required in fixing them, and that they are consequently able to be separated from each other at any time.

The Tyre consists of two parts, viz., the outer band, and the inner tube, which is blown up by an inflator.

The action of inflating the tube "clinches" the band to the rim. When the tube is deflated (which may be easily accomplished at any time by pressing a pin down the mouth of the valve in order to release the air), both band and tube are easily removable from the rim, an advantage which may be appreciated for the convenience of adjusting loose spokes.

The insertion of cloth in both band and tube reduces the chances of puncture by stones, &c., to a minimum.

The valve employed for inflating the tube is made with a check action of our special invention, and is so simple in construction that it is impossible to get out of order.

In cases of accident, the advantage of being able to replace either band or tube, together or separately, without sending the wheels back to the makers, will be readily recognised.

If the Tyre, through any accident, should become deflated while it is in use, it virtually becomes an ordinary cushion Tyre. It has no chance of coming out of the rim, the weight of the rider effectually preventing this.

The outer band is, we consider, practically indestructible, as, judging from recent trials, it is not nearly so liable to be cut by stones as its solid rival, there being less resistance to cut against.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., LTD.
The exclusive Owners of the Patents for these Tyres, after critical trials, extending over long distances, and for several months, have now great confidence in submitting them to the attention of Cycle Builders. The sections of Tyres and Rims here shown are only illustrative. The forms are susceptible of great variation, and the Company will be prepared to vary shapes to meet the views of Builders.

CASTLE MILLS, EDINBURGH.
November, 1890.
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOW OFFERS
A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES, NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK, NEW ATTACHMENTS.
Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points.
THEY DEFLY COMPETITION!
THEIR NEW CABINET WORK
In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & Co.)
Management for the United Kingdom: 39 FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

A Farewell Gathering.

On the 6th February, the employees at Messrs. Bradbury's Glasgow Depot met at the Waterloo Rooms to bid farewell to Mr. A. J. Sewell, their manager, who has come to London to fill a more honorific position under his old general, Mr. H. Raper, of the Singer Company.
Mr. J. J. Gilmore, the Bradbury Edinburgh manager, took the chair, and was supported by Messrs. Harlie (Palley), Hendrie (Airdrie), &c. To a few well-chosen words of parting, the Chairman presented Mr. Sewell with a handsome diamond ring, and Mrs. Sewell with a gold lever watch. Mr. Sewell, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks for the presentations, and expressed his regret at leaving his old fellow-workers.
During the evening, which was spent in a pleasant manner, Mr. J. Reid, of the canvassing staff, recited the following verses he had written for the occasion:

A LL hail! Alas! our noble child, A 1 in despot, paid up pack from thee; May fortune stow thy every path Where thy swelling place may be. When our dreams in future years shall wake on the days gone by, How lonely we will brood on them; And for thy absence bear a sigh! That kindly smile that's ever pleasant And sure advice in time of need; May such be thy evergreens. For we have lost a friend indeed. How lonely we will think upon thee, And muse upon thy hour of birth, When tossed on this wild, angry wave, That dark and gathering storm. Where can we rest our weary head? Our poor and stay, alas! is gone; To meet the tyrant's grim reeks. We're left, to fight the foe alone. One small request of thee we crave, Which, perhaps, may be the last; That thou wilt sometimes think of us With a foot commendation of the past. Turn fare thee well, we all advise; How fair and mild that parting theme. Yes, life at birth, how short thy span! To man's lot it is a pining dream. Ah, then, adieu! our noble child! In sorrow deep we part from thee. May every good attend thy day. Where thy future sphere may be. May God thee speed shall be our wish. End our heart's best wish. May we rest in the path of peace. J. Reid.
Embezzlement by a Collector.

At the Finsbury County Bench on Monday, January 26th, 1891, Charles Pench, Gosport, collector and salesman to the Singer Manufacturing Company, pleaded guilty on the 23rd of October, 1890, in the parish of Finsbury and county of Southwark, then being the servant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, did fraudulently and wrongfully appropriate £4 9s., and 24 6d., the sums of money to his own use, and did receive and convert to his own use a further sum of £4 9s., the 3rd day of November, 1890, to the amount of £8 10s. The defendant was shamed by the company to represent them in the district of Gosport, and his duties included the collection of money, for which he was to account to Mr. Newland, paying over to him weekly the sums collected. With reference to these accounts he should prove that he had received them, and he should also prove that he did not pay them over, but he abstained, and had only just been apprehended at Peterborough. When charged and cautioned in the usual way, he did not attempt to deny his guilt, but at once admitted what he had done, and gave as an excuse, that he had gone to Gosport with the money, that he there got the worse for drink, and that he had either lost the money or been robbed of it, and could not go back without it. He should ask the magistrates to take the case summarily, as he understood that the prisoner intended to plead guilty. The Singer Company were bound, for the sake of their company, to arrest him, when a case of this kind occurred, to show that anything of the sort could not be tolerated; and he had to state, on their behalf, that if every other case occurred they would have to deal with them in a much more severe manner. Evidence was then called, and the first witness was Mr. George T. Short, manager of the Singer Company, Portsmouth. In answer to Mr. Lampert's questions he said:—I am the district manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and engaged the defendant, by the recommendation of a colleague, to act as collector and salesman. He was in the company's employ in that capacity in October and November last. His salary was £15 a week, besides commission. He engaged a round of his own, and collected money from the customers, and then handed them over to Mr. Newland every week. Mr. Newland was another officer of the company for that district.

Mr. Deane: What would be his average weekly takings?—Witness: About £25 or £30, but he seems to have made a good collection this week, which he will be paid next week.

The prisoner said he had no questions to ask the witness.

Frederick Herbert Newland said: I live at Victoria Hotel, Lee-on-the-Solent. On November 3rd, 1890, I made a payment of £4 9s. to the defendant Peach on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and he signed and gave me the receipt which I produce. Lilian Rothfield said: I live at 5, Trinity Gardens, Finsbury, and am the wife of Simon Rothfield. On the 10th October last I made a payment of £1 9s. to the prisoner, in his capacity as collector and salesman, for the Singer Company. On paying the balance of £1 9s. the prisoner handed me this receipt (receipt produced), and I saw him sign it. He said he had received the balance of a payment?—Witness: Yes, I had paid the previous £3 the week before.

Elizabeth White said: I live in High Street, Finsbury, and am a spindle bobbin maker. On November 3rd, 1890, I made a payment of £4 9s. to the defendant on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company. On paying the balance of £1 9s. the prisoner handed me this receipt (receipt produced), and I saw him sign it.

The prisoner put no question, and Mr. Lampert said that was the case with the evidence.

The prisoner was then formally charged by the Clerk, and Mr. Deane read the customary caution, telling prisoner that if he pleaded guilty he would be dealt with summarily, but if he pleaded not guilty, or did not plead or answer, he would be committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions or Assizes.

Mr. Deane pleaded guilty. Mr. Deane: Do you wish to say anything to us?—defendant: No. Mr. Deane (to prisoner): You say you were brought to commit this offence through drink. It is, I believe, through drink that three out of every four convictions are brought. You have committed a grave offence. You were in a position of trust, and in receipt of fair wages, and it is not simply one offence that you have committed. We shall not say you are a good character. You have not been sentenced to imprisonment for six months calendar, with hard labour.

Correspondence.

* * * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. An independent journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER." To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Sir,—It is some time since the reading of your journal has afforded me much interest as that of last month, not omitting, of course, the action of the Singer Company v. the Liverpool firm, and the correspondence on the same in particular. With your permission, I should like to express my opinion of the same, in common with many others in the trade, who, I have no doubt, will do likewise in such an important matter.

It is the view of Mr. Singer and my friend Young to which I wish to refer, but in doing so have no desire to appear as if defending the Singer Company, as they are well able to take care of themselves; but I see in defence of Mr. Young and the whole Singer Company, that I wish to speak, for when we find two gentlemen as mentioned writing to the trade (not the public, Mr. Editor), stating that adding the word "Singer" to the description of a machine is no advantage whatever in assisting the sale, but is simply done to describe its style or system (the latter word, sir, is your own), the company is as every one knows appearing in all appearance in such correctness, in hopes, I presume, it will enable us (the trade) to swill the same without the proverbial grain of salt; but I contend, sir, that it is gauging the intelligence of your readers a little too low.

Of Mr. Allman I know very little, except that he is a draper and sells sewing machines, which is quite enough information for me, but to think that one of our own trade, and with such experience as my friend Young, should expect it—i.e., the trade, sir—to bolt such a pill, is too disappointing.

I have not referred in detail to the letters of these gentlemen, but sufficient to show what they would have us believe.

However, if with your permission, I should like to say a word or two on the origin of the whole grievance—that is, how far we may go in the way of using the magic word "Singer."

In dealing with this matter, I contend we must ignore the trade and deal with it entirely from the public point of view, as I take it for granted we all know what the law permits, and for the information of those who do not, can easily find out by joining our "Hoyer's Protection Association," whose eminent legal advisers will give full information. But the letter is not to you, but to Mr. Singer for whatever reason the other machines possessed, we had not the courage to rely on that alone, but took advantage of the popularity of the word "Singer" to help the sale, and by so doing simply assist the public in the education of the word to the great advantage of the Singer Company, the result of which is to make nineteen times out of every hundred, when speaking of a Singer machine, mention a machine made by the company of that name. Many dealers and makers will argue that it is impossible to describe this machine without calling it a Singer. In reply to those, I would refer them to Bradbury & Co., who, no doubt, have sold as many of this style of machine as any makers in existence and have not used had to suffer so much interest as that of last month, not omitting, of course, the action of the Singer Company v. the Liverpool firm, and the correspondence on the same in particular. With your permission, I should like to express my opinion of the same, in common with many others in the trade, who, I have no doubt, will do likewise in such an important matter.

My contention is, that we have not only any right to use this word, but in the end will be far better off without it. As an illustration, take the trade of "Weirds." Finally or medium, pure and simple, not to mention his conscience, which must be pricked a little to know that he is trading at the expense of some one else. However, I will not write any more at present, as I am afraid I have already intruded too far on your valuable space.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

W. J. HARRIS.

Peckham, S.E., February 24th, 1891.

THE HOWE YORKSHIRE BRANCHES. To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I am the local correspondent for the Sewing Machine Journal, and knowing your great desire that all reports therein be of undoubtedly
YOUNG’S PERAMBULATORS.
C. L. YOUNG & CO.,
BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.
CHEAPEST IN LONDON.

SEND FOR
Designs
AND
TRADE TALLY
for 1891

FROM
18/-

YOUNG & CO., 21, HIGH ST., KINGSLAND, LONDON, N.E.
W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings,
Good Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood, Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.

THE “SPECIAL” SAFETIES.

PRICES
FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
LEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, BUCKS
veracity, I, along with others interested, am astonished at, and much regret several statements in the article on above in your issue for this month. Your informant, being evidently insufficiently informed himself, has inaccurately explained the position of affairs, and has grossly misrepresented the facts. As the statements referred to reflect upon me, and are unfavourable to those with whom I had to do in connection with sold branches, I have to request that you give an opportunity of making the necessary explanations.

It is stated that Mr. W. S. Moiser has purchased, amongst others, the Howe branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, Nottingham, and Nuneaton. The facts are, on 22nd April, 1893, I was authorised to dispose of the branches at the first four named places (there has been no branch at Nuneaton for over three years). During June and July all these branches were closed, the premises, where necessary, were sub-let, the whole of the stocks and every article of furniture were sold or otherwise disposed of. On 14th August I made my official report, which shows that no particle of the stock, not one article of the furniture was purchased by Mr. S. Moiser. It will thus be observed that those who did purchase the stock, and are now selling it as such, are placed at a disadvantage by reason of your assertions in the article referred to.

In view of the foregoing, the statement that "the important duties of winding up the Howe English branches were entrusted to Mr. Moiser," is erroneously untrue. Your informant on this point has evidently not been in possession of the information herein given. In the interests of all concerned, I have therefore to request that you give the above the publicity which you consider it deserves.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT GRAY,
Cathecart, Glasgow, 23rd February, 1893.

Failures and Arrangements.

Receiving Order.—On February 20th, a receiving order was granted against Robert Phillips, sewing machine dealer, &c., late of Redhill, now of Ealingwood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. WILD</td>
<td>Sewing machine dealer, 2, Pembroke Street, Oxford.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On the 31st April, there will be held a meeting of creditors of the above, at the Official Receiver's office, St. Albatres, Oxford, and the public examination will take place on the 5th March. The several creditors are given at £107 19s. 6d., and the assets as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>£ 4  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition</td>
<td>£ 3  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock-in-trade</td>
<td>£ 0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furniture</td>
<td>£ 9  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The good book debts are stated at</td>
<td>£31  19 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other debts estimated to produce</td>
<td>£ 1  0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£31  19 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus showing a deficiency of £21 5s. The debtor alleges the cause of his failure to be a repeated and continuous illness of himself and wife, bad trade and competition, expenses winding up the business, and getting about the country, and want of capital.

The Official Receiver makes the following observations:—

"The debtor is a young man, who lived formerly at No. 74, St. Albatres, Oxford; then in 1889-9 he took the Norfolk Arms, in Norfolk Street, St. Elmo's, and about March, 1889, started with £5 capital at No. 2, Pembroke Street, as a sewing machine dealer. He kept no cash books, but a day book, an instalment book, and a receipt book. When he filed his petition his largest creditor was suing him. It will be noticed that he has no preferential creditors. His deficiency accounts begin with £10, excess of assets in February, 1893, to which is added £30 2s. 6d. as the net profit of his business since, against which is placed a year's household expenses £260, and bad debts £1 7s. 10d. The deficiency being the £3 5s. mentioned above. He does not propose to offer any composition. The affair is a small one, and looks better on paper than I fear it will work out."

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, 
perambulator manufacturer, Tofford's Yard, Millgarth Street, Leeds.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. 1. Rose, 6, Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds. CHARLES KNOWLES, sewing machine and cycle dealer, 2, Belmont Terrace, Wakefield.

The above debtor was granted his discharge on January 14th. A Bill of Sale for the sum of £49 9s. was filed on February 7th, against Thomas Holdood Bromley, sewing machine agent and repairer, Osborne Street, Colchester, in favour of William G. Fletcher.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
SIMMONS & CO.'S
CHILDREN'S CARTS

ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT.

WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works, TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.
MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 4.—Mr. Joseph Powell.

WILLIAM BOND, salesman and commercial traveller, Duke Street, Cheltenham, was charged at the Cheltenham Police Court last month with stealing two gold watches, twenty-one silver watches, two Bibles, sewing machinery, accumulators, two seals, and an albert chain, value £30, the property of his employer, Mr. C. Stone, watchmaker, jeweller, and druggist, 94A, White Ladies Road, Cheltenham. It appeared that the prisoner was supplied with the watches and other articles between May and December of last year, and that in some cases fictitious names of purchasers had been given, while in the remainder the articles had been pledged with different pawnbrokers, sometimes in his own name and sometimes in wrong names.

Prisoner, when arrested by Police-constable Woolford, admitted pawnning the whole of the articles, and added that he would put it right with Mr. Stone if time were allowed. He now pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing, and handed to the bench a written statement, in which he alleged that he had supplied watches and chains to some fifty or sixty customers upon the hire-purchase system, only receiving a skilling or two beyond the deposit money, while in many cases only the deposit money had been paid to him; that as a consequence he had been obliged to pawn his master's goods in order to make the weekly remittances for his customers, that he had paid as much as £14 in that way during the past four or five months; that this would not have happened had he had been more careful as to the class of people to whom he sold the watches, and that if time were allowed him he would yet pay Mr. Stone. The bench characterised it as a serious case, and passed sentence of two months' hard labour. Mr. Heath, on behalf of Mr. Stone, then applied for all the articles to be returned to Mr. Stone. Mr. Waghorne, who represented the pawnbrokers, opposed the application and stated that some of the articles had been returned. The bench made an order for the restoration of the articles received in pledge by Messrs. Tusson and Onley without compensation, but for the retention of those articles which were not returned by the prisoner. Attorney-General, Kent, and Goldberg, who had received only a few of the watches. There was a charge against the prisoner of illegally pawning seven other watches, but this was withdrawn, the arrangement being that the pawnbrokers should be paid half the amounts they advanced.

A Canvasser's Excuse for Stealing.

Mr. Powell is thoroughly English, indeed a Londoner, having been born in the metropolis in 1872. His whole life might almost be said to have been passed in the sewing machine trade, as, when only 20 years of age he entered the service of the Howe Company as chief bookkeeper and cashier at their Liverpool depot.

A few years' service with the Howe Company, Mr. Powell left their employ with the intention of commencing business on his own account, but this was not to be. Whilst with the Howe Company he had made the acquaintance of Mr. C. S. Rigg, the sub-general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's business north of Liverpool, Ireland, and Scotland. That gentleman was anxious that he should enter the Wheeler service, which he finally agreed to do. Mr. Powell was first appointed to the management of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Bradford depot, where he remained some two years. At the expiration of this time he was given a much more important post, viz., that of manager of his company's Leeds office, where he was very successful in opening up a large trade with manufacturers.

In 1882 he was called to London by Mr. Richard Hunting, the European general manager, and asked to take charge of the counting-house. This he complied with, and continued to perform such duties until Mr. Hunting resigned at the end of 1886. Mr. Powell next performed the duties of assistant general manager for that gentleman's successor, also for Mr. A. D. Ayres. As we have before stated, it is the latter gentleman whom he now succeeds, such a change having been rendered necessary owing to Mr. Ayres being unable to withstand the English climate.

We much regretted to learn that Mr. Ayres was leaving this country, as he has made many friends here owing to his genial temperamcnt and sound commercial policy. Such regret, however, was considerably tempered by the feeling that one who had worked his way by sheer ability and industry, such as Mr. Powell, deserved substantial recognition, which fact the president of the company so thoroughly recognised as to appoint him European general manager.

We should think that there is not a department of the sewing machine business which Mr. Powell does not understand, and we are permitted to state that, during his recent visit to the States, Mr. Wheeler expressed himself as highly pleased with his past record. Furthermore, we are able to state that Mr. Powell has entered upon his new duties with his predecessor's best wishes for his success.

Mr. Powell is still young according to the calendar, and if it is true that a man is only as old as he feels and appears to be, he is yet on the sunny side of 40. Few men in the sewing machine trade have climbed so high as he has done in the course of nineteen years, and he has every reason to be pleased with himself, as he is known far and wide throughout the trade, and we are quite sure that most of our readers will join with us in wishing him a long and successful career.
Important Decision as to Agents’ Commission.

ON Friday, the 6th February, at the Lancashire County Court, held at Manchester, before his Honour Judge Heywood, the case of Henry Solomon, defendant, v. Singer Manufacturing Company, came on for hearing. Mr. Charles J. Roberts, solicitor, Manchester, was for the plaintiff; Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, Stiker & Taylor (instructed by Mr. Gilbert D. Warburton) for the defendant company.

In opening the case, Mr. Roberts said this is a case in which I appear for the plaintiff: Charles V. Deurn, of No. 62, Lord Street, Cheetham, Manchester, canvasser, and the defendants are the Singer Manufacturing Company, for whom my friend, Mr. Taylor, appears. We claim damages on sewing machines sold by the plaintiff for the defendants, between January 20th and April 18th, 1890, £12 11s., of which full particulars have been furnished to the defendants, and we also claim the sum of two weeks’ wages due to the plaintiff 25th January, 1890.

Mr. Taylor: I am not admit we have had the particulars of which my friend speaks of, but I do not think it is material.

Mr. Roberts: I will call the plaintiff at once rather than take up the time of court. (Continuing.) (A copy of the agreement was here handed to his Honour, whose attention was particularly directed to clause 6, as follows:—“That after the termination of this agreement I shall have no claim to any of the above commission in respect of any sewing machines that I may have sold or put out on hire during the employment.”)

Defendants: Did you sign that document?

Plaintiff: Yes, the next week.

Plaintiff: Containing the terms of your agreement?

They did not give me the chance of reading it.

Mr. Taylor: It is the old story, your Honour.

Plaintiff: It is their old game. They did not give me the chance to read it.

The Judge: If you did not like to sign it you had no need to do so.

Mr. Taylor: With reference to this objection, as to not knowing the contents, may I ask your Honour to kindly turn over to the other side of the document, where these words appear: “Received a copy of the foregoing agreement, which has been read by me before signing.—H. S. Deurn.”

Mr. Roberts: There is no giving up at all.

The Judge: I shall hear you afterwards. (To witness.) I suppose you signed this at the back in the same way.

Plaintiff: I simply followed their orders, sir; I simply obeyed their instructions to write my name there.

Mr. Roberts: I have not seen the agreement, your Honour, at all.

Mr. Taylor: They have given me notice to produce it.

The Judge: There was a pause in the proceedings while his Honour perused the agreement.

Mr. Taylor: I think your Honour will observe that the terms are very liberal.

The Judge: What is the claim for?

Mr. Roberts: For commissions on the following accounts. I see it dates from the 13th February, 1890. (To witness): Did you sell a machine to a person named Grattan?

Yes.

How much was that machine for?

Mr. Taylor: £15.

Mr. Roberts: I am sorry to interrupt, but I must take exception to this. I claim commission on this machine being a special case. I submit that upon this agreement being binding on the parties, the plaintiff is stopped from making any claim against us, assuming he had one, but we say he has not; and then there is the circumstance, that the copy has been supplied to him. This is a much stronger case than the Stubbins case when your Honour has just heard.

Mr. Roberts (to plaintiff): Did you receive copy of this agreement?

Plaintiff: I believe I did, but I do not recollect.

The Judge: Change is no doubt a remedial change, and that is done for the protection of the companies to protect them against claims of this kind.

Mr. Roberts: It rather encourages fraud on the other side.

Mr. Taylor: Oh, you cannot allege fraud in a case of this kind. We are concerned for the largest sewing machine company in the Kingdom. Their transactions are enormous.

Mr. Roberts: That may be so, but you must treat your canvassers right.

Mr. Taylor: Well, there is our agreement.

The Judge: It seems to me to be quite an intelligible agreement. There is a payment of 1½s. per week in ready money, and then the commission, which seems to be more liberal than usual.

Mr. Taylor: Very much more liberal, sir; they are very liberal indeed.

The Judge (continuing): So that the man gets a weekly wage, and so long as he makes it his interest and duty to remain in the employment common to the interests of the canvassers.

The Judge (to witness): When do you say your claim accrued—when did you leave their employment?

Plaintiff: They have discharged me.

The Judge: When?

Mr. Taylor: April 16th, 1890.

Mr. Roberts: 16th October; that is the date, is it not?

Mr. Taylor: No, 10th April.

The Judge: Was no notice given?

Mr. Taylor: I will tell you candidly that.

The Judge: Unless you can help by making an admission, do not interfere at present with the case.

Mr. Taylor: I was only going to say that he himself put an end to the agreement.

The Judge: Did you give notice?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Taylor: We give a week’s salary in lieu of notice.

The Judge: Is that so?

Plaintiff: Yes; before my commission became due they gave me 1½s. in lieu of notice, and told me to go.

The Judge: You have been with them three months?

Plaintiff: Yes, your Honour, and just about the time when I would have received the benefit of my very hard work I was paid for what I had honestly earned by the sweat of my brow, and that is their system.

Mr. Taylor: Do not say that. You are saying that which is wrong.

The Judge: How do you make out that they are due you a week’s wages?

Plaintiff: It is the first week’s wages for which they have not paid me.

Mr. Roberts: It is for the first week he went there, and worked for them.

The Judge: Do you mean before the agreement was signed?

Plaintiff: Yes.

The Judge: Then, did you give up that?

Plaintiff: I did not, sir; I worked hard for it.

Mr. Roberts: There is no giving up at all.

The Judge: How many orders had the plaintiff taken at that time?

Plaintiff: About 60.

Mr. Roberts: During the twelve weeks the plaintiff was working for the defendants I make out that he obtained about eighteen orders.

Plaintiff: I am not giving up at all.

In answer to the Judge, plaintiff stated that the purchasers paid each down and paid the rest by instalments.

The Judge: Well, now, can it be shown that on the 10th of April the plaintiff had earned more than he received that? You point to no case in which the defendants had on the 10th April received such
Have You Tried Our
IMPROVED CELESTINA?

It is a little dearer than other automatic organs, but incomparably the best.

NO OTHER APPROACHES IT FOR
RICHNESS OF TONE,
ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC,
GREAT VARIETY OF ENGLISH TUNES.

HANDSOME APPEARANCE, STRENGTH
and FINISH, and EASY REPAIR.

Each instrument is supplied with our endless Band Tune adaptor, by which
Dances, Songs, or Hymns may be repeated without break.

ENDLESS MUSIC BANDS from 3d. each.
SPOOL MUSIC from Is. per Spool.

Price £5 15s.
WITH 10 BAND TUNES AND 1 SPOOL FREE.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES
OF TWELVE OR OVER.

Try the PEERLESS ORGANS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Our three lines, as below, are eminently suited to the Sewing Machine Trade. They are well made Organs, handsome in appearance, and extremely moderate in price.

### GEM MODEL
- PRICE 10 GUINEAS.

### EXCELSIOR MODEL
- Five Stops, Vox Humana, Fan, &c.
- PRICE 12 GUINEAS.

### ECLIPSE MODEL
- Seven Stops, Bass & Treble Couplers, &c.
- PRICE 14 GUINEAS.

FULL DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Manufacturers and Agents,

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.
91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. Roberts: I am sorry to differ from your Honour, but I am instructed clearly and distinctly that there are several cases in which that has been done.

Mr. Taylor: It seems to me to be contrary to all reason. Of course, if you say you are prepared to prove this gigantic fraud you may go on, but I do not see how you will.

Mr. Roberts: Mr. Taylor, you are not only asking me to assume a fraud by the company, but to assume that this man threw his signature away to this agreement, and never choose to read it, although he has signed a part stating that the agreement was read to him before signing it. You ask me to disregard his own signature, and to believe that he put his hand to a signature he chose to ask him without knowing anything about it. I cannot believe it. I do not see how this case can, by any possibility, be maintained. You are wrong with regard to wages, and it seems to me you are utterly wrong on the other point.

Mr. Roberts: But how are we wrong with regard to wages? That first receipt handed up is not for the first week at all. They have made up two months of wages.

Mr. Taylor: And they are suggesting that they remained out of the first week's wages all the time that they were in our employment.

Mr. Roberts: You must not ask me to accept such an unreasonable proposition. The payments were going on for several months, and it is impossible to suggest that he was idle during all that time.

Mr. Taylor: And it is only now—twelve months since this man left our employment—this claim is made against him in common with other sewing machine manufacturers.

Mr. Roberts: I shall not say any more.

Mr. Roberts: Do I understand your Honour to say that we are entitled to receive all the commission due at the time we received the week's wages in lieu of notice?

The Judge: That is my impression. In taking an account the commission which had accrued, due on payments made, up to that time, he would be entitled to receive, but the commission on payments received subsequently he would not be entitled to receive under the terms of the agreement.

The plaintiff: But, your Honour, they discharged me.

Mr. Roberts: Does your Honour not think that the law as laid down in Armstrong and the South London Railway Company is applicable here?

Mr. Roberts: They are both servants, your Honour, and the Court held that there was such an outrageous agreement that it could not be upheld in law.

The Judge: That is a totally different thing where the manager has the power.

Mr. Roberts: The manager had the power here.

The Judge: They have exercised their power, and when they have exercised their power the man's rights as to future payments are gone, and it is perfectly clear to my mind that no company could possibly do otherwise than they did. If they had a succession of canvassers, all having a right to claims for commission on sums which have not been paid up, there would never be an end of it. It seems to me that what they do is a fairly reasonable system. They pay so much in wages, then they have the commission, and if the canvassers make themselves useful to their masters, so that they are worth keeping, they get the full benefit of the commission. Nobody will ever persuade me that a company, of this description in particular, would ever get rid of a good canvasser who got numbers of orders in order to defraud him of his commission.

Mr. Roberts: I am sorry to differ from your Honour, but I am instructed clearly and distinctly that there are several cases in which that has been done.

Mr. Roberts: What date is that?

The Judge: 21st May, 1890.

Plaintiff: In further cross-examination, said: I have signed the books in which there have entered certain monies, that they took away without my consent. And, of course, we had to sign—we could not help ourselves. I was at that time sick, and I signed the book, but they put something in such a way that I could hardly see it, and I needed money very bad indeed. I am not certain whether they have not made me something underhand and put in another. I have not settled with them in full, if I was not drunk at the time.

The Judge: Have you any evidence whatever to show that more was due to him in commissions from April than he had actually received? You see he has received a large number of shillings. If the amounts were payable by three installments it is very likely that no commission was then due to him: in fact, it seems to me that he has been paid in advance.

Mr. Roberts: He has only received £4 14s. and 33s. in about four months.

Mr. Taylor: And his 15s. a week.

The Plaintiff: 15 per cent. that represents £27.

Mr. Roberts: You have a very small sum for a man to keep himself respectable and his wife and family.

The Judge: No, it is for the second week.

Mr. Taylor: And they are suggesting that they remained out of the first week's wages all the time that they were in our employment.

The Judge: You must not ask me to accept such an unreasonable proposition. The payments were going on for several months, and it is impossible to suggest that he was idle during all that time.

Mr. Taylor: It is only now—twelve months since this man left our employment—this claim is made against him in common with other sewing machine manufacturers.

Mr. Roberts: I shall not say any more.

Mr. Roberts: Do I understand your Honour to say that we are
WRITE FOR
L. L’HOLLIER’S
LIST OF PRICES.
The most complete in the
Trade.

AT PRICES THAT FEAR
NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS. NEW INVENTIONS.

L’HOLLIER’S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.
Write for List and See.

L. L’HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGH...
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., Ld.
147, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.

New Curved Cover.

More improvements than any other Machine in the Market, beautifully Japanned and Silent.

We have just made arrangements for supplying the Elsa Machine at very advantageous prices. Agents would do well to write to us.

Sole Agents for J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
Full Lists of all our Machines and Specialities on application.
the plaintiff has afterwards received from the defendants two sums of money, and, therefore, it is clear to my mind that the hire construction to be put upon that receipt for 13 ls. is, that it was simply in connection with the guarantee fund and nothing else in the world. The plaintiff puts in the two receipts, one of them dated so far back as 26th June, and the other more recently, the 28th September last. Therefore, it does seem quite clear to me that it is only by an afterthought, through the ingenuity of my friend Mr. Taylor, that the defendants now say that the receipt of 21st May last was in full discharge of the plaintiff's claim, including commission. I think the receipts which have been produced rather confirm the evidence of the plaintiff that he has been asking for further moneys for commission, and it seems absurd, as the plaintiff himself says, that he should consent to receive a sum of 13 ls. in settlement of the claim which he believed and still believes he has for £126 6s. I certainly respectfully submit that the plaintiff is entitled to recover something, whatever that something may be. It is impossible for us to prove whether the whole of these accounts have been paid by the different parties. It is impossible to satisfy the Court without the assistance of the defendants as to whether these accounts have been paid, and whether or not the plaintiff is entitled to the full commission we seek to recover. I must leave the matter there. I have given the defendants notice to produce their books, and I submit it was their duty to bring the books here to day, and that would have enabled the Court to come to a right decision between the parties. I submit I am entitled to the books before a decision is given, or my client is entitled to the amount he seeks to recover.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Honour then delivered judgment. He said: As I have already indicated, there can be only one verdict in this case. The plaintiff has come here with a charge, a serious charge of fraud, against this company. If he had been able to satisfy me that there was a fraud, or reasonable grounds to suppose there was a fraud, then I might have been disposed to give him greater indulgence in the way of adjournment or otherwise, but when he comes to assert fraud, without having any evidence to justify it, I do not think it is my duty to give greater facility than he is properly entitled to by law for the trial of this action. He has come with only himself as witness, and he utterly fails in his attempt to attach this fraud to the company, and therefore I am bound to decide the question on the evidence before me. The evidence allows of only one conclusion. The plaintiff, to a certain extent, placed himself in the hands of his masters in entering into an agreement of that kind, and it seems to me to be a reasonable agreement from their point of view, and that the terms they demand are reasonable to be demanded by them. And, having entered into that engagement, for some reason or other—I suppose because they are dissatisfied with him—they dismiss him, and by the terms of the agreement he loses all claim to commission on any future payments that may be made. Well, if payments have been made on which he is entitled to commission, it is for him to make out his case, and he certainly has not done so. On the latter hand, the only evidence which is produced is against him—the evidence of these receipts, everyone of which is against him. With regard to these two special items, I certainly do not attach much importance to them. The moment they are explained they are perfectly intelligible, and they really afford evidence of better feeling on their behalf towards him than, according to strict law, they were called upon to exercise. In fact, they gave him the commissions on two orders on which they were not bound to give him a dividend. There must be judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Notes from Tyneside (East).

THE opening months of the year have witnessed a renewal of the activity in the sewing machine trade in the above district, and up to the time of writing my prognostication meant the outlook for '91 has been more than satisfactory. The various trades carried on in the district have been, on the whole, well employed, and although the winter months, generally, are the cause of diminished demands for labour, yet, with one or two trifling exceptions, no case for complaint can be found. The laying up of ships in the Tyne, caused by the low rates of freight offered, has undoubtedly interfered with the manufacturing business amongst the shipping class of the population, but by no means to such an extent as was at one time apprehended, and, as the time is rapidly approaching for the commencement of the spring, and after the winter, employment will be found for a great number now compulsorily idle. The coal trade has been remarkably good, and the jute spinners the rise have been well maintained. The mining portion of the community have had, and are still having, a good time of it, and if the threatened lock-out can only be averted (and here is every probability of it) work is likely to be good all the year through. The Singer Company's machines are much appreciated by the pit-boys, and their latest production, the Vibrating Shuttle Machine, is in good demand amongst all classes. This company have a staff of canvassers on both sides of the river, working the various towns in the district, and it is no fault of theirs if a housewife is without what is really a household necessity.

But withal, the competition is keen, and still more so than last year,

“HOUSEHOLD” WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringer are specially invited to examine our "Household" Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY

and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the BEST RUBBER WRINGER before the Trade at the present time.

We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,
26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1889, AND
GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,
WERE AWARDED TO
THE ONLY
VERTICAL FEED
SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

WILSON BROS. & CO.,
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.
Patterns and Prices on Application.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.

E. SMITH & SON,
19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART-

Fancy Dealers and others will
find this a General Favourite.
they were the first to imitate has. In the end, caused them a lot of loss. For this they have but themselves to blame, the compact referred to is a thing of the past, and there is not the remotest chance of it again coming into operation.

Registered Card Tables.

MESSRS. JOHN WILDE & SONS, the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of Basle Street, Birmingham, are introducing a very handsome card table, which they have registered. It has sunk corners for counters, slides under top for glasses, and ash trays for cigars, &c., and is variously shaped to suit five or six players. The top is inlaid with billiard cloth, and its size is 2 ft. 6 in.

It is certainly a very handsome and convenient card table, and can be had in oak, walnut, or mahogany, and, if desired, with a gold embossed border around the top.

Jottings.

N.B.—With this number of the Gazette we present to our readers Two Supplements, one being our Annual From Buyers' Guide, and the other the Hire Traders' Guide and Record.

Standing Over.—Owing to extreme pressure on our space several important articles on mechanical and other subjects, and also our patent lists, have been left out of the present issue. It was impossible to avoid this.

We have to thank Mr. John McClure for the following letter:

Enclosed please find pl. for Sewing Machine Gazette January. I do not wish it continued as I am now entirely out of the Trade. I sincerely wish you every success with your excellent Journal.

We sincerely hope that he will continue to be successful in his drapery and hosery business.

The Masters and Agents Protection Society, of Hull held its second annual soiree on the 5th ult. which passed off most satisfactorily. Both Mr. W. S. Slingsby and Mr. F. Coulé, of Hull, are members, and the family of the latter assisted at the entertainment.

There have been several changes in the Newcastle district of the Singer Manufacturing company of late. Mr. Wear, the Superintendent of the North Shields staff, goes to West Stanley, and Mr. Thomas Morgan, who for the past twelve months has been a collector-salesman in South Shields, has been promoted to a Superintendency in the Sunderland district.

Mr. G. Parkes, of Willenhall, has lately opened a large furniture warehouse, near his other premises, with a frontage to Lower Leichfield Street and Froyseall Street, and is doing a good share in the furniture trade in addition to his old business, of selling tea, musical instruments of all descriptions, wringers, mangles, sewing machines, bassinettes, &c.

The employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Kilbowie, like workmen in other parts, have their grievances, or fancied grievances, which they expect to settle by refusing to work. Former strikes at these works have ended in the men asking to be taken back on the old terms, and the one in which 500 men are now involved at the time of writing will, we believe, come to a similar termination. At least that is the prospect.

Many persons in the trade will regret to hear of the death, at the age of 47, of Mr. A. G. Murdoch, who was at one time in the Singer Company's service at Glasgow, and subsequently obtained into a novelist.

Embezzlement.—Arthur Eaton Leighton, collector for the Singer Company, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for embezzling £22 at Alford, near Aberdeen.
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.
Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our Catalogue is now in the press, and will be ready early in February. It will be the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade, either in Europe or America, and will contain many new designs and first-class ideas. Applications will be served in rotation.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
We have to announce with regret the sudden death of James Warwick, at one time well known as a manufacturer of sewing machines, particularly that called after his own name. For a long time he was in the service of Wallwork & Co., then with Mr. W. Boothwell of knitting machine fame. Latterly he kept a mangle depot in Bolton.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Holmes Townson at the age of 55. He had for many years worked a travelling sewing machine business from a private house in Keighley, and was universally respected.

Messrs. H. W. Twiggs & Co., of Bristol, have just completed the erection of a new perambulator factory in St. Paul's, Bristol. It is 50 feet long by 35 feet deep, and consists of three floors. The opening was attended by festivities, at which Mr. Trigg's was accorded an enthusiastic reception by his employers and friends, several of whom had been with him since he commenced business thirteen years ago.

Mr. Isaac Ross, of Leicester, sends us a copy of his illustrated catalogue of sewing machines, among which we notice the Koch elastic machine and the Bonnaz machine, for which Mr. C. Lohmann is wholesale agent. Other articles are illustrated including mangles, coppers, &c.

The Midland Lace Company, of Nottingham, whose premises were destroyed by fire in December last, have not lost any time as they have already erected temporary premises, which have been fitted with 200 W. & G. machines of the latest pattern. This order was secured by Mr. W. Wonnacott, the Wilcox & Gibbs Company's Nottingham manager, and is only one of many which have been entrusted to that company by the Midland Lace Company.

The knitting machine trade would seem to pay well, judging from the great success of Mr. W. Boothwell, and more recently of Mr. Healey, well known as a Farnworth sewing machine dealer. The latter, we understand, has made quite a "pile" by knitting garments of various kinds.

We have received a long letter signed "Veritas," objecting to Mr. Tudor's criticism on General Booth's attack on the hire system. Space does not allow of our inserting it this month, which is the sole cause of its not appearing in our columns.

During the past month Mr. G. W. Phillips, the general manager of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, has visited the continent and reports a brisk trade in his company's machines in France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Our congratulations to Mr. Franklin Morse Singer (the youngest son of the great L.M.) on his marriage with Miss Marcelin of Paris. The ceremony took place at Paignton Parish Church, in the presence of a crowded congregation, on the 14th February.

The following are now the addresses of the after-mentioned Singer branches: Winchester, 37, Jewry Street. Newry, 57, Hill Street. Kettering, 6, Dukelth Place. Greenwy, 63, Freeman Street. Portmadoc, 27, High Street. Sheffield, 37, Forgate, and 42, Market Hall. Wallsall, 4, Bridge Street.

BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN (SAXONY), Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

E. ZELGER & CO.

4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.
These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our January Number.)

The shuttle carrier is worked by means of a segmental lever arm, which in place of being provided with rack teeth as in a former device, is made to contain and carry a shuttle or thread carrier to and fro through the loop of the needle thread. The loop passes under the point of the thread carrier and slips off again at the thick end. Whilst the thread carrier passes through the loop it unwinds a sufficient quantity of thread and again resumes its starting position. The essential feature of this invention is the free suspension of the thread carrier resting upon an implement which carries it through the loop, without causing it to slide upon a solid body. The patentee also describes a simple and effectual mode of regulating the drag, or tension of the thread, proceeding from the upper bobbin. This is effected by putting the thread through a hole, made transversely through a vertical pin, mounted on the frame upon the needle, and provided with a button head having a number of nicks or notches made in its circumference. The thread, after passing through the hole in the pin, is wound one or more times, according to the tension required, round the shank of the pin, and is lastly hooked into one of the notches in the button head. Another improvement refers to the yielding presser foot, and consists in making the foot double, or of two or more pieces, whereby facility is afforded for its use on fabrics of varying thickness, when at rest folding down the fabric to be sewn. The plates are held together by a helical spring passing round the bar of presser foot and bearing on the upper plate, which is in itself a yielding part of the foot, the bottom plate is riveted or fastened to the press-bar. There is also described an arrangement of presser-foot and guide-plates, to be used for hemming or sewing such fabrics as have a tendency to curl up at the edges. For this purpose the fabric before reaching the presser-foot passes between two plates, which pinch it and keep it well stretched, and in order to facilitate the passage of the fabric beneath the presser-foot its forward edge is cut diagonally in place of its right angles to its sides. A tubular thread carrier or shuttle is used. This shuttle is composed of a cylindrical piece of steel terminating in a point, and bored out for the reception of a cop or thread bobbin. The thread emerges from one of the openings made in the top of the shuttle, and is passed under and over one or more teeth of a comb-like steel (yielding) plate secured to the shuttle. The friction thereby produced prevents the thread coming off the cop or reel too easily. Another feature we select from eighteen different heads, of which this compehensive specification is composed is peculiar, apparatus for cording and binding articles. The hem is laid, or turned down, by passing between two inclined points; the gradually diminishing distance between which effects the desired turning of the hem. This hem is then sewn up with a cord inside, by passing beneath the needle of the machine. A binding apparatus is also shown for binding hats, clothes, and other articles. A feed apparatus is described wherein the serrated or notched face bar moves to and fro horizontally only, without the compound vertical motion, and when this arrangement is used two rods are employed for lifting the material from the bar whilst it makes its back stroke, thereby preventing it from carrying the material back with it.

According to another modification in the feed motion the notched or rough face bar is applied to the upper side of the material to be sewn, instead of causing it to act on the under side as previously done. It is further proposed to give a periodical lateral motion to the notched feeding bar, which admits of different kinds of stitching being performed; or, the same result may be obtained by using a separate additional feeding bar, moved laterally at stated periods by a separate and distinct lateral feeding cam.

The patentee proposed also to employ in the ease of heavy or unwieldy pieces of material an endless chain.

LLOYD & HILL,


HOME. Combination Mail Carts. EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.
SMALL OUTLAY.—LARGE PROFITS

DUNKLEY'S PATENT
Fast Cushion Tyre
PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS
WILL FIT ANY AXLE.

RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer
IN THE WORLD
SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK.
worked by the notched bar, for moving and directing the work. In the making of lap or flat seams a clamp is employed, consisting of two distinct pieces, between which the two thicknesses of material are secured throughout the whole length, or part of the seam, in such a manner that the material cannot shift at the seam. A slot is formed in the jaws of the clamp to allow the needle to pass. The last head of this invention relates to the use of a point or points for directing or guiding material such as leather, by retaining the point, or points, in a furrow or groove made along the material, in the direction required to be sewed.

There are numerous other heads in the specification, some relate to single thread stitch made by Mr. Jennings's machine before noticed. The use of lubricating matter is another feature, though not a novel one; a mode of mounting the bobbin for regulating the supply of thread, and a peculiar knee lever for holding bar or foot up the presser are also explained. This lever is now extensively used and does not require further description.

(To be continued.)

Conversazione.

The first annual social gathering of the employees of the Singer Manufacturing Co., at their Union Street, Glasgow, office, was held on Thursday evening, 19th Feb., in the Waterloo Rooms. There was a large attendance, and Mr. John A. Smith, manager at Glasgow, presided.

After full justice had been done to a well-spread tea, Mr. Smith, in the course of a few remarks, spoke of the pleasure it afforded him in being present. He sympathised with the object of the gathering, which was to afford an opportunity to the employees of becoming better acquainted with one another, and thus cementing and developing the friendly relations already existing, and in this way help to further the business they all had so much at heart; and he hoped that this, the first Annual Conversazione, would be followed by a long series of similar gatherings.

Dancing was engaged in in a very spirited manner, Mr. N. Clark acting as M.C., and a long programme gone through. At intervals a capital concert was given by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Henderson, and Misses G. Henderson, W. McKinnon and J. Watson, the accompanist being Mr. Hopper. Also two readings were given by Mr. Law.

Altogether, the gathering was a great success, and augured well for becoming an annual institution. Votes of thanks to the chairman, the committee, and the ladies and gentlemen who had done so much for the evening's enjoyment, brought the gathering to a close about 3 a.m., the company before dispersing singing "Auld Lang Syne."

T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
MANUFACTURER
OF
ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER,
CANE, GRASS,
RUSH, BAMBOO,
WIRE, IRON,
PAPIER MACHE
Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.
TROUSSEAU WITH OR WITHOUT A MIDDLE FRAME.
Sewing Machines.

LUCKETT'S PATENT DETACHABLE FOLDING MAIL CART.
The construction of this Cart renders it most suitable for shipment. When packed each cart measures 42 in. x 25 in. x 8 in.

WRITE TO-DAY
THE HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR & CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

For their 1891 Price Lists.
IT WILL PAY YOU.
Latest Designs and Novelties in Bassinettes, Mail Carts, Invalid Carriages, Convertible Mail Carts and Bassinettes, &c., &c.

THE CORNET LANDAU.

THE PLANET LANDAU.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest House in the Trade. Send for Price List free on application.

PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation for High-class Finish, Durability, &c.

Stoder's Patent Vertical Spiral Springs.

PARKER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
BEST MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
CHILDREN'S CARS.

Factory and Showrooms - 104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

With all latest improvements, Bent Shafts, Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated Catalogue, containing all our new styles and designs for the coming Season now Ready, sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.

The Zephyr.
THE "Eclipse" HAND MACHINE

SIMPLE STRONG

The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and paten*ees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

The "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

Sole Manufacturers of the
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch Sewing Machines
for Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes
Also Manufacturers of Wringer and Mangle Machines.

These Machines are made from the best materials, and cannot be surpassed for excellence of finish and durability.

Shipping orders executed on the shortest notice.

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN
V,o
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch Sewing Machines
FOR
Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes
Also Manufacturers of Wringer and Mangle Machines.

These Machines are made from the best materials, and cannot be surpassed for excellence of finish and durability.

Shipping orders executed on the shortest notice.

The ATLAS BEDSTEAD Co
BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the room they take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS' ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and value guaranteed.

N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WAREHOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at 120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.

For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by References or Remittance.

WRINGERS.

The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 in.</td>
<td>14 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/3</td>
<td>14/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine.

The A.M. Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS.
USE ONLY
JOHNSON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR
GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,
Acknowledged by many users to be the
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 4d., and 2d. Tablets Boxed.
SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.
ALSO
JOHNSON & CO.'S
JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL.
"OWL" BRAND.
Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.

TO INVENTORS.
G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the
new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years,
£7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £28;
Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.;
United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole
term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of
proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European
Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded
upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in
England and Abroad.
[Telephone No. 109.
REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION, London.]"

"H O P E" A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
PRICE 1d., or sent Carriage Paid at 8d. Dozen.

Commission Agents would find no difficulty in selling a few dozen
every month.
"HOPE" is an interesting paper for Young Folks.
Prices for Children monthly. No entrance fee.
"HOPE" is published by J. N. Masters, the maker of the versatility
Watch.

Many Agents who sell "HOPE" secure orders for J. N. Masters's
watches and jewellery. A liberal commission allowed.

CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
J. N. MASTERS, JEWELLER, HOPE HOUSE, RYE.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.
Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire
terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100.
Dealer's name and address printed if required,
extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 30 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY, 249a, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE BEST RUBBER WRINGERS NOW IN THE MARKET ARE THOSE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co., CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

THEY WILL LICK ALL IN CREATION, AND PRICES ARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER MAKE.

"The Express."

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH— R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED.

PATENTEEs AND MAKERS OF

THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE

Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.  GOLDE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.
Sewing Machine
THE HIRE DEALERS
GAZETTE
GUIDE & RECORD
SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Vol. XIX., No 248.  APRIL 1st, 1891.

The Latest
Production of our Factory

The Finest Machine in the World for Domestic Sewing


JONES SPOOL MACHINE

Simmons & Co.'s
"OVOID" SPRINGS.
(REGISTERED.)
APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, OR PAPIER-MACHE BASINETTES

ADVANTAGES:
1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.
2. MAXIMUM VERTICAL ELASTICITY.
3. NO SIDE SWAY.
4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE.
5. GUARANTEED STEEL.
6. REQUIRE NO ATTENTION, NO BUCKLES, STRAPS, OR SHACKLES TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Export Perambulator Works, TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES

Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000 WHITE MACHINES

NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.

NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES ARE

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS,
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
JOHN WILDE & SONS
EXCELSIOR WORKS,
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.
Unequalled for Price and Quality.
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric. Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle SEWING MACHINES

A FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both pleasant and easy. Combining both the Ave—essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the seams of dresses, and such work as difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is inserted in its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there occurs a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory success up to which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the MANUFACTURER HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS patented by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

Patents and Sole Manufacturers:
E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

RITEBECK BANK, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, payable on demand.

Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free discharge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Commissions; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued.

The Ritebeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAYNER'SHOP, Manager.

The Ritebeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Million.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the RITEBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 62, Southamton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A LOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER HECTARE, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the Ritebeck RENTED LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The Ritebeck Almanack, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAYNER'SHOP, Manager.
BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
"Better out of the World than out of Fashion."

AGENTS AND FACTORS CAN

Make Money Rapidly

BY HANDLING

FASHION'S LATEST DEMAND.

KIMBALL & MORTON'S PATENTED

CASING (GATHERING) MACHINES

Perform Work hitherto Impossible.

PLEASE SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

NOW OR NEVER IS THE TIME TO SELL.

EVERY MANTLE AND DRESSMAKER REQUIRES ONE.

Registered Offices and Factory—

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—

11a, Norfolk Street, Pall Mall, Manchester, 52, Reform Street, Dundee, and 56, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.
BIESOLT & LOCKE,
MEISSEN (SAXONY),
(ESTABLISHED 1869)
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

COCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

The length of arm of the above machine is 10 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family
Hand
Machine.

THE
STEEL
WRINGER.
14 inch x 1½ inch
15 inch x 2 inch
16 inch x 2 inch.

THE
"MEDIUM."

MORTON
(MACHINE)

SACK,
SAIL,
TARPAULIN,
AND
Belt Machines.

FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.

Kilting
AND
Gathering
Machines.

No. 2
Manufacturing
Machines
IN
FOUR
VARIETIES
HARRIS' PATENT
CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED.
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED.
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

The only perfect Suspension Car in the trade.
Patented and Registered 1891.
Nos. 799 & 165,220.

FROM 1 TO 10 GUINEAS.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

YOUNG'S PERAMBULATORS.

C. L. YOUNG & CO.,
BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.
CHEAPEST IN LONDON.

SEND FOR DESIGNS AND TRADE TALLY FOR 1891.

FROM 18/-

YOUNG & CO., 21, HIGH ST., KINGSLAND, LONDON, N.E.
THE "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST INVENTED,
THE FIRST IN UTILITY,
THE FIRST IN VALUE.

SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

Highest awards at the great International Exhibitions,
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, PHILADELPHIA, SYDNEY, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMA of HONOUR at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1872)
BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Stoder's Patent Vertical Spiral Springs.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation
for High-class Finish,
Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS
MANUFACTURERS
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

Wholesale
With all
latest improve-
ments, Bent Shafts,
Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated
Catalogue, containing all our
new styles and designs for the
coming Season now Ready, sent on
receipt of Two Pence Card or Memo.

The Zephyr.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

BEST
MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES;
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points, THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK
In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. Ward.

(Continued from our March Number.)

On the 6th of April, 1874, Mr. Julian Bernard obtained a patent for a novel kind of stitch composed of one thread, which is so ingeniously tied or knotted in the material by suitable instruments as to entirely prevent it from unravelling should the thread break at any part of the stitching. He may be regarded as the inventor of the so-called loop, or through several other loops. Mr. Bernard proposes also to apply breaks or other suitable contrivances to sewing machines to prevent such machines from turning in any but the right direction, as a reversal of the machine is sometimes attended with injurious effects on the mechanism. A spring arm is also proposed for taking up the slack of the thread in the button-hole machine previously described.

Another feature in Mr. Bernard's invention is the uniting and ornamenting of materials by a three-thread stitch produced by interlocking the three threads together in such a way as to form an ornamental braid on one side of the material.

Mr. Bernard proposes to stitch the soles to the uppers of shoes or to stitch various other parts of boots and shoes, by means of two needles working from the outside or on one inside of the boot or shoe. Each of these needles carries a thread through an eye near its point, and in sewing each thread is secured alternately by the two needles. The two needles are caused to work in such a manner that their points will pass each other and enter between each needle and its respective thread alternately, so that when one needle is inserted in the material, before it is withdrawn the other needle is caused to descend and insert itself in the part of the thread also in form of a loop. The first needle is now withdrawn, leaving a loop of its thread round the second needle, and is again inserted, passing in its descent between the second needle and its thread, the loop of the first thread being the second, which forms part of the operation is withdrawn. These movements are repeated until the part is stitched. This is a similar stitch to the diagonal needle arrangement referred to under Hughes' patent of August 18th, 1854, but its application is to sewing machines and apparatus connected therewith. This invention relates generally to a means of tightening the stitch and actuating the needle in the sewing machine, in which the sewing machine is known as the new machine for inserting the needle into and through the material, also to combining stitching machines with ornamental tables, and the peculiar mode of constructing such tables.

The peculiar mode of tightening the stitch in a sewing machine, when three needles are used consists in pulling that portion of the thread which is between the eye of the needle and the material by means of two pins or thread grippers. This thread gripper consists of two arms sliding vertically in collar bearings screwed into the frame and placed near the surface of the material by suitably constructed springs. One arm is jointed to its fellow arm, and is kept in close contact therewith at the lower extremity by a tail-piece or projection, which is made of tempered steel, and bears against one of the collar bearings so as to keep the jaws of the tightening closed. A pin A is connected with the slide or carrier, and works between the two arms of the tightening. On the first arm there is a projection formed at a certain point, and there is an incline; this incline and projection being operated upon by the ascent and descent of the pin A in the following manner:—As the needle slide or carrier descends for the purpose of inserting the needle into the material, the pin A acts upon the incline and projection of the jaws to pull the thread to pass freely therethrough; but as the slide of the needle has risen again, and has just left the material, the pin A will have again passed the incline and allowed the jaws to close and grip the thread. The further ascent of the needle carrier brings the pin against the projection, which has the effect of raising the two arms bodily in the bearings and of drawing or tightening the stitch without applying any strain whatever to the needle. Drawings are given to illustrate the peculiar and ingenious means adopted by Mr. Bernard for actuating the needle carrier. He proposes to do by connecting the slide or carrier, which is made in the form of a round steel bar, to a curved or semicircular slide contained within the corresponding curved bracket, and sliding in a circular course corresponding to its own arc. The requisite reciprocating motion is imparted to the curved slide by means of a cam engaged with a small roller on the bottom of the centre vertical rod. There are short links for connecting the needle carrier and the rod to the curved slide. This is a simple contrivance for working a sewing-machine needle. It enables the design to be improved and heightened, whilst the mechanism itself is entirely concealed.

We have referred to Mr. Bernard's patent of the 6th of December, 1873, to his notion of driving sewing machines by clockwork. He now proposes to construct a lady's work machine, the whole of the mechanical workings being concealed within the hollow supporting pillar or stand of the table, which Mr. Bernard proposes to ornament and elaborate with a view to its general introduction into the boudoir. The upper part of the table is made to open when required, and then close in and conceal the machine entirely when not in use.

Correspondence.

* * * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Review of Trade Matters to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

THE DEATH OF MR. JAMES WARWICK.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

B. F. ball, in the Manchester Co. and the announcement of the death of my late brother, Mr. James Warwick, which is somewhat incorrect. You state he was for a long time the secretary of Walthamstow Co. I reply he was only with this firm a few months. You also state his business in Bolton was that of a mangle depot, whereas it was that of a cycle depot. I enclose you a cutting from the Manchester Courier a few days after his death, from which you will be able to glean something of his life.

Will you kindly make the necessary corrections in next issue of your esteemed paper and oblige. Yours faithfully,

L. W. WARWICK.

25, Hilton Street, Manchester, March 12th, 1901.

The following is the "cutting" referred to:—

DEATH OF MR. JAMES WARWICK.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. James Warwick, who was the originator of the Warwick sewing machine. When about eighteen years of age the deceased gentleman began to make Thomas' machines, and also the Lancashire machine. Afterwards he commenced to make a machine on the Wheeler & Wilson principle, which was known as the "Victoria." A few years ago he kept up a model of a machine called the "Warwick," made many improvements in this machine, and was rewarded with six medals at various exhibitions for it. The rapid increase of business necessitated removal to larger premises in Hilton Street, Manchester. Here his workpeople presented him with an engrossed address on vellum, which he highly valued. One of his latest improvements in the sewing machine was the mechanical oscillating motion. Eventually his business was transferred to his brother, Luke Warwick, and James removed to Bolton, where he entered the cycle trade, in which he made rapid progress. His last invention was in the wind and tyres of the trade, which patent called him away rapidly. Passing through one of the principal streets of that town he suddenly fell ill, and was taken into a surgery and died.

SOLD BY ALL PARIERAL DEALERS.

CRADLE CARRIAGES.
April 1, 1891, and Sewing Machine Gazette.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest House
in the Trade.

Send for Price List
free on application.

PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

IMPORTANT
To MACHINE DEALERS, HOSIERY KNITTERS,
DRAPERS and YARN MERCHANTS,
EXPORTERS and OTHERS.

G. STIBBE, OF GLASGOW,
has opened Office and Showroom in this City, in order to meet the demand in the South for his splendid value in Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, and Special Wools for Machine Knitting. Knitting and Hosiery Machinery for Hand and Power Motion.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
107, WOOD STREET, E.C.
Joseph Page, Representative.
in the arms of the medical man on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Warwick
was a well-known philanthropist. Wesleyan and a temperance worker,
and the sudden death caused widespread sorrow both in Manchester
and Bolton.

THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE IN EAST TYNESIDE.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—In your last issue, your correspondent "Cow," in his
letter "Tyne-side (East) Notes," remarks that the representatives of the
principal manufacturers of sewing machines have found the sale of
machines this year a very difficult task. If he means every representa-
tive that does not represent one of the select three he mentions, then I
would like to add a little information which evidently he knows noth-
ing about, and that is, that I have never found the sale of sewing
machines such an easy task as what I have done this year, and I
doubt that my fellow sewing sale three months of any
previous three months I have ever been in the business (nearly six
years).

Respectfully yours,

W. B. HALL.

335, Campbell Street, South Shields, March 25, 1891.

Hutchins & Co., Limited, Cardiff.

DINNER TO STAFF AND AGENTS.

On Thursday evening, February 26th, the employees of this company
dined together at the South Wales Restaurant, Cardiff, to cele-
brate the success of the company's operations.

Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, managing director, was in the chair, the
vice-chair being taken by Mr. E. H. Wallbrook, and there were present
Mr. J. Jones, secretary; Messrs. J. M. Griffiths, manager, Rhondda
Valley; W. E. Spencer, Rhymney Valley; J. Lewis, Mountain Ash;
E. Hutchins, Barry Dock; S. Blythe and T. D. Davies, Cardiff,
and about forty canvassers and agents.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, congratulated the men
upon the success which had attended their efforts since they had started
in May last. The result of the eight months' trading had been
extremely gratifying to the directors, and he felt sure that every share-
holder, as he received his dividend that morning, would also feel fully
satisfied. They had had a very hard time of it, and the amount of
work gone through by Mr. Jones and himself no person but themselves
had any idea of. But notwithstanding their efforts, they found that, in
welling the great increase in the orders, they were unable to deal with
the trade satisfactorily without further assistance. They had given
the matter serious consideration, and had finally asked their old friend
Mr. Wallbrook to come down to help them; he was happy to say he
had succeeded, and so satisfied was Mr. Wallbrook to the success of the
company that he not only severed his connection with the Wheeler
& Wilson Company, but had become a shareholder in their company.
He now felt they were in a position to execute all orders promptly,
and to extend their operations. He hoped the men would all stick
to him, and do their duty in the future as they had done in the past, and
he felt satisfied they would then have a very successful future.

Mr. E. H. Wallbrook expressed the pleasure it gave him to be amongst so many old friends again, and to see that the prosperity of the company had resulted in increased commissions to the men. He pointed out that although they were very pleased to get the orders, the most pleasure came with the money, and he asked every collector to pay great attention to each customer. He wished to thank them for the kind reception they had given him, and paid a warm tribute to Mr.

W. H. Hutchins, whose successful career with the Wheeler & Wilson
Company was the best testimonial they could wish for as to his fitness
to conduct a successful business for their own company.

Mr. J. Jones was extremely pleased to meet so many of the com-
pany's employees, and hoped by next year the number would be doubled.
He was particularly pleased to see the Rhondda Valley men present in
force, and he could tell the Cardiff men that their out-of-town comrades
were fully their equals as salesmen, if not, indeed, their superiors.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. J. M. Griffiths, S. Blight, T.
Davies, and W. R. Reynolds, who stated they found their sales of
Wheeler & Wilson machines were, if anything, increased by the change,
while the ability to supply other articles meant a large increase in their
earnings.

During the evening several members favoured with songs and recita-
tions in English and Welsh, and altogether a thoroughly enjoyable
time was spent.

Meeting of the Bristol Canvassing Trade.

AST year there was formed in London an association of firms doing a canvassing trade, with the following
objects:—

1st. To protect employer against unprincipled and dishonest
agents by keeping such out of the trade,

2nd. To regulate the commission paid to agents applying to firms
after the formation of the association, and—

3rd. To generally raise the tone of the trade in the eyes of
the public.

The association has been so successful that it is proposed to
form branches in the provinces, and on the 18th ult. a
meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol.

Mr. Robert Reid was voted to the chair, and after a
few remarks called upon Mr. Eli Pike, the chairman of the
London association, and Mr. F. T. Allpass, the
 honorary secretary, to explain the objects of the meeting.

This done, it was proposed by Mr. Wheeler and seconded by Mr. Jones, and carried unanimously, that a branch be
formed for Bristol and the West of England and South
Wales.

Mr. W. A. Goodall, of the Domestic Machine Company,
Bristol, was appointed local honorary secretary.
Partnership Between Canvassers.

BY A VETERAN.

It seldom happens that two canvassers who enter into partnership for the purpose of selling sewing machines succeed in making money, for, though their intentions may be ever so good at the start, their partnership is in almost every instance short lived, and its results most unsatisfactory. Various reasons may be given for this result, but, as far as my observation extends, I believe that jealousy is the main cause of the discontent that almost invariably breaks up these dual combinations. Each one believes that he is doing all the business, and that he is not satisfied, would have been the same if he had been working alone, so he says to himself: "Here I am, paying half of all I make to this fellow for nothing."

If their efforts are not attended with success, each blames the other; not openly, but in a roundabout way, or to their associates they intimate that they could do much better alone. Of course, such an idea is entirely wrong, and could this feeling be entirely overcome one of the greatest obstacles to such partnerships would be removed.

There is no good reason why two sensible men cannot form a partnership to sell sewing machines and make a success of it, provided the right men associate themselves together for the purpose. There are many men in the ranks of canvassers who will be glad to associate, as lease closers were they to make that a specialty and do nothing else. It is, in fact, a feature of the business for which they have special talent that would constitute them quite valuable workers, whereas in their vocation as canvassers are apt, after the time in which they have not lived to them, and in which they can only occasionally find an opportunity to exercise their peculiar genius for closing sales. When they do get a chance at a customer, however, a sale is pretty sure to result, because selling is the best of their strongholds, and if there is any possible way in the world by which the sale may be made they are the very ones to find it out and take instant advantage of it.

On the other hand, there are men who put out an extraordinary number of machines, yet sell only a few of them. Their prospects seem good, the people with whom they place the machines are frequently in need of them, and are in good circumstances, but for one reason or another are not quite ready—one doesn't want to buy because her husband is expecting to get out of work almost any day that he has lasted, and there is any possible way in the world by which the sale may be made are the very ones to find it out and take instant advantage of it.

On the other hand, there are men who put out an extraordinary number of machines, yet sell only a few of them. Their prospects seem good, the people with whom they place the machines are frequently in need of them, and are in good circumstances, but for one reason or another are not quite ready—one doesn't want to buy because her husband is expecting to get out of work almost any day that he has lasted, and there is any possible way in the world by which the sale may be made are the very ones to find it out and take instant advantage of it.

Each salesman has a different reason for not buying, but the result to the inexpert canvasser is the same—the machine is returned to the office, and the time spent in getting it ready to the customer, and giving instructions on it, is all lost; simply because the canvasser tried to do something he did not understand or appreciate.

Now let a man who is a good closing man form a partnership with one who is a good canvasser, and see how it will work. Let the canvasser go out and get the orders, and let the salesman follow him—delivering the machines and closing the sales as fast as he can get money on them. Machines need not be left on long trials, but many can be sold on every trial if they are delivered at hand to do it, and it goes without saying that the sooner her old machines are sold the better. A good salesman is usually able to detect a boat by the way she talks and acts when the subject of closing the sale is broached, and, having the disposal of the machine in his own hands, he can turn her belief he believes she deserves. Few canvassers take time to find out anything beyond the wish of the customer as to the style of machine she wants and the time she desires it delivered, leaving the work of discovering the character of the customer, or to the teacher, or in the later period by themselves as they find time. It thus happens that the wily and ever watchful boat is often mistaken for a live customer.

The partner who is canvassing should do nothing else from beginning till quitting time but look up orders and prospects, which he should book during the day to be transferred to a general directory for the benefit of both. All orders that either party receives should be credited to the firm, and all sales, and references leading to sales, obtained by either partner, should be credited likewise. In the distribution of the profits, each should share alike in every sale made by either of them during the existence of the partnership.

They should have a horse and waggon at their disposal at all times, so that when a case occurs demanding immediate attention they will be ready for instant action. In a case of competition a machine may be needed on the instant, and then, if they have no conveyance with which to deliver it at once, a sale may be lost, as many have been lost in the same way.

There is nothing that tends more to create a feeling of distrust between canvassers than a disposition on the part of either to take some advantage of the other. For example: You are a partner of such a firm as I have described, and a former acquaintance comes to you, at a time out of office hours perhaps, and orders a machine from you in pursuance of a promise made you long before your partnership was formed that he would buy of you when he was ready to get a machine. You might argue that this sale was the result of your own labour done years ago, and in which your partner has no claim. You sneak the machine out, sell it, and pocket the commission and the thought that you have performed it smart and at the same time proper transaction. Your partner when he finds it out, or does not find it out, but if he does find it out, depends upon it that he will crav you over the coals, and any confidence that he may have reposed in you before this will be so shaken that you will never again get him to do business with you. It is very frequently a trick like this that causes ill feeling among partners and disrupts their association. Partners should consider always that they are both working for their mutual advantage; not each for himself, simply, but for the other's benefit as well as his own, and in this way they can do more than twice as much business and either could do independently. A short time will suffice to convince them either of the feasibility or the uselessness of their partnership, and this point once settled in favour of the association of interests, they should go industriously to work to make their mutual interests a success in every particular.

The one who canvasses can improve himself in his part of the work, and the one who does the closing can learn something that will be to his advantage while both are working together. I have known many partnerships which have been formed under the most auspicious circumstances to be broken before two months have been spent in the mutual harness, but I have also known others to work together successfully, to the great satisfaction and pecuniary advantage of the members the business, and to show no good reason why sewing machine canvassers cannot form and maintain those relations with each other that have proved so advantageous to business men the world over during all time.—S. M. Advance.

A Dishonest Assistant.—At the Tunstall Police Court, on the 19th Feb., John Watton was charged with embezzling £1 14s. from his employer, Mr. John Findlay, sewing machine dealer, Tunstall. The evidence showed that the prisoner had been in the employ of prosecutor to sell machines on commission, and collect accounts. In April last he sold a writing machine to Samuel Smith, who resided in Riddler Street, Burslem for £2. Towards this amount there was to be paid £1 14s., in weekly instalments of 1s., and this money had not been accounted for to the prosecutor, who only became aware of the sale of the machine by Mrs. Broome calling upon him. In reply to the charge, the defendant stated that he had made a mistake through his defective schooling, and, to the great satisfaction and pecuniary advantage of the members the business, and to show no good reason why sewing machine canvassers cannot form and maintain those relations with each other that have proved so advantageous to business men the world over during all time.—S. M. Advance.

Sold by All, Perambulator Dealers.
Failures and Arrangements.

WILLIAM HEWETT, perambulator and cycle manufacturer, 95 (late 22), Balls Pond Road, London, N.  

The debtor filed on the 14th February, 1891, and the account filed shows gross liabilities of £2,185 10s. 6d., which have been paid for dividend, and assets £13 10s. 9d. The following are creditors:—

£  1  0  0
Brough H. Birmingham... 15 0  0
Hewlett D. Southend... 15 0  0
Hughes H. Birmingham... 51 0  0
Jones A., Liverpool... 6 12  6
Liddell H. Birmingham... 9 11  6
Morneau N. Birmingham... 13 11  6
Prescott R., Birmingham... 30 0  0
Pond F. London... 5 10  0
Rowley H. London... 13 11  6
Tout, Simpkin & Co., London... 8 12  6

No resolution was passed, and the estate will be wound up in bankrupt- 
cy with the Official Receiver.  

The public examination of this bankrupt took place on the 14th March at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Hope. In answer to the Deputy Official Receiver the debtor stated that, although he traded under the style of Hewett & Co., he had no partner, and had never been in partnership with any one. He commenced business as a perambulator manufacturer in 1884 without any capital, and he commenced his business at 95 Balls Pond Road. The reason he was not carrying on business at Matthias Road when the receiving order was filed was because it was sold up by the sheriff in January last, and the tenancy was taken up by his wife. His wife did not pay anything for the goodwill, and she did not buy in any of the stock. There was no stock there at the time. The amount owing to the execution creditor was £2 18s., and the sheriff realised £2. Out of the balance he received from this sale he paid the landlord. He afterwards continued his business at 25 Balls Pond Road up to the date of the receiving order. He attributed his insolvency to losses on the cycle business, owing to his knowing nothing about the trade. His liabilities in respect to that business amounted to about £200. The only book of account he had ever kept was a petty cash book, which was continued up to December last. He had never kept a cash book, and had not kept separate accounts for the two businesses, so that he could not really tell which business was paying and which was losing. About the end of 1890 he made out a balance-sheet, which showed him to be about £30 to the good. He found from this that the cycle business was not paying in December last, when he was in possession by creditors. He possibly have been pressed in November—he was not quite sure about the date. Since then he had contracted further liabilities to the extent of about £15. During last year he had made some dealings in accommodation books, but they were chiefly for goods supplied. He had made no dealings in bills where he neither bought nor sold, and he had no money. He gave a bill of sale about the end of 1890 over his furniture for £200. Out of that sum his wife had half and he had the remainder. A creditor, whose claim amounted to £90, was pressing him at the time, but he did not pay anything on account. The reason why he had a portion of the money was because a part of the furniture belonged to her, and she used the money in her business of boot and shoe dealer. The bill of sale was given at his wife's request, as she had a daughter of 6s. per week, and had a son of 3s. per week. He did not think he made any profit at all during 1890, and towards the latter end of that year he had only drawn about £2 per week. He did not think his assets would realise 100 in the pound.

Finally the examination was ordered to be closed.

WALTER ROSE, sewing machine and general dealer, Northallerton.  

The examination order was registered against the above on the 21st February on the debtor's own petition. His statement of affairs shows liabilities to unsecured creditors £7,819 18s. 1d., and to other creditors £70, or a total of £8,800 18s. 1d. The Official Receiver realised £180 from the sale of the stock and furniture, and the other assets are book debts, estimated to produce £250 5s. 1/2., thus showing a deficiency of £4,143 5s. 11/2.

The Official Receiver says that debtor informs him that he commenced business six years ago at York in partnership with Ball, and that he dissolved partnership about a year later, and that he drew out as his share £50, with which he commenced business at Northallerton on his own account. He has kept a diary account of his ledger. Debtor further says that he became aware of his insolvency about three months ago, and has contracted liabilities since then, and that the only expectation he had of being able to pay these liabilities was from the ordinary way of his business. For the last three years he has been losing money in his business, and his household expenses have been about £3 per week. The Official Receiver says that the total liabilities appear to have been incurred since the beginning of 1890, and are the debts of manufacturers and his deficiency. He will examine him on this account on his public examination and think it a case in which the bankrupt should render a further account. I am of opinion that he has overestimated his outstanding book debts.  

HARRIS, Cheltenham.

This firm have compounded with their creditors, paying, we understand, £5,000. The creditors are THOMAS WILLIAMSON, 18, St. Owen Street, and 6, Widdemars, Hereford, domestic machineworker dealer. A first and final dividend of 5s. is now being paid in the above at 2, Offa Street, Hereford.

A bill of sale for £10 was on March 10th, filed against Charles Foucher Dick, sea-liner agent, &c., of Stanley House, 13, Vere Road, Brighton, in favour of the Southern Deposit Bank. A bill of sale for £50 was filed on March 2nd and in favour of Mrs. Mary A. Mason, against William Jackson (and wife), sewing machine manufacturer, &c., 413, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 7.

JOHN COPLAND, perambulator and furniture dealer, Bradley Green.

The above has completed a deed of arrangement. Liabilities £450, and assets £500. Among the creditors are the Midland Perambulator Company for £12 17s. 1d.; L. W. S. Marshall & Co., £20; Wintle & Kenyon, £40 6s. 9d.; WILLIAM WILD, sewing machine dealer, Oxford.

The public examination of this debtor, whose failure we reported last month, came on for hearing at the Oxford Bankruptcy Court, on the 5th March, before Mr. Registrar Walsh. In answer to the Official Receiver said that he had paid £200 to Ball, distributor of Ball's perambulator, but he had spent it on household expenses and not paid it to the Official Receiver. He had had a small allowance made to him. By the Registrar—Mr. Fuller was his solicitor, to whom he had paid £10 for filing the petition. He had managed his business at a loss, and had paid £15, and had paid £2 15s. to the Official Receiver. The Registrar said he must make an order on the debtor to pay the remaining £2 15s. to the Official Receiver, and the District Judge considered it advisable to adjourn the examination to the 9th of April.

Winning up Order.—Buckingham & Adams (Limited), cycle manufacturers, the successors to the old Howe Company in London, are being voluntarily wound up.

Partners at Law,

At the Portsmouth County Court last month, the partnership ceased to exist. A deed of arrangement was signed by the partners, Mr. J. A. Ash, and J. M. Godfrey, in respect of the management of the Victoria Hall, came before his Honour Judge Leonard, Mr. Godfrey, for whom there was no agent, and Mr. Ash, who represented the Victoria Hall, and requested the appointment of a receiver; and Mr. Ash, who was represented by Mr. A. C. Burridge, sought a dissolution of partnership and a winding-up order. An order was granted for the appointment of a receiver, and Mr. Bechara, the Chief Clerk of the Court, was acting in that capacity.

The case was brought on as a separate argument only, and Mr. Burridge led off by saying that the accounts had been rendered, so that his client had had nothing to do but sign. Mr. King said that Mr. Ash and Godfrey agreed to rent the hall jointly, Mr. Godfrey because, being a posting agent, he could supply entertainment companies, and Mr. Ash, because he could carry on the business. They rented the hall and let it from time to time, Mr. Ash being appointed secretary, with the arrangement that he should pay the money into the bank every week. Mr. Ash, however, took all the money, and neglected to pay it in until Mr. Godfrey threatened to wind the partnership up. —His Honour consented to the applications on both sides, directing inquiries, with a dissolution of partnership to date from the rendering of the accounts; and the case was accordingly adjourned till March 19th.

# The Journal of Domestic Appliances

April 1, 1891
W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings,
Good Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood, Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

FROM £8 10s.

AGENT'S WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

THE 'REINDEER' CYCLES.

T. P. COOK & CO.,
46, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

From 5 to 22 Guineas.

DEALERS requiring good value and thoroughly reliable machines at reasonable prices, should call or send for PRICELIST.

SOLE AGENCIES ARRANGED FOR DISTRICTS and TOWNS.
Clincher, Pneumatic, Solid, and Cushion Tyres.

To avoid delay Dealers are REQUESTED to ORDER EARLY.

T. P. COOK & CO. ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS OF BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, FIREIRONS, AND GENERAL HARDWARE, TRUNKS, ETC. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
The Sewing Machine Exhibition.

THE "Sewing Machine, Type-Writer, Cycle, and Domestic Appliances Show," which opens on the 11th instant at the Royal Aquarium, as the Secretary informs us, is an assured success. Several of the principal firms, including the Singer and Vertical Feed Companies, have already taken extensive space, and others are in treaty for stands.

The exhibition will remain open fourteen days.

The Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Business.

So many rumours have of late reached us to the effect that the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company intended disposing of their British business, that we thought it well to make inquiries at head-quarters, which have resulted in our receiving the following letter:

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your inquiry respecting the truth or otherwise of the rumours in circulation, that we are endeavouring to dispose of our British business, we assure you, and authorise you to inform whoever it may concern, that we have no intention to sell out our British business, but are disposed to hold it under our own control. We might say, however, that the rumours you mention have already reached us, and we accounted for them by the fact that we have for some time past rearranged the working of our business, with a view to concentrating it and placing it more under our immediate control at our chief office (and are pleased to say that our action is fully justified by results). It is doubtless from this the false rumours have got into circulation.

You are at liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter.

We remain, sir, yours obediently,

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.
Joseph Powell, Manager.

London, March 31st, 1891.

Opening of a New London Warehouse.

WING to the large increase in his business, and for the convenience of his south of England customers, Mr. G. Stibbe has opened a branch warehouse and office at 107, Wood Street, London, E.C.

Most of our readers are aware that this firm, whose head office is at 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, are sole agents for Messrs. Edward Dubied & Co.'s knitting machines, which have been sold in this country for some years, and which are used by many manufacturers in preference to any others. Their business, however, is not confined to knitting machines, as they have a monopoly of the F.D.F. knitting woods as regards their sale in this country. At Mr. Stibbe's extensive premises in Glasgow as many as 20,000 bundles are kept in stock, in order to meet the demands of manufacturers and dealers.

Mr. Stibbe's business is exclusively wholesale, and dealers would do well to apply for particulars of the machines and woods, as a profitable trade can be done in same.

This firm will be showing at their London address a special opening line in stocking machines. Lamb system-made by Dubied, at extraordinary prices, considering finish, &c.

The Agents' Mutual Protective Association.

WE have been requested to publish a notice of a new Association for Canvasers. We cannot express any opinion of the scheme at present, as we have not secured the rules, but can say at once that if the promoters desire to raise the tone and improve the status of canvassers, they can count on our hearty support.

[Communicated.]

Recognising the facility of individual efforts to maintain our rights and to obtain redress for any wrongs with which we may have to contend, and to mutually advance the interests of the members of our craft, we, the commission agents of the United Kingdom, hereby organise ourselves into a "Mutual Protective Association."

All canvassers and agents on commission are cordially invited to join.

Lodge No. 1, held at "The Prince of Wales," Elizabeth Street, Buckingham Palace Road (near Victoria Station), London, S.W. Lodge meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Member's subscriptions, £1 weekly. All particulars on application by letter to G. H. Bull, Secretary.

A Curious Case of Theft.

At the Stafford Borough Police Court, on the 16th March, James Reynolds was charged with stealing a sewing machine under somewhat remarkable circumstances. It appeared that Mrs. Sarah Mills, a neighbour, in October last, when defendant's wife stroked herself, took charge of defendant's baby, and kept it until about three weeks ago. He had not paid her anything for the keep of the child. In the month of November last he gave her a pawn-ticket relating to a sewing machine, and said she was to have the machine in consideration of the kindness she had shown towards the child, and he promised that when he got better off he would give her some money for its keep. She had kept for taking the machine out of pawn, and then found to be an old-fashioned boot machine, value about £5. Subsequently, the defendant said he wanted the machine back, but the refusal to give it up. He thereupon used bad language, and afterwards he removed the machine during her absence from her house.

The defendant stated that he gave the machine to prosecutrix on the understanding that she would keep the child twelve months, but this statement was not borne out by a witness whom he called to corroborate his evidence. Finally, the case was dismissed, on the understanding that he accused returned the machine and paid the costs of the proceedings.

Exclusion from Business.—Mr. Allcombe, jun., sued his father at the Exeter County Court, on the 4th ult., to recover £39 18s., balance of profits and damages for exclusion from business promises in Queen Street, Exeter, and there was a counter-claim for £35. Mr. Armstrong, on behalf of the plaintiff, said the parties, who were father and son, dealt in various kinds of things as G. Allcombe & Son—in fact, their stock-in-trade ranged from a mangle to a concertina. The business accounts of the party, of an intricate character, were involved in the case, and these were referred to the Registrar for examination and report.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED
TO ROYALTY AND THE Elite OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
WRITE FOR
L. L'HOLLIER'S
LIST OF PRICES.
The most complete in the Trade.

AT PRICES THAT FEAR NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS. NEW INVENTIONS.

L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.
Write for List and See.

L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
Failures in Business.

Here is, perhaps, nothing more painful in business than the number of failures we become acquainted with, owing entirely to starting with an imperfect knowledge of how to get or manage the business undertaken; for, as the stern, inexorable decree of nature seems to be that we must all, sooner or later, eat the fruit of our own unlawful sowing, and unyielding are the laws of commerce; the one line of conduct as certainly ensuring success, as deviation from, whether from willfulness or ignorance, ends in failure: for, as sure as water finds its own level, any one who embarks in trade with insufficient knowledge or capital will lose his money and reputation.

Do not for a moment imagine you will become a thorough man of business by reading books, or following any set project of action laid down therein; all that study can do is to prove to you the importance of pursuing a certain policy, so that in practice, if you fail, or your business does not pay, when you have been expecting the reverse, a knowledge of the laws of trade will enable you to trace the failure to your own errors, and thereby enable you to remedy the same in future.

For instance, when a balance-sheet is unsatisfactory, the usual plan is to try and raise prices and thereby undermine the business; but the commercial student, analyzing every detail, will discover that had he obeyed the laws of prudence and kept his stock on the look-out, or been less extravagant, his balance would have been satisfactory; so by closer attention, never buying a piece of goods unnecessarily, and more careful management, his balance is made satisfactory, and his trade connection kept intact.

It is said—

A little learning is a dangerous thing:
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

It seems to me advisable we should pick up every crumb of knowledge that falls in our way. "Many mickle maketh a muckle." And when we consider the immense number of human beings who daily rise, each one struggling to get on the ladder, to keep his position thereon, or to push himself higher up, even if he knows his neighbour down, we must admit the necessity of the aid every one can give. As we now possess not enough to maintain ourselves we must read every book relating to the occupation you are engaged in. Works on business generally give the result of a journey, and mark the road by which the destination can be most safely reached by those who have travelled thereon before, and know the sure roads, and also the paths that lead astray. After all, there is no sure road to reading a book, and reflecting carefully upon my own experience, I am convinced that, although success and fortune may seem at times accidental, they are invariably due to indefatigable perseverance, wise forethought, and a reserve of money being kept away daily, by a temporary excitement of speculation which seems periodically to make sad havoc with the accumulations of equally industrious but less careful men. As a rule, the man who honestly and exactly describes the process by which the sound fortunes in any city are or have been made, would detail a story of skill and prudence, good judgment and wise reserve; and also that the lasting fortunes are those that have been made in regular, straightforward business, or cautious investments, and not by hazardous speculations, or a system of business enterprise rather than actual honesty. Study and observation will also convince you that all natural operations are based on a strict, although at times (but only to the ignorant observer) seemingly strange, legal or moral order. No matter what our business or profession—alike in commerce, literature, or politics—we attain to that position which natural capacity, our own industry, and wise use of the talents entrusted to us, cut us to us.

In commercial life men fight for their lives, always in a state of ferment and fear. Some think universal education will make the struggle much keener. I do not see why it should. Some men do, and always will, advance beyond their fellows, in spite of education—often with the evident knowledge of some who read or write, and of many unsuccessful ones who had great chances at starting, and were well educated, yet have signalized failure. We err in thinking it is education that makes the man; and now, as heretofore, to those who take the right means, and by greater attention and industry keep in advance of their fellows in knowledge and power of adapting such knowledge, success is as certain as time and death.—James Platt.

Useful Legal Knowledge.

No. 1.—COSTS IN COUNTY COURTS.

| Solicitor's Costs up to £20, as between party and party, and solicitor and client, on default of summons. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Expenses | 40 s. d. | 40 s. d. | 40 s. d. |
| Letter before action | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Preparing affidavit of debt, filing, &c. | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. |
| Costs of action within two miles | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. |
| Extra, per mile 6 d., up to ten miles | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Attending or acting in Court | 10 s. 0 d. | 10 s. 0 d. | 10 s. 0 d. |
| Taxing costs | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. |

No. 2.—COSTS IN COURT FEES.

| Solicitor's costs in ordinary actions up to £20. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Expenses | 40 s. d. | 40 s. d. | 40 s. d. |
| Letter before action | 3 s. 4 d. | 3 s. 4 d. | 3 s. 4 d. |
| Injunctions, preparing particulars, &c. | 3 s. 6 d. | 3 s. 6 d. | 3 s. 6 d. |
| Letters, to be allowed on summons | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Attending or acting in Court | 15 s. 0 d. | 15 s. 0 d. | 15 s. 0 d. |
| Taxing costs | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. |

No. 3.—COSTS IN SORICITORS' OFFICE.

| Solicitor's costs of suits above £20. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Expenses | 40 s. d. | 40 s. d. | 40 s. d. |
| Letter before action | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. | 5 s. 0 d. |
| Instructions to use or defend | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Application for substituted service, or service out of England | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. |
| Advice and entering plaintiff, including particulars and Affidavit signed by solicitor | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Where special particulars required under O. 7, R. 8, then in addition | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. |
| Preparing affidavit and filing | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Copy and service of summons if served by solicitor or his clerk within two miles | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. |
| If beyond that distance, additional for every mile, but not to exceed ten miles | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. | 1 s. 0 d. |
| Attestation of service, with copy of summons annexed | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. | 6 s. 8 d. |
| Attending to file affidavit of service, and entering up judgment | 3 s. 4 d. | 3 s. 4 d. | 3 s. 4 d. |

No. 5.—Most of the items above, where applicable, to be allowed on examination before, or at, the relevant court.
A Simple Method of Etching on Steel or Iron.

The first thing to get is one pennyworth of nitric acid from the chemist. It is very cheap. Dilute this about one half with clean water; be very careful in using it, for it will burn almost anything it is dropped on. It is well to look after the fingers in this respect. The next thing is the "ground" to resist the corrosive action of the acid. Various grounds are often tried in the shape of soap, wax, grease, etc., but these are far from being up to the mark, and often play a trick with the article to be etched; there is no security in their use, being inadequate to the corrosive properties of the acid. Something better is needed: therefore, purchase three pennyworth of Japan black. It may be obtained at any paint stores. Have it ready.

Put a little nitric acid on the ground and etch, have a very small quantity will go a long way, and it is easily procurable. Also get one pennyworth of spirit of turpentine to clean off the ground after the etching is completed. If turps is not handy, paraffin will do just as well. Get a bit of sponge, and a piece of wood about the size of a camel's hair brush—a brush handle would do—and cover the top with black. This may be employed in dropping the acid on the article to be etched, or spreading some on any particular place under the agency of any capillary attraction. With all this, and a careful following out of instructions, you will rarely have to complain of failures. Having the materials we will now proceed to business.

Take a wood chisel, for instance, a tool which most workmen possess, and say you wish to etch your name on the steel blade; see that it is clean, and if not rub a bit of fine emery cloth over it. This will soon give it a bright appearance. Now for laying on your ground. Tip the bottle containing the black, and placing your finger to the place usually occupied by the cork, obtain a small quantity. Some may be inclined to use a brush, but I always use the finger. Now spread your black backward and forward. Endeavour to keep it as even as possible, and be on the look-out for bright streaks, which sometimes occur when a bit of grit has mingled with your black. Don't have it too thin for a start; if you did not put on enough the first time, put on some more; but

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Late SEIDEL & NAUMANN.)
you must do this quickly, for it is very rapid in drying.

For first trial it is better to have it too thick than too thin; and a few trials will soon acquaint you of the right consistency.

Having done this, you place your chisel by, and let it remain for about twenty-four hours; so if you purpose doing two or three articles you might "ground" them all at the same time. The time is not particular to an hour or two, but I take twenty as an average.

The ground having then become firm and yet not brittle, will admit of your name (or anything else) being drawn upon its surface with the aid of a point—and so expose the steel—"with ease and sharpness. You might do your name in ordinary script, or, if you are any good at letters, Old English characters should be essayed, as a certain amount of elasticity may be exercised in their construction without altering their general appearance. Block letters look well, though a little care is necessary to give them a nice, upright, square appearance.

However, I will leave you to your own ideas as to what letters you use; some fellows have not the time for elegance, the roughest answering their purpose just as well. To work nice and smooth with your point don't have it too sharp; there is no necessity for scratching the metal, but simply to remove the ground, exposing the steel that the acid may act freely upon it.

To brush away the detached ground, a camel's-hair brush or something stiffer may be used. There is no need to fear using it, as the ground will stand a moderate amount of rough usage.

After your letters are done, it is always best to have a good look to see if any bits of ground require dislodging. Some may have been neglected, and these appear as a bright spot after biting, through the action of the acid being retarded. "Biting in" the letters is the next process. The name, having been inscribed, must be subjected to the action of the dilute nitric acid, to eat away the exposed steel to a certain depth. A little care is necessary to carry this out properly, and on it depends the success of your enterprise.

Have your chisel on a level place, and drop a few drops of acid on the letters, spread well over, taking care not to allow your acid to go beyond the ground. Your object should be to cover the letters with as much acid as is reasonable, spreading to any particular place with the jpanned stick. At once the bright surface of the steel turns black, and bubbles will rise to the surface of the acid, and burst incessantly over the letters marked. This will continue for a few minutes, after which the acid will become thick and turbid. When the bubbling has subsided, absorb it off with your sponge, swilling same in clean water at once.

About two of these bitings will be sufficient for ordinary work; but should you want the letters in very deep, you have only to repeat the "biting in." But it is well to remember that the more the letters are exposed to the acid, the coarser they are liable to get, as one may well understand.

The acid, having eaten to a certain depth, will undermine the edges of the letters, and eat away the metal under the ground; and, though scarcely perceptible in most instances, at times, if the biting is overdue, the letters will appear very much coarser than desired.

After you have finished biting, remove the ground with the spirit of turpentine or paraffin, and your letters will appear of a nice, dark colour, clear and sharp; but if you have been etching on iron, the letters will be bright. One or two words in conclusion.

Don't begin working on the black if it is "tacky." Better let it stay and dry a little longer. It should work nice and sharp; not as though you were scratching at wet paint. Always get your letters as clear of ground as possible. Don't have your acid too strong. Better have it a little weak, and take a little longer to do, than spoil the job.

Be careful and cover the blade well with black. When the acid is in a state of ebullition, the bursting of the bubbles produces a kind of spray, which would discolour any unprotected part it may happen to fall on. Or you

---

"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringers are specially invited to examine our "Household" Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY

and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the BEST RUBBER WRINGER before the Trade at the present time.

We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
may happen to tip over your article, and in doing so the acid would run down the sides, and play havoc if the metal was not protected. Of course, all this will be unnecessary after a few trials. One soon overcomes all the trivial difficulties which beset a beginner, and obstacles at first are overcome another time by the suggestions of a little experience.—From \( \text{New York} \)

### Notes for Mechanics

**A New Use for Electricity.**—"We can give a point to New York people about getting their money's worth out of these little movable electric bulb lights," said a visiting Idahoan the other day to a reporter of the \( \text{New York Times} \). "Out our way we take them to bed with us. For keeping one comfortable on a cold night they are as good as a roaring fire in a room. Rubber bags, tin boilers, and other devices for holding hot water, get cold. With the thermometer 40 degs. below zero, as we often have it in Idaho for long stretches at a time, these old-fashioned arrangements would freeze before morning; but the electric bulbs keep one snug and warm all the time. When I begin to get ready for bed I put the light between the sheets; by shifting it about every little while it takes the chill from the bed by the time I am undressed. As I slide in I push the light down with my feet, and usually fall asleep with it there."

**How the German Workman Lives.**—The Board of Trade Journal recently (\( \text{Eyre \\& Spottiswoode} \)) contained an instructive article on Workmen's Budgets in Germany. It gives particulars of the yearly earnings and expenditure of two typical German workmen at Frankfort, one a cabinet-maker, the other a hand in a chemical factory. The former earns an average daily wage of 3s. 6d., or \( £50 \) 45. 6d. a year, including twenty-five Sundays' work. He has a wife and four children. He spent in 1888 on housing (a room and a kitchen), £8 8s. (14s. a month); for food, details of which are mentioned, £28 1s. 6d.; for fuel and lights, £3; for drink and tobacco, £1 6s.; for clothes and repairs, £3 11s.; school books, 9s.; soap, 7s.; extraordinary expenditure, 12s. 6d. He is fifty years old, and has had sixteen different masters and places of residence. The other man, who has a wife and two children, earned, in 1888, \( £50 \) 17s. 4d., and out of it spent 7s. on newspapers and saved \( £1 \) 4s. 9d. The working hours are ten a day.

**Cleaning Files by Electricity.**—One of the latest uses to which electricity has been applied is the cleaning of files, which makes them almost equal to new. After being cleaned and wetted the files are dipped between two carbons into acidified water, and the circuit of an electric current is established by means of a piece of metal upon which the file rests. The water is decomposed by the current, the oxygen acting upon the cuttings of the file, while the hydrogen bubbles settle in the teeth and protect them against the action of the acidulated water. The file is then brushed to remove the oxide of iron, and immersed in an alkaline bath to remove all trace of the acid, and the process is complete.

**Cement for Ironwork.**—For the cementing of iron railing tops, iron grating to stoves, &c., the following mixture is recommended by an American contemporary; in fact, with such effect has it been used as to resist the blows of a sledge hammer. The mixture is composed of equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about one-sixth portion of borax, the three being thoroughly incorporated together, so as to form one homogeneous mass. When the application is to be made of this composition it is wet with strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer of it is placed between two pieces of iron, these being at once pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, and all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.
The Pneumatic Tyre for Cycles

T would, perhaps, be incorrect to state, that since the introduction of the bicycle no innovation has created nearly so much stir and excitement in the trade as the pneumatic tyre. Many of our readers are doubtless aware that a few years ago this question was handled in quite a different manner from that which pertains to the present day. A show, in the exhibition rooms of the Crystal Palace, and there were exhibited in a most monotonous and uninteresting manner, the various methods and modes of construction of the tyre. The consumers, however, have since been proved to be mostly sanguine, and it has been found that there exists another advantage of the pneumatic or air-tight tyre, namely, the ability of the wheel to be mounted on a wheel, and thus be made air-tight. The Tyre then carved, and hence the value of the pneumatic or air-tight tyre is no longer looked upon in a rather different light. In this, as in all other improvements, it is necessary to say that the pneumatic or air-tight tyre has caused so much interest in the last few years. The title is: "An Improvement in Tyre Wheels for Bicycles, Tricycles, or other Road Cars; and the nature of the invention is described in the following words:

"A hollow tyre or tube made of indiarubber, cloth, or other suitable material, and being connected with it, and to be attached to the wheel or wheels, in such method as may be found most suitable."

Dated: July 1867 No. 9607
The complete specification, dated October 27th, 1888, reads as follows:

"The improvements are devised with a view to afford increased facilities for the passage of wheel-tread vehicles, chiefly of the lighter class, such, for instance, as velocipedes, invalid chairs, ambulances, over-loads, or the cars of the name of wheeled vehicles, whether of uniform or uneven character, as also to avoid the sinking of the wheels of vehicles into the ground when travelling over boggy soil or land, and to prevent the wheel from rolling by itself. In cases where elasticity is requisite, and immunity from vibration is desirable, the same resulting from the elasticity of the air, found in travelling, owing to the resilient properties of wheel-tyres according to my invention."

"I am carrying out my invention, I employ a hollow tube or tube of indiarubber, surrounded with cloth, canvas, or other suitable material adapted to withstand the pressure of the air introduced and contained within the tube or tube as hereunder mentioned. The tube may be made of cloth being covered with rubber or other suitable material to protect it from wear on the road. Said hollow-tube or tyre is secured to the wheel with hold-downs, or by any other means, which is provided with air or gas under pressure. I may use, for the purpose of inflation, any ordinary forcing pump, or like device; the air or gas (as the case maybe) being admitted to the interior of the hollow-tube or tyre through a small duct formed in the rim of the wheel, and known as the valve or valve-casing.

The invention is named John Boyd Dunlop, veterinary surgeon, of 50, Gloucester Street, Belfast.

The patent, which, it is alleged, anticipates the foregoing, was taken out in December, 1845, by R. W. Thomson, Adam Street, Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, civil engineer. It is entitled an improvement in carriages, and also applicable to other rolling bodies.

The specification reads as follows:

"The nature of my said invention consists in the application of elastic substance, such as indiarubber, gutta-percha, or other similar materials, for the purpose of lessening the power required to draw the carriage, rendering their motion easier and diminishing the noise they make when in motion, and the greatest improvement in increasing the efficiency of some air or water-tight material, such as caoutchouc or gutta-percha, and inflating it with air, whereby the wheels, in every part of their circumference, are made to roll or to be kept in a more or less track, on which they run.

"The following follows:—A number of flocks of canvas, saturated and covered on both sides with indiarubber or gutta-percha in a state of solution, are laid one upon the other, and each coated with indiarubber or gutta-percha, in a state of solution, and a canvas or cloth is placed upon the outer surface, and so on until the tube is formed. A strong outer casing in which to hold the elastic tube in its place is also applied, and the tube by threading together a series of circular segments of indiarubber or gutta-percha, from one of these, into the other, and so on until the tube is formed. The segments at two of their edges are made to overlap each other, and then secured to each other, and afterwards, and the tube is made by cutting the segments together over the casing, and connecting them together by rivets. A pipe, through which to inflate the elastic with air, is provided with a valve, or stop-cock, or other suitable valve or stop-cock, through which the air may be admitted to the elastic, the elastic being contained within the casing."

Departure of Mr. Ayres.

M. A. D. AYRES, late general manager for the United Kingdom for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, left for New York on the 23rd ult. by the Tronitec. Before leaving, both he and his wife were entertained at a farewell dinner at the house of his successor, Mr. Joseph Powell. There were also present the principal representatives of the Wheeler & Wilson concern, and members of the family of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Ayres were presented with several handsome momentos of the esteem and goodwill of the Wheeler & Wilson staff, who heartily wished them a long, prosperous, and happy life.

We understand that this week's sojourn on the Continent considerably benefited the health of Mr. Ayres, who, as we have before stated, has found the English climate unpalatable; hence the decision of his respected husband to return to America.

The well-known London firm of piano manufacturers and music publishers, J. S. Breuer & Co., are about to retire from business, and to handing over the concern to their present chief manager and stock.

The B. Waremay have says the American Musician, nearly completed a £5,000 piano for a wealthy New York patron. The case is made of a new wood that resembles a beautiful piece of French walnut. It is finished with rosewood and mahogany, forming beautiful designs and making an elegant appearance. Wareing with the designs are scrolls bearing the names of the leading composers. The legs are of solid mahogany, and the base is complete with carved paneling and paneling. The case is made with a glass top, and the base is made with a glass bottom. There are three seat, the piano, which is a full art, gransta, rests upon a platform made of the same wood as the case, cut to meet the corner, and the top of the piano is finished in black with the player is a carved, high-back affair, reminding one of an old-fashioned family pew in church, and is beautifully upholstered in salmon-coloured silk plush.
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.
Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
Jottings.

The Singer Company’s Kettering address has been changed from Market Place to 6, Dalkeith Place.

The London employees of Jones’ Sewing Machine Company have held several meetings recently to consider a scheme for forming a provident and benevolent society, the rules of which are now being drafted.

Messrs. Daniel & Haynes, who recently opened a Domestic machinery depot at Mitford Buildings, Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W., are offering to present a first-class bassinet “to the mother of twins in Fulham.” They report a good business.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

We reported recently that a sewing machine dealer had been selling boots on easy terms, and found the trade profitable. Since then several other dealers have followed suit and do not regret it. The plan adopted is to make the customer sign a promissory note.

There is a considerable amount of better feeling now existing in the north of England in consequence of the “knock-out” system (alluded to by our correspondent in his Notes” in our March issue) being rigidly carried out. A certain dealer’s staff have apparently already begun to rue the breaking of the agreement; mentioned, but as they were the first to “open the ball” they must put up with the consequences. They are simply reaping their righteous reward.

The announcement in our last issue that Mr. Wear, the superintendent of the Singer Company’s staff at North Shields, had been transferred to Stanley was slightly inaccurate. The post was offered to and accepted by the gentleman mentioned, but at the last moment he resigned his position in the company’s service, and since returned to Swindon.

We have received from the Lady Bridge Oil Works samples of their lubricating oils for sewing machines and cycles; also a sample of their “Excelsior” cycle lamp oil. These we shall test and report upon in our next issue.

Mr. F. Adis, at one time with Steel & Co., and latterly in business for himself, has forsaken the sewing machine trade for a librarianship.

The Bishop’s Cluster Company report trade as being exceptionally brisk, so much so that they are taking additional premises. Among their numerous specialities is a new musical album, which is the best article of this character we have seen.

Messrs. C. Stone & Co., of Bristol, are about to open a domestic machinery depot in Eastbourne.

Mr. A. H. Thirhly, of Measham, has just added watches and jewellery to his already thriving business of selling musical instruments, domestic appliances, and general furniture.

The London Musical Instrument and Domestic Machine Company have taken extensive premises, 156, Essex Road, Islington, N., and placed same under the charge of Mr. W. E. G. Willson. These will be carried on in addition to their other branches at 286, Hackney Road, E.; 250, Bow Road, E.; 10, Church Street, N.; and the Tanners Hill, Deptford.

Mr. John Kelham has removed from 10, St. John Street, to 68, Scotgate, Stamford.

Mr. A. Grant, the newly-appointed agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Portsmouth, has one of the finest sewing machine showrooms in the district, situated in Commercial Road, Landport.

Mr. J. Robinson has removed his sewing machine depot from St. Nicholas Road, Bristol, to Regent Street Kingsdown, Bristol.

Improvements in Mangle Flywheels.

On another page will be found illustrations of a patented improvement in the flywheels of wringing and mangling machines, now being introduced by Messrs. W. & S. Summerscales’ Sons, the well-known mangle manufacturers, of Parkside Works, Keighley.

The objects of this invention are economy of space and security from any possibility of children being hurt through tampering with the machine. Both objects are so important that they merit the careful consideration of the trade.

It will be understood from the engravings that the handle when down locks the wheel, an improvement which is so simple and valuable that we are surprised it has not been adopted before. We understand that the additional cost is very small.

A Novel Sewing Machine

Even our supplement last year dealing with the German sewing machine trade we stated that Messrs. Besolt & Locke, of Meissen, were introducing a novel form of decoration for sewing machines. Messrs. E. Zelger & Co., of 4, Golden Lane, E.C., the wholesale agents of this firm, have now received samples of this machine, and the trade would do well to inspect same.

The machine is called “Vieux-Saxe,” or Old Saxony, its mechanical construction being similar to the “Cinderella,” with the peculiarity that it is enamelled and painted to resemble Dresden china. The screw-driver and oil can are similarly decorated, the whole being exceedingly handsome and strikingly novel, so much so that we can strongly recommend every dealer to place one in his shop window, as it is bound to attract considerable attention from the public. The cost is, we understand, about one-third more than for machines japanned in the ordinary manner.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EVESHAM

PRAM RUGS. PRAM RUGS.

Having bought a large consignment of Goat Skins, I am prepared to supply Rugs made of whole Skins, not pieces stitched together, and mounted in various shades of cloth, at 20s. per dozen.

Opossum Skin Rugs, 21s. 6d. dozen.

Terms strictly net cash with order. All orders executed in rotation.
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1889

Highest Possible Award,
EDINBURGH EXHIBITION
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)
Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co., Patent Agents, 4 South Street, Finbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1893.

1992. W. Wilson, for improvements in mail carts for the use of children.
2006. W. A. Sachtchen, geb. E. Pelikan, for improvements in sewing machines.
2014. J. De Boer, for an improved children's vehicle.
2019. J. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, 36 Pelham Street, Nottingham, for improvements in knitting machines.
2020. T. Webb, for an improved machine for cutting button-holes, affixing eyeslets, and other analogous purposes.
2022. F. Kohler, for a method of securing improvements in or applicable to sewing machines of all descriptions.
2047. W. T. Matthews, for converting a seat of a child's cart or carriage into a sofa in a proper manner.
2053. C. Welsh, for improvements in machines or apparatus for running threads of cotton, hemp, or silk in any material, applicable to hat linings, and the like.
2068. J. F. Rayly, a communication from F. Brckett, of United States, for improved guide for sewing machines.
2074. R. Wheatley & Son, for an improved care for holding needles.
2092. T. Webb, a communication from T. W. Brckett, of United States, for improvements in stitch-forming mechanism for sewing machines.
2105. J. Sales, for a improved arrangement of spring mechanism for driving the sewing and other light-running machines.
2110. A. J. Large, for darning stockings or any other articles of wool, silk, cotton, &c., on a proper mechanism.
2119. G. Bell, for improvements in sewing machines.
2124. C. Britton, for an improved combination with sewing machines.

1894.

16. C. A. G. Shilling, a communication from G. Wissler, of United States, for an improved binding attachment for sewing machines.
15. J. Saltmann, for improvements in mechanical or velocipede horses.
37. W. J. Parker and E. G. Parker, for improvements in basinette beds.
46. C. H. Lake, a communication from H. B. Brown, of United States, for improvements in automatic button-fastening machines.
626. R. D. Anderson, for improvements in sewing machines.
628. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.
715. G. R. McDonald, 15 Hanover Street, Peckham, for improvements in machines for sewing wool, cotton, &c., in a proper manner.
722. H. C. Hill and W. Harrison, for improvements in or applicable to children's mail carts or sulks.
729. W. J. Harris and G. Redman, 71, Burton Road, Brixton, London, for improvements in permaminiatures.
800. W. J. Harris and E. Redman, 71, Burton Road, Brixton, London, for improvements in children's mail-carts.
806. W. F. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumph, of France, for improvements in pantograph guiding devices, especially applicable to sewing frames.
817. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's road vehicles.
914. J. W. Hinchliffe, for improvements in machines for sewing.
917. A. W. Mims and A. J. Jeffery, for an improvement in children's go-carts.
929. E. Wood, for improvements in and relating to motors for operating sewing machines.
977. W. Harrison, for improvements in knitting machines.
1026. W. H. Ross, W. D. M'Lennon, and J. B. Lindsey, for improvements in and relating to infants' chairs.
1046. G. Benson and J. Laird, for an improvement in sewing machines.
1571. C. H. Richards, 3, Portland Road, Chelsea, for improvements in wax thread sewing machines.
1614. J. Whiting, 172, Bond Street, Macclesfield, for improvements for facilitating the speed of sewing machines and overcoming the manufacturing of the driving wheel.
1579. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, for improvements in overcoming and embrodiering machines.
1577. A. C. Smith, for improvements in improved perambulator.
1579. C. Bradbury, for a foot-rest for a sewing machine stand.
1579. A. R. Taylor, 24, Huliffard Street, Old Trafford, Manchester, for the purpose of passing the thread through the eye of the sewing machine in a pedestal, which will facilitate and economize.
1599. W. J. Parker and E. G. Parker, for improvements in the construction of mail-carts.
2014. A. L. Gooding, for improvements in or relating to spring motors for sewing machines or the like.
2018. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from J. Chose, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
2062. E. Attenborough, for improvements in or relating to straight bar knitting machines.
2064. E. Attenborough, for improvements in or relating to straight bar knitting machines.
2072. T. Barker, Petheham Street Works, Bury New Road, Bolton, for improvements in knitting machines and relating to knitting machines.
2121. E. Davies, for improvements in sewing machines.
2232. H. R. Hallen and A. Adams, for improvements in shuttle-eye machines.
2236. H. Eider, partly communicated by J. Hapke, of Germany, for improvements in sewing and quilting machinery for the manufacture of quilts, bed-linings, mattresses, and other like articles.
2237. H. Eider, partly communicated by J. Hapke, of Germany, for improvements in sewing and quilting machinery for the manufacture of quilts, bed-linings, mattresses, and other like articles.
2282. N. Freidberger, for improvements in flat embrodiering designs applicable for what is known as Mohican embroidery.
2319. J. B. Parker, for improvements in flat embrodiering machines.
2320. J. J. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.
2343. J. Moore, for improvements in and relating to rotary hooks for sewing machines.
2344. J. Moore, for improvements in driving mechanism for rotary hooks of sewing machines.
2356. E. Altman, for improvements in piping guides for sewing machines.
2374. M. Varzacki, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Postage ed. each extra.


Relates to sewing machines. Certain portions of the invention relate especially to the feeding mechanism, while other portions relate to the stitch-forming mechanism, being applicable to machines that class in which an enchanted or looped stitch is made by means of an eye-point, needle and looper, the machine being adapted for operating with waxed as well as with dry thread.


Relates to certain improvements in over-edge sewing machines working with a helical needle, one of the improvements being to make the helical needle with depressions or undulations inclined to the needle instead of being transverse, the drivers being made with counterpart elevations or undulations.

559. Sewing Machines. N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A. Dated January 18th, 1890. Price 8d.

According to this invention the presser foot is lifted automatically at each stitch while the needle is in the goods, the needle at such time being drawn or partly drawn through the material a part of the loop, the machine being adapted for operating with waxed as well as with dry thread.

2085. Circular Knitting Machines. J. Heath, W. Heath, and W. H. Willis, of 124, Church Gate, Leicester.—Dated February 8th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to certain improvements in circular reversible knitting machines, whereby multiple loops, or what are technically termed "rock" fabrics, can be produced thereon.

2086. Straight Bar Knitting Machines. J. Heath, W. Heath, and W. H. Willis, of 124, Church Gate, Leicester.—Dated February 8th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements in the construction of the frames, whereby fabric such as is described in the specification of patent application 13,358, of 1895, may be produced thereon, for which purpose it is necessary to have the knitting needles slide over one side of the fabric and the machine needles out of contact with the presser at certain times.


In using the above given machines as at present constructed there is a great waste of thread, the loss being estimated as high as 7 per cent. This invention relates to machinery whereby this waste is obviated, or the economy of thread is increased by the utilization of the broken or useless end of thread,


Relates to machines having oscillating shuttles, and consists in providing a thread feed guide and an improved perambulator for the centre of oscillation of the shuttle, whereby the tightening of the stitch, and the undue motion of the shuttle, produced by the starting or stopping of the thread behind the bobbin, are controlled by the movements of the shuttle.

SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances. April 1, 1891.
SMALL OUTLAY.—LARGE PROFITS

DUNKLEY’S PATENT
Fast Cushion Tyre
PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.

RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK.
E. SMITH & SON,
19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW MAIL CART-

Fancy Dealers and others will
find this a
General Favourite.

T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SEWING MACHINE DELIVERY TRUCK.
A very strong and light truck of medium size, will carry
2 to 3 cwt. Very compact and takes up little room.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel
Carts, and Bassinettes.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO,
WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE
Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

WRITE TO-DAY
THE HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR & CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
For their 1891
Price Lists.
IT WILL PAY YOU.

Latest Designs and
Novelties in Bassinettes, Mail Carts,
Invalid Carriages, Convertible Mail Carts and
Bassinettes, &c., &c.

THE CORNET LANDAU.

THE PLANET LANDAU.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

The "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM
(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines

for Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes

Also Manufacturers of Wringer and Mangle Machines.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials, and cannot be surpassed for excellence of finish and durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The ATLAS-BEDSTEAD Co

BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS' ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and value guaranteed.

N.B. EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WAREHOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.

For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by Reference or Remittance.

WRINGERS.

The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can confidently recommend. It fixes with ease on to a round or square tub, and the clamp is so arranged that no matter at what angle the side of the tub may be the Wringer, when fixed, stands straight up.

TRADE PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 in.</td>
<td>14 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/3</td>
<td>14/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cog Wheels, 8d. extra each Machine

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareil," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS.
USE ONLY
JOHNSON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR
GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,
Acknowledged by many users to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 4d., and 2d. Tablets Boxed.

SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.

ALSO
JOHNSON & CO.'S
JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL.
"OWL" BRAND.
Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.

Note the Address—
S. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
TYRE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, OLDHAM.

TO INVENTORS.
G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £2; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of Information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "INVENTIO, London."

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade. Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/6 per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
GRIMME, NATALIS & CO.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE BEST
WASHING,
WRINGING, AND
MANGLING
MACHINES

And Special Laundry Requisites,
ARE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:


CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

Telegraphic Address: M. PFAFF.

QUOTATIONS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF

THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE

Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" GAZETTE

Vol. XIX., No. 249.
MAY 1st, 1889.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—Yields most Profit to the Dealers
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.
FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

SIMMONS & CO.'S "OVOID" SPRINGS

1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE
2. MAXIMUM VERTICAL ELASTICITY
3. NO SIDE SWAY
4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE

ADVANTAGES:

APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, OR PAPIER-MACHE BASSINETTES

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000 WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
JOHN WILDE & SONS
EXCELSIOR WORKS,
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.
Unequalled for Price and Quality.
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike, Combining both the Arm—a necessity to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing around the arm of a dress—and such work on difficult to be done with any other hand machinery, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform in part of the frame, when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and terms that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Salable Machine in the Market.

Patents and Sale Manufacturers:
E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BISBECK BANK.—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, payable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Shares, Writings, and other Securities, and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Commissions; and the preparation of Schedules, Bills of Sale, Gifts, and Assignments. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full information on all matters of application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 10, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER PLOT, without payment, other than Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, as above.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
OF WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.
BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 30.

Handsome Ladies' Lady, has oval ends, with an ornamental heading on the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best supple carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to 6 shackles springs, mounted on spigot and splice, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers, China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth bind straps, and removable hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is handsomely shaped at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to 6 springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

BRADBURY'S NO. 25.

Handsome-looked Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crocker leather, mounted on steel shackles springs, 25-in. rubber tire bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDBHAM.
THE IMPROVED
"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New, Simple, Reliable.

Made in Six Styles according to requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING the Best Machine in the Market.
Manufactured by LINTZ & ECKHARDT, BERLIN.

Sole Agent, C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT
To MACHINE DEALERS, HOSIERY KNITTERS, DRAPERS and YARN MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS and OTHERS.

G. STIBBE, OF GLASGOW,
has opened Office and Showroom in this City, in order to meet the demand in the South for his splendid value in Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, and Special Wools for Machine Knitting. Knitting and Hosiery Machinery for Hand and Power Motion.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
107, WOOD STREET, E.C.
Joseph Page, Representative.
BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN (SAXONY),
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 10 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

THE STEEL WRINGER.
14 inch x 15 inch
15 inch x 2 inch.
16 inch x 2 inch.

THE "MEDIUM."

THE "OSCILLATOR"

SACK, SAIL, TARPAULIN, AND Belt Machines.

FAMILY (TREADLE) AND MORTON (HAND) MACHINES.

Kilting and Gathering Machines.
No. 2 Manufacturing Machines in FOUR VARIETIES
HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Telegraph Address—
'Admired, London.'

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

The only perfect Suspension Car in the trade.
Patented and Registered 1891.
Nos. 799 & 165, 230.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

C. L. YOUNG & CO.,
BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS
CHEAPEST IN LONDON.

SEND FOR Designs AND TRADE TALLY for 1891

FROM 18/-

YOUNG & CO., 21, HIGH ST., KINGSLAND, LONDON, N.E.
THE "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST INVENTED,
THE FIRST IN UTILITY,
THE FIRST IN VALUE:

SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

Highest awards at the great International Exhibitions,
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, PHILADELPHIA, SYDNEY, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMA of HONOUR at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1872)
BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache, Metal, Wicker, Wood, &c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation for High-class Finish, Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS, 104, 108, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

With all latest improvements Bent Seats, Wheels & Brake. Our New Fully Illustrated Catalogue, containing all our new styles and designs for the coming Season now Ready, sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.

BEST MATERIALS, GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
CHILDREN'S CARS.
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPS.DE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

RATE.—1d. per Word : Minimum, 6d.


CLOTH-RUGS.—20 gross, assorted colours, Cloths 40 by 24 inches plain, Skin 32 by 11 inches, Pumps clearance 30s., per doz. Cash with order. Special terms to factors.—H. J. B., Hull.

BASSINETTE HOOD MAKER.—Hoods re-covered and re-lined, and returned in one day to town or country. Own material if necessary.—Edwards, 13, Forniss Street, Maida Hill, W.

WANTED, an Engagement as Wholesale Traveller, by an experienced Mechanic in the Sewing Machine business.—Address, A. Cardiner, Price's Street, Bishop Auckland.


CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Frame Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 6 oz. 18s., per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

ADVERTISER, age 23, desires Engagement as Manageress or Saleswoman in Domestic Machinery Depot. Six years' experience with some of the best houses.—"R.C.," 20, Rose Villas, Hornsey Park Road.

WANTED, PRESENT ADDRESS of Thomas Bruce, late of Manchester, Sewing Machine Agent, formerly a Manager for Jones & Co., at Sheffield. Also address of John Faulkner, Coalville, late of Salford, now supposing at Haslingden, Lancashire.—Letters to R. Leonard, 67, Sussex Street; Lower Poughon, Manchester.


TO SEWING MACHINE MEN.—A Firm established 24 years in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and dealing in Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Perambulators, Piano, Furniture, &c., want an energetic, trustworthy Man to take the place of one of the Principals in the Out-door Department, who is retiring through ill-health. To a really successful man most advantageous terms will be given, with eventually an interest in the business, the present turnover of which is £3,000 per annum.—Address in first instance, with full particulars of former experience and success to "Yorks," care of the Editor. Applicant's character must bear the strictest investigation.


TO THE BASSINETTE TRADE.—J. Saward & Sons, Bassinette and Invalid Ironwork Manufacturers, supply Rubber Wheels, Hood Irons and Joints, China Handle, all kinds of Rail Cart work. Perambulator Smith's Factory, 19, New Street, KENNINGTON CLOAT, S.E.

WANTED, a First-class Mechanic. State age, experience, and wages expected, to D. J. Falconer, Singer M.facturing Co., Bristol.

TO PERMANENT AND SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted Illustrated Price Lists with best Trade Terms.—Address "Progress," Kentish Express, Canterbury.


STOP THAT WOMAN as she passes your shop. Once gain her attention, and she is almost a customer. The most way to arrest her attention is by announcing leading lines on windows and doors with Latone's Adhesive Waterproof Letters and Figures, which are easily removable, and can be a fraction of the price of enamelled and glass letters. You can make your own novel window tickets and show-cards with these letters in a few moments from 1d. each. Descriptive Price List, post free.—E. Douglas, 57, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZELLO, Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties, 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from Litte.

WATERPROOFING OIL Co., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.
Death of Mr. W. H. Hutchins, of Cardiff.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, on Thursday, the 3rd of April, from inflammation of the lungs. Mr. Hutchins went to Cardiff seventeen years ago as manager to the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and remained with them until about twelve months since, when he became the managing director of Hutchins' Sewing & Domestic Machine Supply Co. (Limited), whose first year's trading was very successful. He was well-known in athletic circles, both as proprietor of the Roath Cycling Grounds, (which were a great success a few years ago), as well as being a good performer himself. He was also for several years captain of the Roath Cycling Club, and even up to the present moment was looked up to as a leader by the local riders.

The last day he was able to be out he endeavoured to start a gymnasia for the town, a project he was greatly interested in. He was a prominent member of the Roath Road Wesleyan Chapel, a member of the orchestral, and many other societies, and, says the Western Mail, of Cardiff, was probably one of the best known and most popular men of the town. His early death, after an illness of only a week, will be much mourned.

Mr. W. H. Hutchins was buried on the 27th ult., with every mark of respect. Amongst those present were: the directors of Hutchins & Co. Limited; Messrs. F. Wallbrook & J. Jones, accountant and secretary; the whole of the company's staff from Cardiff, Rodda Valley, &c., Mr. J. Powell, of London (general manager Wheeler & Wilson Company); several old employees of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's, and a very large number of tradesmen of the town. The coffin, which was literally buried in wreaths, sent from all parts, was borne by the oldest employees. Mr. W. H. Hutchins was only 41 years of age, was a native of Warwickshire, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Alleged Bigamy by a S. M. Manager.

At the Westminster Police Court, on 22d April.

Charles Gimson, manager of a sewing machine company, giving an address at Basinghall Street, where he has offices, surrendered to his bail, before Mr. Shell, charged on remand with bigamy. Mr. M. Slater appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davis for the defence. Evidence was given proving that in 1857 the prisoner married at Loughborough, Leicestershire, and lived there nineteen years with his wife. Five children were born of the marriage. About 1870 he went to America on business, leaving his wife and family in this country. Eight or nine years afterwards he returned to England, but only stayed a few months. Mary Wilson, now residing in Dalston Lane, deposed that she was an Englishwoman, and that she married the prisoner on February 19th, 1872, at Trenton, New Jersey. Prisoner told her that he had been divorced from his first wife in England. Mr. Shell: How came you to separate? Witness: I heard lately that he was going to be married to someone else. Cross-examined, the witness said she knew that the first wife died in December of the year 1884, and she lived with the prisoner six years after that. He left her last December. Mr. Shell said the certificate was prima facie evidence. He committed the defendant for trial. Bail in £1,000 was required by the magistrate.

New Company.—Two Reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited.—This company has been registered to carry into effect an agreement made March 10th, between Daniel Jones, of the one part, and Joseph Williams McPherson, on behalf of this company, of the other part, for the acquisition of certain patents relating to sewing machines, and to carry on business generally as sewing machine manufacturers. The capital of the company is £200,000, in £1 shares.

A Visit to Littlewood's Wheelworks.

Few persons in the perambulator trade, whether manufacturers or dealers, can possibly be aware of the large extent of machinery and careful workmanship necessary in the manufacture of a carriage wheel. Such was our reflection on visiting the works of Mr. George Littlewood last week. The "Ariel Wheelworks," as they are called, are located in Court Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, but the illustration given herewith, owing to the peculiar shape of the buildings, does but small justice to the form and size.

Accompanied by Mr. Littlewood, we first visited the foundry where we found five men engaged in moulding hubs, each man completing fifty boxes of ten hubs each per day. In the centre of a large yard, bounded on one side by the foundry and on other sides by forges and furnaces, is the large cupola used for melting the metal which arrives in the form of pigs. Passing to the axle shop we found five forges at work, each attended by two men, who produce 1,200 axles per day. The rim welding department was next visited, and here also are five forges. At one end of the building is stationed a rim bending machine from which the rim metal, entered in straight lengths, emerges wheel shape ready for the welders. Each man is capable of welding five hundred rims per day with the appliances at hand, and then follows treatment with a rim trimming machine, which removes all irregularities and finishes the rim, which is next taken to the machine shop.

The first floor at one end is provided with a large gas engine, and most of the remainder is used for storing and packing wheels and axles, of which there are between 4,000 and 5,000 a set of wheels always ready to be sent away.

The second floor is taken up with machinery for finishing the hubs as received from the foundry. On this floor there are forty-four lathes used for drilling, screwing, and finishing hubs and axles, ready for the next department.

Another floor is devoted to the manufacture of spokes. The steel wire is received in rolls, and after passing through ingenious machinery is straightened, headed, and cut to the size required. Then follows the operation of giving it a thread for screwing into the hub. Other departments on this floor are hub and rim tapping. The mounting of the hub, rim, and spokes, and lastly
the testing of the wheels by means of a special machine to ensure the axles fitting the hubs. We observed that the lubricator caps are stamped at one blow out of sheet brass, and after passing through several presses assume their proper shape and appearance. The wheels having now been put together are sent up to the next floor by means of a powerful lift, where they are encircled with rubber tyres. Next follows the dipping of the wheel in paint, and after inspection they are sent below to the warehouse ready for dispatch to all parts of the world.

It is the proud boast of Mr. Littlewood that he makes his wheels throughout, depending on other firms for nothing more than the raw materials. This applies equally to the rubber as to the metal parts. His rubber factory is especially interesting. The first operation in tyre making is the mixing of the rubber ingredients together, which is done by a series of machines from which it emerges at length in sheet form. The rubber is then passed through a cordling machine which it leaves shaped like a tyre but in lengths. It is now taken to the vulcanising department, which is a large room fitted up with some twenty-two moulds, each of which is capable of dealing with eight tyres at a time. A huge boiler close at hand supplies steam to the moulds at a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch. After being in the moulds a few minutes the rubber tyres are ready for the finishers, who carefully remove any irregularities, and they are now ready for fixing to the rims.

Passing through the warehouse and packing rooms we at length reached the counting-house, which is quite "up to date" in every respect. It is fitted with a telephone communicating with towns as far distant as Manchester and Leeds, and together with the private office is even sumptuously appointed.

Undoubtedly this factory has been planned with a view to economy of space and a minimum of trouble. The machinery in use is of the latest pattern, and every department is in charge of a competent foreman. Nearly 200 persons find employment at the works, and its capacity is 12,000 wheels per week.

It might be interesting for us to give a short sketch of the proprietor, together with his portrait. Mr. George Littlewood was born in Dudley, in 1851, and after some years of experience as an engineer commenced making wheels in Essex Street, Birmingham, in 1879. His trade soon grew to require larger premises, which he took in Court Road. Subsequently he was compelled to make additions and build the large machine shop illustrated herewith.

Mr. Littlewood's career has been unusually successful, due, we believe, to his thorough practical knowledge, combined with activity, enterprise, and industry. He further believes in consulting the wishes of his customers in every possible way, and if his success in the future equals that of the past four of five years his already extensive business will assume a magnitude he little dreamt of when he commenced some twelve years ago. He has health and strength on his side, being only forty years of age, and these count for much in these days of fierce competition.
From Knitting Machines to Tram Brakes

JABEZ SMITH, the old-established sewing and knitting machine inventor and dealer, of Bradford, has invented an "Automatic Safety Road Brake," and is now forming a company for working the same. The brake consists of a square iron frame, which is placed in the case of tram cars underneath the body of the vehicle, midway between the wheels, and is brought down on to the road or pavement between the rails, stretching across from rail to rail, and giving about six square feet of brake space when put into operation. It is intended to be used as an emergency brake only, and acts automatically. It is applicable to all kinds of vehicles, and has been thoroughly successful wherever tried.

The capital of the Patent Automatic Road Brake Company is £45,000, and they propose to make and fix the brakes to tram cars at as low a rate as the tram companies now pay for insurance only, without counting the cost of the brakes. There would thus appear to be a good field for its operations.

BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
HENGSTENBURG & CO., BIELEFELD.
DURKOPP & CO., BIELEFELD.
C. SCHMIDT & CO., SALZBIRG.

NEW CURVED COVER—SINGER SYSTEM HIGH ARM.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines, Musical Albums in great variety, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

WILSON BROS. & CO.,
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.
Patterns and Prices on Application.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES
ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
Important Decision as to Deeds of Arrangement.

JUDGMENT of most practical importance to business men on the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, was delivered by Judge Stonor at the Brompton County Court last week, in the case of Evans v. Hopkins and Fletcher. The facts were these: Hopkins being indebted to the plaintiff on a bill of exchange for £15 2s. 4d., dated May 5, 1890, by a deed dated July 23, 1890, assigned all his property to the defendant Fletcher, as a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. The deed was registered under the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, within seven days, and at a meeting of creditors on August 22nd a resolution confirming and assenting to the deed was passed by the creditors present, including the plaintiff, who afterwards frequently applied to the defendant Fletcher for the payment of his debt and the realisation of the assets, but did not sign any form of assent.

In January last Hopkins settled with all the creditors who had executed or signed formal assents to the deed, and Fletcher thereupon executed a reassignment to Hopkins of the property assigned by the deed of arrangement, and delivered the same to him. It was admitted that such property was sufficient to pay the plaintiff’s debt, and all the other creditors of whom the defendant Fletcher had notice. Hopkins also admitted the debt, and was willing to have judgment entered against him, notwithstanding a release contained in the deed of arrangement. The question whether Fletcher was liable to the plaintiff remained for decision, and it was contended that he was not liable, on the ground that the deed of arrangement became void immediately on its registration, because the defendant Hopkins omitted this debt and the name and address of the plaintiff in the affidavit of his liabilities which accompanied the deed, as required by section 6 of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. His Honour held that but for the decisions on the Bills of Sale Acts, he would have had no doubt on the matter, as it seemed monstrous that because a debtor omits in the affidavit a debt of any amount which he might dispute or ever forget, the deed should become absolutely void, so that a deed of arrangement comprising property of the value of £10,000, with an affidavit disclosing liabilities to the same amount, would be void, on account of the omission in the affidavit of a disputed or forgotten debt of 10s.

No difference, however, was observable between the language of the Bills of Sale Acts and the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, in the clauses relating to the registration of the respective instruments and the affidavits accompanying them, and there was no doubt that almost any omission or error, however trifling, in the affidavit accompanying a bill of sale has been held to vitiate its registration and render the deed void, and that an affidavit of the debtor’s
liabilities must mean of all his liabilities, and the names and addresses of his creditors must mean of all his creditors (per Lord Esher, Re Batten ex parte Mitre, 22 Q.B.D., 604), and consequently that there was an error and omission in the affidavit in the present case. There were, however, his Honour said, some important distinctions between the affidavits under the two Acts, particularly as to the matters contained in them respectively, and whilst there were provisions as to the inspection and office copies of the one, there were no such provisions as to the other (see the judgment of Lord Justice Fry, Re Batten ex parte Mitre, 2 Q.B.D., 705), and, rather than come to the absurd conclusion pointed out, his Honour said he should hold that the omission of the plaintiff’s debt in the affidavit does not vitiate the registration of this deed of arrangement and render it void. The trustee having reassigned the trust property, and so made away with the assets without discharging the plaintiff’s debt, of which he had notice, was therefore liable, as well as the defendant Hopkins, having been a party to that transaction. In his Honour, therefore, found for the plaintiff against both defendants for the amount of the bill of exchange, £15 2s. 4d., with interest and costs, and ordered payment within fourteen days.

Embezzlement

Cases.

On Tuesday, the 15th April, at West London Police Court, before Mr. Powden, Frank Sansom, a collector salesman, lately in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was charged with embezzling certain sums of money amounting to £23 1s. A further charge of breach of certain sewing machines, value £24, was not proceeded with. Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough, the company’s solicitor, prosecuted. It appeared that the prisoner collected the invoices in February, 1890, and was absolved about that time, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but he was not taken. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. Powden sentenced him to two months’ imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 10th April, 1891, Thomas Jordan, 50, a collector salesman, was charged on remand with embezzling certain sums, amounting to £2 5s., the property of his masters, the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wansbrough appeared for the prosecution. Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoner was employed at the prosecutors’ Holloway office at a salary of 12s. a week and various commissions; and that on the first day he collected money prisoners disappeared. It transpired that just before prisoner’s arrest someone sent on his behalf to prosecute the sum of £2 5s. In a registered letter, addressed to Mr. Raper, and jeerer urged this in his defence. Mr. Horace Smith sentenced the prisoner for trial at County of London Sessions.

At the County of London Sessions, before Mr. Warry, Q.C., on the 29th April, 1891, Thomas Jordan was indicted with embezzling three sums of money, the property of his masters, the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. R. Clew (instructed by Mr. Wansbrough) prosecuted. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the jury, after hearing the evidence, found him guilty, and recommended him to mercy. It appeared the prisoner had been a month in prison already, and the learned judge, after cautioning him as to his future conduct, said he would deal with prisoner under the First Offenders Act, to give him an opportunity, and ordered him to be released on finding one surety in £50, and being bound over himself in £10 to come up for judgment if called upon within six months.

Alfred Hills, of 10, Memford Road, Southwell Road, Clayton, was charged, at North London Police Court, on the 24th April, 1891, before Mr. Montague Williams, Q.C., with embezzling certain money, amounting to £12 15s., the property of his masters, the Singer Manufacturing Company. The prisoner was an employed as collector salesman at prosecutors’ Stoke Newington depot, and after hearing evidence of payment of money by digest, the magistrate remanded prisoner for a week, and refused bail.

At the Guildford Borough Bench, on the 14th ult., before the Mayor (Mr. W. Wells) and Alderman F. T. Leathbridge, Walter Daloine, 17, late manager for Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, of North Street, was charged with stealing, embezzlement, two accoutron, and three sewing machines, value £4 5s. Supt. Berry stated that prisoner was given into custody originally on a charge of embezzlement, but that they had been withdrawn. Mr. W. J. Harris, managing director for W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, perambulator manufacturers and general dealers, said prisoner, assisted by his wife, had been employed for six months to manage the branch depot in North Street. He had a salary of £1 a week, his wife 50c. a week, a commission of 3 per cent. on all the money sent to London, and he had household and gas free. It was his duty to make a weekly return of all business done all goods sold, and cash receipts, deducting his expenses, and sending the balance to London. The company sent their clerk down on Monday to examine his books and stock. The books had been very bally kept, and his accounts had been falsified.

John Billette, clerk in prosecutors’ employ, stated that on Monday, upon checking the stock, he found the goods mentioned in the charge were missing, and prisoner owned that such was the case. They were brought forward in prisoner’s account as being still in stock. Prisoner acknowledged that he had sold the goods and not accounted for them.

P. W. Watts, deposed to receiving prisoner into custody on Thursday afternoon on a charge of stealing. Prisoner said: "I intended paying for these all in the summer." Prosecutor said they had no desire to press the charge unduly, but they had, unfortunately, had several of their agents go wrong, and they felt they ought to make an example of the case.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and stated that he and his wife on coming to Guildford were very hard up. He really intended to pay for the goods.

Taking into consideration the desire expressed by prosecutor for leniency, the magistrate sentenced prisoner to three months’ hard labour.

Correspondence

* * *

This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We must not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an undertaking, our journal will in future abstain from venturing to give their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

To the Editor of the Sweng Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent in your South Shields, whose letter appeared in your April issue, seems to me to be in a quandary, or, if he is not, "a bit mixed," then he is the best specimen of an egotist that I ever came across. To the ordinary mind my "Notes" were suffi-
W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings,

Good Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood, Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

THE "REINDEER" CYCLES

T. P. COOK & CO.,
46, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

From 5 to 22 Guineas.

DEALERS requiring good value and thoroughly reliable machines at reasonable prices, should call or send for PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENCIES ARRANGED FOR DISTRICTS and TOWNS

Clucher, Pneumatic, Solid, and Cushion Tyres.

To avoid delay Dealers are REQUESTED to ORDER EARLY

T. P. COOK & CO. ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS OF BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, FIREIRONS, AND GENERAL HARDWARE, TRUNKS, ETC. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

May 1, 1891

The one would the PIANO form letter I, is little a sales May
has.

sentative has during the cheapest the retail those to

the Continental belief must Jo. Singer

left carried

appeal, every that hope he got this

over the three of reply to

reading. I have read

by the manufacturers, to

to readers, to the

number, to the

of the universal fact

to the manufacturers, and

of the makers, to a

of these were at


Collectors Charged with Embezzlement.

A t the Birmingham Police Court on the 23rd April John James (60), agent, of Theodore Street, Birmingham, was charged on remand with embezzlement and forgery. Mr. Hooper prosecuted, and Mr. Peet represented the accused. Prisoner was employed by Mr. Frank Perrins, house furnisher and jeweller, of 19, Vyse Street, Birmingham, to manage the branch, and he was expected to keep a good account of the business for goods on the hire system, and receive money from customers. He was supplied with hire purchase agreements for the purpose of his business. On the 2nd February last he received 2s. from a customer named Moore, and afterwards succeeded in getting the High Court of Justice a verdict for heavy damages for the attempted wrong. It was again due to the active help of Mr. Long. Let me for one enter a protest against these proceedings. Mr. Harris's "for to the goods rendered to the trade generally by men such as Mr. George Bradbury, representing, as he did, prior to 1882 the whole English trade, also particularly Mr. Hermann Long, but for whom he succeeded in getting against the monopolists, a good many dealers, Mr. Harris, and myself probably among them, would assuredly to day be non-existent.

Years obediently,

One who fought and won.

The Use of the Word Singer.

To the "Sewing Machine Gazette".

EAR SIR,—I am disappointed not to see in your April number a reply to a letter from Mr. W. J. Harris respecting the vexed Singer question. Mr. Harris says we have no right to use that word Singer and then again he says "not to mention one's conscience, which must be pricked a little to know that one is trading at the expense of someone else," and I confess I had to read all this twice before I could believe I had read correctly.

As for questions of right (moral or legal) as law-abiding citizens we have to abide by the decision of our highest tribunals, and the Court of Appeal, as well as the House of Lords, do not seem to agree with Mr. W. J. Harris. Mr. Harris points to Bradbury's "The Singer," but if I am not mistaken it was the first of the Continental origin, and not, as Mr. Harris believes, the Northern people, and in spite of the efforts made by the makers' agents, no appreciable footing has been gained. The people won't have them at any price, and from my point of view they are perfectly justified, "the best are cheapest in the end."—Yours obediently,

April 27th, 1891.

C.m.
Papers on Knitting Machines, No. 1.

Nowadays, when knitting machines are so much in demand, it is obvious that they must be highly valued. In order to make a success of this business, it is necessary to have a complete knowledge of the trade, and this knowledge will make it a success; this machine, coupled with a complete mastery of the trade, will make success certain.

Now we will suppose that a man, having the necessary amount of money and being a thorough knitter, desires to begin on his own account. The first thing to do is to procure suitable premises; this is a most important item, as, if, in any way, he desires also to do a retail trade as well as wholesale, this step will require a good deal of study. The premises arranged for, and fixtures, &c., put in, the next thing to do is to buy machines.

This point will bring out a knitter's abilities if anything will, as the trade is so full of quickands that, unless the machines are bought very circumspectly, half of his capital is lost, and he will find, in the end, that, after all, his machines are not suited to the class of trade he is catering for. I have seen many a man fail in this point.

But here, as in everything else, the cash buyer can almost set his own price, either with machines or yarn, and I would certainly recommend all knitters to buy their yarns direct from the spinners. When he is all started, machines bought and fixed up, yarn all in stock, a staff of hands engaged, as many really good knitters as possible, and everything in order, it is for him to send out a traveller for wholesale orders, rents a shop for retail trade, we may say that the affair is fairly under way.

Now comes the most difficult part of the whole business, keep it going.

The worst feature of a knitting factory is the waste of yarn, not only that which is broken off in the process of knitting, and thrown on the floor, but that which is put into stockings.

In order to make a stocking or jacket, or, in fact, anything, it must be made of a certain amount of yarn, and that amount of yarn must never be exceeded.

Say, here is a stocking, quality number 1,000, or any other number the manufacturer choses to call it, This ten yards of yarn, which makes up the stocking, is, in any way, and in order to do this correctly a complete knowledge of the whole trade is essential.

Now, suppose a hand wants some work. Very well. One weighs out, or the master himself, as the case may be, looks into his order book, finds something suitable for this girl's machine, weighs out sufficient yarn (ready wound), enters the weight in his book against the hand's name, supplies a list of needles required, rounds to be knitted, narrowings, &c., also what guage to set the machines by, and instructions to be sent to prepare stockings, (or whatever it is), to be tried on the block. This ensures the correct size. Then he can weigh the stocking, and see that the weight is going to be correct. This is most important, as it will be easily seen a firm that can repeat the same weight of hosiery every time is more sure of a repeat order than is a firm who is minus this qualification.

Again, hosiery that is made anyway, such as women's hosiery at 3 lbs. 3 lbs., and 4 lbs. per dozen, the same machinery, the same guage, all of which produces hosiery that might happen to buy a dozen at 3 lbs., would return his goods if any less weight was supplied to him, but would not do so if he was getting an extra 3 lbs., besides the waste of money that is inevitable whenever this system is in progress. Now to go back to our knitter, whom we left with a first stocking on the scales. Well, the weight, we think, is going to be correct. All right, go on; get them finished as soon as possible. (All hands work by the piece or dozen). The stockings are soon finished, and they are to be taken to the weigher-out, who weighs them in your bosom and adds an ounce or two. The weight corresponds with his book, then removes loose yarns, bobbins, &c., and weighs the goods in order to get the nett weight; this nett weight should correspond within one ounce or two of his stated weight, for that reason the number should, in fact, be one ounce or two. The hosiery gains in weight after being knitted. Should the weight not be correct, then there is something at fault; the hand has knitted the goods his own way, or else the list supplied by the master or overlooker is woefully incorrect.

There are several knitters in the country who maintain that it is impossible to get the same weight of stockings every time, and there are several others, who, like myself, have proved that it is not only possible but the easiest way of managing a factory.

Certainly the training is severe; yarn has to be learned as well as knitting, different counts in spinning, &c., all has to be gone through, and what with managing young girls and character, but we shall be able to demonstrate, a knitting manager's life is anything but a bed of roses.

This weight business is where many a one fails, and cannot quite make out how they came to fail.

As I am answering any question on knitting or machinery in this paper I will follow up this subject every month.

Heckmondwike, April 13th 1891.

Michael C. Davison.

The Combination Sewing Machine Syndicate.

An invention which secures both Lock and Chain Stitch in One Machine.

The statutory general meeting of the Combination Lock and Chain Stitch Sewing Machine and Attachment Syndicate, Limited, was held on the 7th day of April, 1891, at the Broad Street, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. Louis E. Blackwell.

Mr. W. Gaze (Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman moved, and it was seconded jointly by the three members who presided over the meeting from the large attendance here to-day, the interest you take in reference to this syndicate, and I think I shall be able to satisfy you that we have a very long way to go before we can get the benefit of the Public Companies Acts, and, as usual, parties of a somewhat infallible character, but we shall be able to demonstrate to you, after the meeting, the working capacity of the property we have acquired. Since acquiring the original lock-stitch machine, which was, say, a million, manufacturers have been able to add to it two or three or other systems, which we consider greatly enhances the value of our property. The patents already granted are the English, Germany, Russia, Canada, South America, New Zealand, Canada, and Switzerland. We anticipate that we shall obtain the whole of these patents without any hitch whatever, inasmuch as we have three countries in which we have a monopoly, &c. In this property we have an absolute monopoly for the whole world, which is very satisfactory. Then you all know the value and importance of the sewing machine industry. In fact, we look upon sewing machines as an invention which has revolutionised domestic stitching. We do not now get those extraordinary "samplers," but obtain 2,000 stitches in a minute without the woman pricking her fingers for a week to arrive at the same result. We have made arrangements for the exhibition of this machine at the South Kensington patent office and at the Royal Exhibition, where we are interested in the sewing machine industry will have an opportunity of seeing the invention. I will not now detain you, as I am anxious to demonstrate the practical value of the invention, but we have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address.

Moss Bros. (of the firm of Moss Bros. and Ross), of Manchester, have written to us that they are interested in the sewing machine industry. We have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address.

Moss Bros. (of the firm of Moss Bros. and Ross), of Manchester, have written to us that they are interested in the sewing machine industry. We have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address.

Moss Bros. (of the firm of Moss Bros. and Ross), of Manchester, have written to us that they are interested in the sewing machine industry. We have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address.

Moss Bros. (of the firm of Moss Bros. and Ross), of Manchester, have written to us that they are interested in the sewing machine industry. We have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address.

Moss Bros. (of the firm of Moss Bros. and Ross), of Manchester, have written to us that they are interested in the sewing machine industry. We have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address.
We have recently inspected a sample of Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co.'s latest edition. It is a new model of the ever-popular Family Hand Machine, with cover, and its elegant appearance and workmanship is equal to the best machine imported from Germany.

It has a square-shaped bed, 7 x 4 in. arm space, pearl decoration, plated parts, and a handsome bent wood cover.

It is called the “A. I.”, a title which is fully justified. We are unable at present to illustrate this machine, but it resembles the “A. A.” of this firm, which is shown by the accompanying woodcut.

Both these machines can be obtained through Mr. Charles Bradbury, 249, High Holborn, London, W.C., who is sole wholesale agent for this country, and dealers would do well to order a sample, particularly of the “A. I.”, which they will find to be a saleable article.

By the way, Mr. Bradbury has now represented Grimme, Natalis, & Co. for eight years, and holds them in the highest respect. His connection with the trade goes back much further; indeed, he has just completed his quarter of a century.

**Mr. J. A. Wyllie (Leeds) remarked that there was not a single manufacturer in his district who would not adopt the machine if he saw it. It was especially adapted for the business.**

The Chairman, in reply to further remarks, said that the practical value of the machine was clearly demonstrated by Messrs. Cooper & Roe asking for a quotation. The object of that meeting was to introduce the product, the price, and to show whether the concern would be kept as a syndicate or company formed. They could not do more than say what had been done during the first year of the concern.

**Mr. Wm. Page, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he was present at the trial exhibition at Nottingham, and witnessed the machine in the actual sewing very difficult material. The trial was a most difficult one, and the machine was put to the severest test.**

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and co-operators.

Mr. Wyllie was the first of the Syndicate's machine, and of others to which the invention had been attached, were then put to a practical test, and all present expressed their entire satisfaction with the contrivance, which was not only simple in its nature and its design. The mechanism has two separate actions, namely, the lock stitch and the chain stitch.

**[We have taken the above from the Financial Times, but a similar report has appeared in most of the London papers. Our readers will not require us to point out several serious errors in the report of the chairman's speech, they being only too obvious to persons in the trade. En. Sewing Machine Gazette.]**

**A Novel Swindle.**

A rather novel swindle is being worked in the suburban parts of the town. A description of the modus operandi in one case may serve as a warning. Calling at an hour when one might expect the male members of the family to be absent at business, a young man, on the lady of the house appearing, intimated that he was soliciting orders for sewing machines. "Oh, we have one," "Whose make is it? may I ask?" "The So-and-So." "Have you had it long?" "Only a few weeks." And, thanking the lady, the man left to go through a similar performance at the other houses in the road. A few days later another young man, well appareled and of respectable looks, called, and, saying he was the new collector for the "So-and-So" Company, requested payment of the hire instalment. Not a little surprised the lady told him her machine had been bought for cash. The swindler, with remarkable sang froid, apologised for "the stupid mistake the clerk had made in giving him a wrong address," and took himself off. The attempted fraud did not succeed in this case, but one can readily imagine cases where the possessor of a sewing machine on the hire instalment system may be met with and deceived by the plausibility of the swindler into parting with money.—Birmingham Daily Mail.
WRITE FOR
L. L'HOLLIER'S
LIST OF PRICES.
The most complete in the Trade.

AT PRICES THAT FEAR NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS. NEW INVENTIONS.

L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.

Write for List and See.

L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
SO-ALL
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.
Best British Manufacture.

HAND MACHINES.
35/-

IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.
TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.

These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

SHIPPIERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The Times of April 14, 1891, says:—"The So all is a marvellous machine, well and soundly constructed."

Showrooms—3, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
The principal novelty on show was the Combination Lock and Chain-stitch Machine, which we thoroughly described in our October, 1890, number. The invention consists of an attachment which can be applied to any shuttle machine, so as to convert it into an effective chain-stitch machine. All that is required is to remove the bobbin from the shuttle and turn the button of the attachment. It is clear from this that the empty shuttle is utilised as a looper. There is of course nothing new in the production of a combination machine, but the owners of the patents claim that their system is the simplest yet invented, and there is no denying the fact that the change from lock to chain-stitch is effected rapidly and ingeniously. A third stitch can be produced on this machine, a combined lock and chain-stitch, which will be useful for ornamental purposes. This special attachment was shown in operation on various well known machines.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY of 24, Aldersgate Street, always succeed in attracting many visitors to their stall. Although many dealers are slow to recognise the fact, the working of fancy articles on a sewing machine invariably interests the ladies. Mr. G. W. Phillips, the general manager of this go-ahead company, accordingly had his stall tastefully decorated with samples of machine embroidery, and a bevy of expert operatives constantly at work producing numerous nicknacks by the aid of the various attachments which are supplied with the vertical feed machine. It would be quite superfluous for us to describe the mechanism of the machine, it being so well known to the trade, and its name being so pregnant of meaning. Only two kinds of

---

LLOYD & HILL,

Patentees & Manufacturers. Perambulators. Invalid Furniture. HOME. Combination Mail Carts. EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

---

Genuine American Lamb Knitting Machine. The most reliable and mostcry running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

Swiss Knitter. European Knitter. Chennitz Knitter. For all kinds of garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances
May 1, 1891.

machines were on show; the one manufacturing and the other for family use, but there were many varieties of stands, several of them novel and artistic, and all made and finished in a faultless manner. We must mention, however, a new attachment which was on show. It is fitted to the presser bar, and is constructed in such a manner that it moves the work to the right and left as well as forward, thus producing a herring bone stitch.

We might add that the stand was beautifully illuminated with Hitchcock’s mechanical lamps mounted on wholesale “Pelican” stands. Mr. Phillips is sole wholesale agent for these lamps, which have had a large sale in this country.

The most striking stand in the exhibition was undoubtedly that of the SO-ALL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY of 5, Oxford Street, W. This enterprising company must have spared no expense in arranging their exhibits to the best advantage. They had actually erected a pavilion, circular in shape, and draped it with orange and white fabrics. The interior was brilliantly lighted by magnificent candelabra, and all around were arranged their patent sewing machines. Mr. Postans, the manager, certainly deserved the warm eulogiums which were passed by the visitors, who could not fail to be attracted by his decorative taste. There were on show both hand and treadle machines, which are specially intended for a cash trade. The hand machine, on a wood base, sells at 35s., including a polished box with accessories, and as it is of best British make, the wonder is that it can be produced for the money. For 25s. more there is supplied a treadle and walnut stand together with a lock cover. The SO-all machine has been patented in several countries, and many thousands of them have already been sold.

MESSRS. W. J. HARRIS & Co., Limited, of Haymerle Road, Glengall Road, S.E., were the only exhibitors of children’s carriages. Of course they had on show their latest specialties, viz., their hammock carriage, fitted with bycicle handles, and their new mail cart. Both of these were described in our March Perambulator Supplement.

Our high opinion of their new spring for mail carts has undergone no change. It allows of the utmost elasticity, and is at once strong and durable.

The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY fitted up their stand in a very practical manner. They showed a bench of six machines, fitted as in a factory, deriving their power from a Griffin gas engine. One of their drop cabinet machines was also shown in motion. Their other exhibits comprised family hand and treadle, and vibratory shuttle hand and treadle machines, in various styles of cabinet work. Lastly we noticed a number of special machines for eyeletting, carpet sewing button holing, emboidering, &c. The stand was decorated with facsimiles of cups and medals, and samples of fancy sewing done on Singer’s machines.

Mr. Newton Wilson’s original model of the first machine—that patented by Saint, came in for considerable attention.

The other exhibits were mostly of a miscellaneous character, but several firms exhibited cycles. Among the latter were Messrs. T. P. Cook & Co., of 46, Farringdon Street, E.C., who showed the “Reindeer”; W. J. Cocks, of Ealing; W. R. Cooke, of 4, Archer Street, W.; W. Patmore & Co., of Wimbledon; George Townsend & Co., of Hunt End; and Mr. Zimer, who explained his power mechanism for cycles.

The PATENT SILICO-ENAMEL COMPANY, of Hampstead, had on show specimens of their enamel for preventing the bright parts of cycles and sewing machines from rusting or tarnishing.

The LADY BRIDGE OIL WORKS, of 54, Spring Street, E.C., had on show a splendid range of cooking ranges and stoves.

“HOUSEHOLD” WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE
HIRE TRADERS’ ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringers are specially invited to examine our “Household” Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the

HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY

and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the BEST RUBBER WRINGER before the trade at the present time.

We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,
26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889, AND
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,
WERE AWARDED TO THE ONLY
VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE in the World.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory, DAYTON OHIO, U.S.A.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Trade.

Send for Price List free on application.

GEO. H. WELLS, ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest House

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
The total, 1 large king mutiny cash deficiency nirney cash few
Road, will arising fame, a
£51 3s. 6d.; book debts, 10s.; total, £42 13s. 8d. From this sum £30 19s. 6d. has to be deducted, leaving a balance of £65 13s. 9d. The following is an extract from the firm's receiving observations:—The Receiving Order was granted on the bankrupt's application on August 5th, 1893, at High Court, London. The bankrupt is manufacturing needles, but in July last the High Bailiff levied for £15, and a sale took place. The bankrupt estimates that he lost upwards of £100 by plant and machinery being sold at that sale. Since that time an extract from the Firnat and Accounting is as follows:—He held a private meeting and offered 5s. in the pound, but some of the creditors declined to accept it. The bankrupt then took a situation, and went to America for his employer. He was away about ten weeks. The failure is attributed to losses in trade and sale by the High Bailiff. The fixtures at the works are claimed by the bank. The bankrupt is married, but living in holing. He states he has never been possessed of any furniture. The books of account consist of a sales ledger, day book, and bank book. The business book is not produced, and I am informed by the bankrupt he has not seen it since the sale. I understand it contains a copy of a balance sheet prepared in June last. The following is an extract from the deficit account:—Net profit arising from carrying on business from April, 1892, to October, 1918, to date of Receiving Order, after deducting usual trade expenses, £708 4s. 3d.; income or profit from other sources since July, 1890, £71 2s. 6d.; deficiency as per statement of affairs, £136 19s. 9d.; total, £845 19s. 9d. Net profit since April, 1890, other than usual trade expenses, viz., household expenses of self, wife, and child, £106; loss on sale of machinery and trade fixtures, £218; medical expenses, £13; sum paid and discharged to contributory creditor, which is now claimed by the mortgagees, £105; law and Court costs, £51 10s.; lost on jury to America, £10; total, £916 10s. 9d.
A Court order for the sum £29 12s. 6d. was obtained on March 10th, registered against J. F. Allen, perambulator manufacturer of 38, Belfast Street, Brighton.

The Patent Button-hole Machine Company, of 4, Nentagore Street, having been refused protection for the title "Dundie," the name of their combination lock and chain-stitch machine to that of "Unda.

A correspondent inquires for the present address of Mr. Henry Wright, late of Ealing.

The good folk of Halifax have had their busy town well posted with placards of late, which read as follows:—

**NO. 1 BRANCH.**
Top of Cheapside,
S. V. SHAW.
The pushing young Man.
Late of Little Wood shop,
Who is king of the Trades,
Just facing the Top
In Commercial Street.
S. V. SHAW Leads the Way.

From this they understood that the advertiser has taken additional premises for his domestic machinery trade, while he is working very successfully.

**Messrs. George Alexander & Co., ironfounders, Cambie, Glasgow, have taken Mr. Peter Burt, of the Acme Machine Company, into partnership, and have acquired the patent to make the Acme's gas-engines. The firm, which will trade as Alexander, Burt, & Co., is erecting large new workshops.**

**Mr. William Johnson has bought the old established domestic machinery and musical instrument business of Mr. Joseph R. Chislett, of 35, Union Street, Plymouth. He will continue at the same address, under the style of Chislet, Sen., & Johnson.**

**During the past month a London collector, with a imagined grievance (which we find to be fictitious), endeavoured to stir up a mutiny among the canvassers and collectors of London. His efforts culminated in a meeting of a few persons only in Hyde Park, on Sunday last, and the whole affair has been so unnecessary and unimportant, that it is beneath further notice.**

**Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, S.E., have sent us a copy of a new illustrated list devoted exclusively to mail carts, tricycle horses, swings and chairs. This season they are making these goods their leading lines, and have many new designs on show.**

The Wheeler & Wilson agency for Birmingham, has been given to Mr. F. J. Cocks, of 6 and 7, Worcester Street.

One of the old original sewing machine travellers, Mr. George Baley, who has for some years been off the road, is once again on the war-path. He is now representing a well-known firm of cycle manufacturers. When the veteran left Birmingham last Tuesday, for the Eastern Counties, he looked the picture of health, and seemed to enjoy the fact that he was likely to meet many friends of yore, who will undoubtedly accord him a hearty welcom. We wish him a prosperous journey.

During the past month Mr. A. C. Wells, sewing machine dealer, Uxbridge, was summoned for an assault by Mr. F. J. Allen, late sewing machine dealer, of Chiswick, now of Brighton. It appeared in evidence that Allen's wife was living with defendant, and that the offence was committed when prosecutor went to fetch her away. A small fine was imposed, which was promptly paid by Mrs.
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.
Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambur district, either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, H
Allen, who left the Court with Mr. Wells. It was said that she had been deserted by Allen, and the Magistrate when asked for her to be heard to her lawful husband, referred, as is now customary, to the famous Jackson case, as rendering this impossible.

Messrs. Boyd & Co., of Harrow Road, W., have opened very fine showrooms in Holborn for their pianos and organs.

The Star Manufacturing Company, of Goodinge Road, London, N., have sent us a copy of their new catalogue. It is certainly the best designed and printed we have received this present season, consisting of some fifty pages, bound in an exceedingly handsome wrapper. It contains illustrations of all the Star Company's bassinettes, mail carts, tricycle horses, &c.

We hear from all parts of the country that the cold weather has had a very injurious effect on the perambulator trade. "Never knew it to be so bad" is the report of most dealers.

Messrs. E. W. Davey & Co., have opened premises at 15, Ashburnham Road, Kensal Rise Road, W., for the sale of sewing and washing machines, cycles and perambulators. They inform us that they are open to conclude arrangements with a good cycle firm, for whose goods they have an excellent opening.

Messrs. J. Jones & Sons, inform us that they act as "detective agents to the piano trade," and will be pleased to undertake this class of work for our readers. Their address is Care of Wm. Sayer, Esq., Solicitor, 13, Clifford’s Inn, E.C.

Messrs. C. L. Young & Co. have removed their Enfield depot from Chase Side to larger premises near the Great Eastern Railway station.

Messrs. Robert Nelson & Co. have purchased Mr. Hiscoke’s sewing machine depot in Essex Road, N.

Messrs. Bradbury & Company, Limited, have issued the following notice, under date April 7th:

"We have decided after this date to discontinue making carriages Nos. 1, 2, and 21. We have been compelled to do this owing to the great difficulty we have experienced in buying really first-class wicker and wire bodies. We have no desire to risk our reputation by selling inferior goods, so in future we shall only make carriages with wood bodies, the quality of which we can guarantee."

A New Foot-rest for Sewing Machine Stands.

We give illustrations of a footrest recently patented by Mr. C. Bradbury, of 249, High Holborn, W.C.

This fully meets the desirable object in view, viz., to provide a step or rest for the operator’s foot, which step can be instantly turned out of the way when not in use. In cases where a treadle machine is kept at work for long periods it is well understood that the operator must stop intervals to prepare, fix, and finish off the sewing in whilst an occasional rest for the feet is a great advantage. At such periods a lady will find this foot-rest very useful, enabling her to support the garment or work on the knees, and permitting a timely rest of stooping over the machine.

It consists of a small step, which will swing directly over the treadle-plate. This to one end of a bar, the other end of which carries a counter-weight, the middle of the bar being pivoted to the crossbar of the stand. When not required it can thus be swung upwards and disappears under the table; it is brought into position again simply by touching with the foot the ball or counter-weight behind the treadle.

The appliance can be made with a clamp and screw to fix on any stand having the usual crossbar, and sold at a trifling cost, or, if manufacturers could see their way
May 1, 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Keely & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finchley, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT

1891.

2523. G. Ripper, 210, Mare Street, Hackney, London, for driving the butts of a certain class of similar machines for knitting vehicles, the manufacture of quilts, quilted linings, skirts, mattressess, and other articles like thereto. 

2536. H. Edler, for improvements in, and machinery for, the manufacture ofquilts, quilted linings, skirts, mattresses, and other articles like thereto. 

2591. J. Lytle, for improvements in cycles, bath chairs, perambulators, and other wheel vehicles. 

2593. J. Jones, for improvements in brakes for perambulators, and such like vehicles. 

2594. T. Moore, for improvements in, and relating to, rotary books for sewing machines. 

2595. H. Moore, for improvements in driving mechanism for rotary books of sewing machines. 

2596. E. Allen, for improvements in piping guides for sewing machines. 

2597. W. Varicardi, for improvements in sewing machines. 

2598. E. Cottan, for improvements relating to reel and spool attachments for cutting and holding the thread. 

2599. G. Wheeler, for improvements in, and machinery for, the manufacture of sewing machines. 

2673. G. Young, 79, Lower Soane Street, Chelsea, London, for improvements in knitting vehicle perambulators and the like. 


2675. J. R. Robertson, 184, Grevener Street, Belfast, for improvements in sewing machines. 

2693. E. L. Rechelbo, for improvements in whipstitch sewing machines. 

2694. J. M. Jones, 66, Castleereagh Street, Belfast, for an improved go-cart or walking chair. 


2696. F. Denert, for improvements in sewing machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes. 

2737. J. Jackson, 6, Edmund Place, Aldgate Street, London, for improvements in two-wheeled delivery carts with panel top covers. 

2794. B. Cliff, for improvements in the means of covering perambulators. 

2803. H. H. Lake, a communication from H. H. Cunnings and James Henry Cutten, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines. 

2819. G. Farmer and Milburn, 77, New Oxford Street, London, for an automatic machine to be applied to perambulators or other machinery for vehicles. 

2820. J. Birch, for an improved application suitable to sewing machines. 

2859. R. Foulkes, J. Anderson, J. Taylor, and R. L. Rease, for improvements in, or appertaining to, perambulators or other vehicles for children. 


2876. E. Attenborough, for improvements in straight-bar knitting machines. 

2877. H. Cooper, J. A. Cough, and A. Corsh, for improvements in, or relating to, the manufacture of stockings, socks, and other knitted articles, and in machinery or apparatus therefore. 

2878. G. B. Cooper and R. H. Cooper, for improvements in knitting machines. 

2893. H. Fellers and B. Bredschneider, for improvements in knitting machines. 

2894. W. E. Bennett, for improvements in machines for sewing shark buttons to fabrics. 

2901. A. Dunmore and E. M. A. Dunmore, for a portable machine for darning stockings, fabrics, or materials, and the like purposes. 

2902. W. H. Taylor, for improvements in sewing machines. 

2913. E. Pearson and E. W. Walb, 3, Back Pool Ford, Cross Street, Manchester, for direct action friction, driving attachment for sewing, or other machinery. The machine is direct acting driven by a wheel from a driving shaft, and only one belt required to drive the machine. 


2915. L. J. Anderson, for improvements in apparatus for sewing or stitching such articles as are intended, leathert and like material. 

3178. J. S. Marriott, J. S. Marland, and W. W. Marland, for a new or improved automatic brake for bassinetts, perambulators, and other vehicles.—Issued April 12th, 1891. 

3417. W. Fairv, a communication from Utility Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in foot power for driving machines.—Dated March 10th, 1891. 

3426. A. Eppler, jun., for improvements in boot and shoe sewing machines.—Dated March 20th, 1891. 

4122. R. Roffett, Redcly, for improvements in needle cases.—Dated March 12th, 1891. 

4147. D. Darling, 38, A. Iver, and J. Darling, 1, Cottley Road, Wandsworth, London, for an improved needle threader.—Dated March 12th, 1891. 

4457. H. Treloar & Thale, of Germany, for improvements in knitting machinery.—Dated March 12th, 1891. 

4755. T. M. Cockcroft and R. Farmer, for improved means for sewing leather goods. 

4813. W. F. Lovett and J. M. Lovett, Goldsmith Street Works, Nottingham, for improvements in, and relating to knitting machines. 

5169. R. J. Upchurch, for improvements in nail carts. 

5174. C. Longden, for improvements in children's road vehicles. 

5255. S. Lucas, for an improved lampshade for sewing machines. 

5256. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for improved machine for sewing single articles.—Dated April 18th, 1890. 

5307. J. Bell, for an electrical sewing machine. 

5308. E. Edwards, a communication from L. J. Philipp Meyer, of Germany, for improvements in circular knitting machines. 

5355. E. Evans, for improvements in sewing machines. 

5356. T. Warr, for improvements in sewing machines. 

5357. G. Soulages, for an improved tool for cutting out tulle, embroideries, and the like. 

5666. W. Scott, for improvements in the method of reducing friction and vibration in sewing and other machinery. 

5790. B. Poole, for improvements in perambulator bodies. 

5840. Lloyd, for improvements in carts of that class drawn or propelled chiefly by children, and known as mail carts. 

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE D. EACH EXTRA.

2857. Sewing Machines, F. A. Martin, of Birmingham, and J. Hendricks, of London.—Dated February 22nd, 1890. Price 1d. 

2858. Relates to certain improvements on a prior patent, No. 11214 of 1887, the first improvement consisting of a means whereby on altering the length of stitch, the hole of the needle-guide will be corrected in position in relation to the needle to ensure the latter always descending in the same position in the slot in the bottom presser foot, whatever may be the position of the feed for the purpose of feeding whilst for varying thicknesses of work the front end of the slot in the bottom presser foot is also maintained in the same relative position with the needle. 

2870. Batten-hole Sewing Machines. H. H. Lake, a communication from H. E. Lake, of West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.—Dated October 25th, 1890. Price rs. 6d. 

2871. Consists of certain modifications having for object the simplification and improvement of certain machines employed in combination with a rotating plate secured upon the same. A segmental circular rack is attached to the plate, gearing is adapted to engage the rack and rotate the plate through a determined arc, and a movable rack tooth is secured to the plate, and arranged to engage the driving gear and throw it into operative connection with the rack. Other modifications are also described. 

17969. Sewing Machines. R. Bird, of Clanna, Gloucestershire.—Dated November 8th, 1890. Price 7d. 

2872. M. R. Edgheat, for an improvement in the mechanism of which is actuated by drawing the material to be sewn under the driving shaft, whereby there is no longer necessity to drive the machine either by hand or treadle. 

2901. Knitting Machines. W. Hanson, of Charleston-on-Medlock, Manchester, dated March 12th, 1890. Price 1d. 

2902. Relates to improvements in the "Harbin" or "Lamb" parallel bed knitting machines, in which tumbler or latch needles are employed, the object being to produce various forms of garments, such as corsets, pantaloons, and also other articles, in various designs, and in mingled colours of wool, silk, or cotton with or without interwoven rubber thread, and made circular or circular in Jacquard patterns. 

2903. Sewing Machines. W. H. Brinkley, of Lowesmoor, Worcestershire, dated April 18th, 1890. Price 8d. 

2904. With "pick seam" sewing and bias as now made the needle is often caused to work through the material only at the point of contact but so that it gets caught by the point of the shuttle when the advances, whereby either the needle is broken or the point of the shuttle is damaged. According to this invention the upper needles are each held down the shuttle till the shuttle has passed through the hoop, thereby preventing the shuttle and needle from coming in contact with one another. 

2905. Embroidery Machines. E. J. Perry, of 2, Arbourcourt Street, Norwich, dated April 18th, 1890. Price 9d. 

2906. Relates to means for drawing the thick or extra embroidery threads off their bobbins, and consists in the employment of a toothed wheel, driven by a machine. 

2906. Attachment for Sewing Machines. G. Payne, Ribblesdale Place, Preston, dated April 18th, 1890. Price 6d. 

2907. Two blades of knife or similar implement fixed to the frame of the sewing machine, and served for cutting the threads or thread when required. 

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 11TH, 1891.

28584. H. Hochcracovcr New York, embroidery machine. 

29075. H. Hochcracovcr, New York, improved embroidery machine. 

29079. Issued and Dated February 17th, 1891. 


2908. A. F. Gerald, Fairbanks, MI, sewing machine cabinet

SOLD BY ALL PERMANENT DEALERS
DUNKLEY'S
NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.
(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.

THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our April Number.)

On the 6th of May, 1854, Mr. Bernard obtained another patent comprising, amongst other devices, a mode of feeding the material to be stitched or ornamented, and various modifications are shown and described in the specification. In one a pair of jaws A & B represent the upper and lower arms of a pair of pliers which hold the fabric between their fastened jaws. These arms work on the respective centres in a vertical slot pin carried by the table or end plate, and serving as a fixed centre round which the pliers move laterally or in a horizontal direction over the head-plate. A spring serves to keep the jaws open whilst a cam is so formed as to press them together at the proper time and grip the material. A second cam is fastened on the same shaft which carries the first-mentioned cam, imparts a lateral motion to the pliers through a stud pin fixed on the lower arm B, and is maintained pressed against periphery of the cam by a spring.

It will readily be understood that on this feed motion being set to work the cam will first cause the pliers to grip the material and hold it during the lateral or feed motion of the pliers derived from the cam, on the completion of which the cam allows the pliers to open and return again to readiness for the next grip and pull of the fabric which the extent of each lateral movement being regulated to suit the length of stitch required. By another modification a fixed spring may be substituted for the upper arm A, and the pliers may be made to move in a straight lateral direction in place of round a centre, point, or pivot.

Mr. Bernard proposes to secure the needles of sewing machines into their carriers by splitting the end of the carrier and forcing the needle into the split which is slightly open to receive it, and so arranging the holding arrangement that a set screw can be dispensed with. This arrangement has the advantage of keeping the needle in a direct line with the needle slide, the best illustration of this arrangement can be seen in the Wilcox & Gibbs machine of the present day.

Another portion of the invention consists in the substitution of china, porcelain, glass, &c., for the ordinary and less elegant materials employed in the manufacture of the table presser-foot or other parts of a sewing machine, by which novel application the appearance of the machine will be greatly enhanced, whilst such application offers also the important advantage of great cleanliness as compared with iron or wood.

Another portion of the invention consists in the employment of two endless travelling bars, or chains, for travelling the fabric beneath the needle, which passes beneath the two bands. These bands are carried by rolls, and an intermittent motion is imparted to them by any convenient contrivance.

Mr. Bernard obtained another patent on the 9th of June, 1854, the details of which are too complicated to be given without the illustrations in these curt notices. Amongst these improvements there are described a mode of passing one thread over another in the form of a loop by enlarging such loop sufficiently to pass over a reel or spool of thread contained in a suitable holder-cage or case, in plain words we have here a new reel back stitch machine.

This invention relates also to improvements on the machines for making or sewing edges of button-holes, previously described in these notices of patent, dated December 6th, 1853, and consists of an arrangement for carrying the thread over the edge of the material without passing behind the needle, so that in forming a button-hole the stitch will be an overcast stitch. Another part of the patent relates to needle travelling instead of the work.

(To be continued.)

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c., From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches—Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery. Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices.

Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junke & Rub's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO.,
Cycle Engineers.

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.
REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
Fancy Dealers and others will find this a General Favourite.

The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SEWING MACHINE DELIVERY TRUCK.
A very strong and light truck of medium size, will carry 2 to 3 cwt. Very compact and takes up little room.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO, WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE

Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies, INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.

ALSO MANUFACTURER OF
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

WRITE TO-DAY
THE HALESOWEN PERAMBULATORY & CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
For their 1891 Price Lists.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

Latest Designs and Novelties in Bassinettes, Mail Carts, Invalid Carriages Convertible Mail Carts and Bassinettes, &c., &c.

THE CORNET LANDAU.

THE PLANET LANDAU.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
May 1, 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette, 33

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines
for
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers
of Wringer and
Mangling Machines.

Those Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
\[\text{shipping orders executed on the shortest notice.}\]

The ATLAS-BEDSTEAD Co.
BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS' ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and value guaranteed.

N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WAREHOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.
For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by References or Remittance.

WRINGERS.

The "VICTOR" WRINGER is a Machine we can con-
fi

The A.M.Co. are the largest manufacturers of Rubber Roller Wringers in Europe. Makers of the "Acme," "President," "Nonpareel," and "Victor" Wringers; also Knife Cleaners and Ice Cream Freezers.

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS.

USE ONLY

JOHNSON & CO.'S SUPERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,

Acknowledged by many users to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 4d., and 2d. Tablets Boxed.

SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.

ALSO

JOHNSON & CO.'S JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL "OWL" BRAND.

Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.

Stated the Address

S. W. JOHNSON & CO., TYRE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, OLDHAM.

THE "VERACITY" WATCH

IS A

Highly-finished English Lever, IN STOUT SILVER (HALL-MARKED) CASE

Price 85/-

20 per cent. below London Prices.

AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH WATCH CLUBS

LICENTIAL TERMS.

Active Agents employed by J. N. Masters earn a minimum of £1 per week.

The Lady Newspaper, 1869, says: "Mr. Masters supplies Watches and Jewellery at remarkably low prices; this he could not do if he had to pay London rents, rates, and taxes."

Applications from energetic, respectable men invited.

CATALOGUE is WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

J. N. MASTERS, Jeweller, HOPE HOUSE, RYE, SUSSEX.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.

Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.

Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages &c.,

187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
May 1, 1891.

GRIMME, NATALIS & CO.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE BEST
WASHING,
WRINGING, AND
MANGLING
MACHINES

And Special Laundry Requisites,
ARE MADE BY
The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:

CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
SEIDEL & NAUMANN.

A Post Card addressed to
HERMANN LOOG,
85, Finsbury Pavement, London.
WILL SECURE BY RETURN OF POST
Illustrated Price Lists and full particulars
of the
IMPROVED SINGER MACHINE,
Manufactured by
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,
Only One Quality—
THE BEST!
In Quantities from 33/6.
Difference in price refers only to
difference in Cabinet Work.

Is the ONLY Machine doing
DARNING as well as SEWING.

UNANIMOUS JUDGMENT
of the
HOUSE OF LORDS
IN FAVOUR OF
HERMANN LOOG,
AGAINST THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

5 Large Volumes.
10 Eminent Judges.
20 "Learned" Counsel.
200 Witnesses.
2,000 Pages.
2,000 Days (nearly six years.
£20,000 sterling)
100,000 dols. Lawyers' Costs.

Pamphlets respecting the above, entitled
THE DONKEY IN THE LION'S SKIN,
Free by Post on Receipt of Post Card.

Arrangements for Sole Supply in any given District or Colonial Port
made by the Sole Wholesale Agent,

HERMANN LOOG, LONDON, 85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

THE "BRANSTON"
Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF
THE ONLY TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE
Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton
without a shuttle. Rotary movement throughout. Simple, Light
running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other
Lock-stitch Machine.

Address—
59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES
Sewing, Washing, Knitting, Machines
Childrens Carriages, and all kinds of Domestic Appliances.

Vol. XIX., No. 250, JUNE 1st, 1891.

Simmons & Co.'s "OVOID" SPRINGS
(APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, OR PAPIER-MACHE BASINETTES

ADVANTAGES:
1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.
2. MAXIMUM VERTICAL ELASTICITY.
3. NO SIDE SWAY.
4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE.
5. GUARANTEED STEEL.
6. REQUIRE NO ATTENTION, NO BUCKLES, STRAPS, OR HACKLES TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Send for Sample Machine from Factory, Guide Bridge, MANCHESTER.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

O VER 800,000

WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactury—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
John Wilde & Sons

Excelsior Works,

Bissell Street,

Birmingham

Established 1856.

Manufacturers of

Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,

For Home, Export, & Colonial Markets.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

Unequaled for Price and Quality.

London Offices and Showrooms—24, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Agent—Mr. G. Pearce
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES—
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT—

E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK-STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the Arm—to enable in many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and each work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the Platform for plain sewing, quilting, etc. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle. Encouraged by the unprecedented success heretofore enjoyed, the Managers of the Factory have announced their intention of making FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS worthy of the new Patents, and treat this as the Most Perfect, Simple, and Durable Machine in the Market.

Patents and Sole Manufacturers:

E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, WITH
Immediate Possession and no Rent to Pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER
MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Investment purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with all particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENCIFF, Manager.
**BRADBURY’S BASSINETTES.**

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

**BRADBURY’S NO. 30.**

Handsome Loozine body has oval ends with an ornamental heading, the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, are upholstered in the best wooden carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to 6 shackles springs, mounted on axle, and axle, rubber tyre bicycle-wheel, is fitted with brass handle levers, China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth head straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is laced close at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to 6 springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

**BRADBURY’S NO. 25.**

Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crochet leather, mounted on steel shackles springs, axles, rubber tyre bicycle wheel, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

**BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.**
"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New, Simple, Reliable.

Made in Six Styles according to requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING the Best Machine in the Market.

Manufactured by LINTZ & ECKHARDT, BERLIN.

Sole Agent, C. LOHMANN N. 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

KNITTING
KNITTING KNI T TING
KNITTING
KNITTING

The most Profitable Satisfactory Knitting Wools for Drapers and Machine Knitters.

EDWARD DUBIED & CO.,
SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUOTATIONS, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, AND FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF "DUBIED" MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM GLASGOW POST FREE ON APPLICATION, ALSO FULL DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT PATENTED AND PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING THE DUBIED PATENT SYSTEM OF KEEPING CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF STOPS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOLE SALE IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

G. STIBBE, 25, GLASGOW,
LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS, 107, WOOD ST. E.C.
June 1, 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,
MEISSEN (SAXONY),
ESTABLISHED 1869

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.
THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOt REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMHANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St. Fall MALL, MANCHESTER.

Family Hand Machine.

THE STEEL WRINGER.
14 inch x 1 1/2 inch
15 inch x 2 inch
16 inch x 2 inch.

THE "MEDIUM."

THE "OSCILLATOR"

SACK, SAIL, TARPAULIN, AND Belt Machines.

FAMILY (TREADLE) AND MORTON (HAND) MACHINES.

Kilting AND Gathering Machines.
No. 2 Manufacturing Machines IN FOUR VARIETIES
HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

FROM 1 to 10 GUINEAS.

The only perfect Suspension Car in the trade.
Patented and Registered 1891.
Nos. 793 & 165, 220.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings,
Good Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood, Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
THE "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST INVENTED,
THE FIRST IN UTILITY,
THE FIRST IN VALUE.

SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

Highest awards at the great International Exhibitions,
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, PHILADELPHIA, SYDNEY, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMA of HONOUR at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1872)
BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation
for High-class Finish,
Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

BEST MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

With all
latest improve-
ments, Bent Shafts,
Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated
Catalogue, containing all our
new styles and designs for the
coming Season now Ready, sent on
receipt of Business Card or Memo.

SINGLE WICKER CAR.
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly J. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC. — First-class Man, WANTED, with thorough knowledge of leading machines, able to both make, repair, and carry out improvements. — "Works," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.


WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in North, Business Agency, for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply; highest references or security. — Address "Genuine," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.


TO THE BASINETTE TRADE. — J. Saward & Sons, Pramette and Invalid Ironwork Manufacturers, supply Rubber Wheels, Iron Irons and Joints, China Handles, all kinds of Mail Cart work. Parcelsafe Smiths' Factory, 19, Newman Street, Kennington Cross, London, S.E.

STOP THAT WOMAN as she passes your shop.

Once gain her attention, and she is almost a customer. The surest way to arrest her attention is by announcing leading lines on windows and doors, with Lafone's Adhesive Waterproof Letters and Figures, which are easily removable, and cost but a fraction of the price of engraved and glass letters. You can make your own novel window tickets and show-cards with these letters in a few moments from 3d. each. — Descriptive Price List, post free. — E. Douglas, 57, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for W.C.E.L.O., a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our May Number)

G EORGE HOLLOWAY took out letters patent on the 17th of June, 1854, for certain improvements bearing upon sewing machines, the first of which consists of a means of holding the thread of sewing and embroidery machines in tension, so that, whatever the quantity of thread from the bobbin or bobbins, the same amount of tension will be preserved without putting any injurious drag upon the thread. This tension consists of a zig-zag wire, the thread passing on alternate sides of a greater or less number of several bands, according to the amount of drag imparted to the thread. On any sudden increased resistance occurring, the elasticity of the bent wire will admit of its yielding or extending longitudinally, in place of exerting a rigid tension or drag upon the thread. Another improvement relates to the method of feeding the thread to the needle. Mr. George R. Chittenden obtained a patent for an invention, communicated to him from abroad, on the 20th of June, 1854, which invention consists almost entirely of the utilization to sewing machines of peculiar apparatus for folding bindings for edges of hats and other articles, and for holding such bindings correctly during the operation of sewing; also for folding or turning over the edges or selvages of fabrics, for the purpose of hemming the same, when desirable, and producing cards into hems or folded edges; also for holding and regulating the letting-off of the thread employed.

Mr. Edward Joseph Hughes obtained a patent for certain improvements in stitching, which had been communicated to him from abroad, on the 30th of June, 1854, without the specification. The description of this invention is very voluminous, and contains many devices too numerous to detail. According to one arrangement, a single-thread stitch is produced by means of a needle and a hook; the latter takes up the loop of thread after it has been taken through the cloth and down again; in another plan, round a spool, or thread case, which supplies the single thread, thereby producing a perfectly locked stitch from one thread. The spool case, with its spool, is placed in a cast-iron case, and one of these cases is attached to the machine, and in such a position as to allow the needle, which is in the form of a hook, to pass down freely on the outside or front of the spool case. A rotary motion is imparted to the spool case by a suitable slidable countershaft, which slides can be adjusted independently of one another, and can be moved up and down; a motion or free passage of the loop of thread round it, as we shall see presently the spool case makes one turn for every stitch produced.

On the spool case there is formed a hook, extending from the side of the case farthest from the needle to the side next to the needle, and is so formed as to take the loop from the crooked needle and draw it over or round the case, and cause it to be looped round that portion of the thread which extends from the spool to the cloth. A suitable thread-guide is employed for guiding the thread into the hook of the needle. The needle having descended through the cloth receives the thread in its hook and draws it into the form of a loop back through the cloth. The fabric is now fed forward, one stitch, and the needle again descends, with the loop still in it, which is caught up by the hook of the spool case and is carried round and round. A fresh portion of the thread is placed in the hook of the needle, which is carried up through the cloth in the form of a loop as before, at the same time drawing the previous stitch close and firm. By means of similar arrangements of parts, with certain additions thereto, a stitch may be produced having a twist in each loop on the surface of the fabric; this is accomplished by imparting a semi-rotatory motion to the machine, which may be arranged, by means of a return motion imparted to the needle carrier, in which work a fixed stud or projection, and this, and Mr. Bernard's, previously referred to, are the only twisted loop stitches we have come across up to the present time. We shall again refer to Mr. Hughes' modifications in our next month's article.

A Canvasser's fictitious order.

At the West London Police Court on the 16th May, Wm. Follett, an agent, living in the Richmond Road, Shepherd's Bush, was charged with stealing a Bible, value £2 5s., the property of Mr. Albert Brangrove, a bookseller. Thomas May, superintendent to Mr. Brangrove, said the prisoner was employed as a salesman, and was charged with stealing a Bible, value £2 5s., and a book of the value of £1 15s. 6d., belonging to the said Mr. Brangrove, and stated that on reading the agreement he was anxious to inquire the real value of the Bible, but he did not give the answer, and referred him to the owner. Mr. Brangrove came forward and stated that the value of the Bible was £2 5s., and a book belonging to the owner, £1 15s. 6d. It was no wonder that servants should be inveigled into purchasing articles at a third of their value, it was a business which no honest man would sympathise with. However, it was no justification for the prisoner. He found him 10s., and ordered him to pay 10s., the amount for which the Bible was pledged, or be imprisoned for fourteen days. Mr. Brangrove stepped forward to address the magistrate, but he refused to hear him.

Perambulators on Sale or Return.

At the Halifax County Court on the 12th ult., before his Honour Judge Hecott, Cadnam, Ellis & Co., perambulator and mail cart manufacturers; and Mr. Himan Hulse, Holwell, cabinet maker, St. James Street, Halifax, to recover the sum of £13 9s. 6d., less £2 6s. paid into Court. Mr. W. Foster, on behalf of the plaintiffs, the defendants were charged with seven cases of perambulator and mail cart, and the conditions were, that the defendant was to undertake to sell, or return the goods. The goods were contracted for on the 20th May, 1856, the plaintiff by Cheetham, and the defendant by a traveller named Chappar, and employed, and they were sent in August, the most saleable month for perambulators and mail carts, but the defendant did not return them until the following December. As the goods were damaged, the plaintiffs refused to take them back, and, in addition to that, the seasons passed. The goods were now in the possession of the railway company. The judge, in answer to three questions put by the judge, decided that the goods were purchased on sale or return, and that they were returned within reasonable time. They could not decide as to the condition of the goods, when they were returned, as they had not seen them. Finally it was decided to adjourn the case until the next Court.

Theft by a Branch Manager.

At the Brentford Police Court, on 16th May, H. Wright (36), 3, Marine Terrace, Pimlico, Filthampshire, who was apprehended on a warrant, was charged with stealing £9, and several sewing machines, the property of J. J. Harris, the manufacturer (Glenfield & J. J. Harris, manufacturers and general agents, 32, High Street, Kelling, and London). Mr. Woodbridge (instructed by Mr. H. E. Tudor, solicitor; for the Fire Traders’ Protection Association) prosecuted, and Mr. Hugh R. Peake defended. Mr. Woodbridge said prisoner had absconded, having his books in a defunct state, and had pledged several sewing machines from his stock. John Billiter, who was employed by the prosecutors as travelling auditor, stated defendant's books and papers had been searched, and had been brought to light.
from 35s. to 40s. a week. The audit was made every three months, and he had always found his accounts correct. Detective-sergeant Fildes, who gave evidence as a witness for the Crown, said that Rees Francis had always attended the prison when the publicans had occasioned the prisoners to be brought to the police station. He had always taken the money back to prisoner. The publicans knew personally that Mr. Francis had always accepted his payments. The publicans produced sewing machines and identified them as having been pledged by the man named Oliver. Prisoner pleaded guilty and begged to be dealt leniently with, as this was his first offence. Mr. Peake, for the defence, contended that the prisoner had a great responsibility in his business, and was not adequately remunerated, and supported the appeal for leniency made by the prisoner. Mr. Peake also drew the attention of the bench to the conduct of the publicans, contending they were partly to blame for the position the prisoner was in, but they took the least trouble to make inquiries when the prisoner commenced pledging goods of such value, it would have been at once discovered. The bench could see no ground for such an argument, and had been well paid, and thought the case one of premeditated guilt, and sent the prisoner to prison for twelve months with hard labour. Mr. Scargill, the Chairman, in addressing Mr. Scott, the solicitor for the Pawnbrokers' Association, stated that in this case he should order the goods to be ejected, but the prisoners were not paid bona fide, and he was not on behalf of his colleagues and himself wished Mr. Scott to make it known to the pawnbrokers that in future, that Court would not treat them in such consideration, and quite agreed with Mr. Peake that the pawnbrokers in this case were much to blame.

Action for Libel by a Sewing Machine Manufacturer.

On the 1st May, at the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. Isidor Nash and Mr. William Nash, trading as Nash & Nash, sewing machine and bicycle manufacturers, 251, Whitechapel Road, sought to recover damages laid at £500 for alleged libel on the hands of the defendant, Mr. Jonas Wolff, of 235, Whitechapel Road. Mr. Ellis J. Davies was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Banks for the defendant. Mr. Davis said the libel complained of was a very serious one. The plaintiff had been in business for 15 years, and in May last he sold a bicycle to a gentleman, a publican in the neighbourhood. The price asked was £14, or £15; but ultimately the plaintiffs took £8. The defendant, after riding the bicycle for a few weeks, brought it back, saying it had broken down and was no use to him. He brought an action in the Whitechapel County Court for the return of the £8 which he had paid. The action resulted in Mr. Wolff's favour, and he then sent what was represented to be a report of the proceedings to the East London Observer, where it appeared. That report was not complained of, because the report was untruthful from the beginning to end, as it accused the plaintiffs, Nash, of dishonesty and fraudulent trading. The proprietor of the newspaper had acted in a very gentlemanly manner by giving the name of the writer of the report, and the Board of Directors of the paper had acted by malice in any way whatever. The plaintiffs now asked to be compensated for the defendant having supplied a very coloured and incorrect account of what took place at the Whitechapel Court. The defence was that the report was written by the defendant, and was substantially accurate. Several witnesses were called on either side, but two who appeared at the plaintiff's instance, admitted that the report was pretty accurate. The jury, after the learned Commissioner's summing up, found for the defendant.

Presentation to a Bradbury Manager.

The employees of Bradbury & Company, Ltd., at their Wigan and St. Helen's depots, assembled at the residence of their respected manager, Mr. H. Pidduck, on the 18th May, for the purpose of presenting him with an oil painting of himself. There were about twenty present; and after full justice had been done to a splendid meal, Superintendent Curtis made the presentation. In a brief speech he alluded to the success that had attended Mr. Pidduck since he came to the Wigan office twelve months ago, and hoped that, as in the past, so in the future, all would work together with clasped hands and united hearts; and, in conclusion, he asked the Manager to accept this, their token of gratitude, fidelity, and love.

Sub-Manager Holland then, in a short address, spoke in high praise of their esteemed manager, and hoped that they might all be prepared to work together for many years to come. (Applause.) Superintendent Curtis then addressed the meeting, and said that he had always found their Manager a man of stirring worth, of excellent business habits, and a man to give you a cheerful word and a kind look, thereby helping you in your work; and he closed his remarks with the following lines —

I.
'Tis just a year ago, friends, to Wigan one there came,
To manage Bradbury's goods and premises.
With perseverance, zeal, and tact,
He worked from morn till night,
To put the office in shape, for work, with all his might.

II.
Right well has he succeeded, to make the office pay.
The men they love him; they will not go away,
But stop and work hard for him, and, while he remains,
They'll do their duty cheerfully while he controls the reins.

Mr. H. Pidduck, the manager, then replied, and, in a short address, said that he did not know the purpose of the presentation till a few hours previously; but he thanked one and all for their kindness towards him, and assured his employers that he should value the oil painting more than any picture he possessed, and that he should always look at it with the same gratitude and love, and should never forget the kindness evinced towards him that evening. (Cheers.)

During the evening the health of Hostess was drunk; and also success to Bradbury & Company, Ltd., and Mr. Pidduck, Manager. The evening arrived the very pleasant meeting was drawn to a close.

The following ladies and gentlemen took part in songs, &c. — Miss Thompson, Miss Thorpe, Miss Schofield; Messrs. Griffin, Gregory, Pidduck, Curtis, Smith, King, Baines, and Foster.


We are pleased to hear that the new Howe Machine Company, Limited, whose registration we announce in the present issue, have begun well. They possess one of the largest factories in Europe, and the orders on hand for cycles, sewing machines, &c. are taxing their resources to the full. Their London office at 135 Finsbury Pavement, is now in full swing, and it is admirably adapted for a large trade.

We are pleased to notice several of the specialties of this company.
Embezzlement by a Singer Collector.

On the 6th May, at the London County Sessions, before Mr. Warry, Q.C., Alfred Hills, 32, agent, was indicted for embezzling certain sums of money the property of The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Clewer prosecuted.

It was the duty of the prisoner to collect money from customers resident in Stoke Newington and Clapton, and also to solicit orders. In several instances, it was stated, he had failed to account for monies received.

Mr. H. Raper, the London district manager of the company, stated he received a letter from the defendant in the course of which he submitted he was entitled to draw commission and set it off against his guarantee. When arrested by Detective-Sergeant Shanks, N division, at his house in Musford Road, Upper Clapton, he said he fully expected to see him, and handed over several books and papers. The prisoner's contention was that the company owed him certain sums of money for commission, which exceeded the amount deposited in the guarantee fund.

He was found guilty.

Mr. Raper stated that the prosecutors employed about 500 collectors and salesmen, and although having no desire to press the charge against the prisoner, who had been recommended to mercy, they felt it was necessary to show that their men had no right to set off the guarantee fund against the amounts collected on commission or sales.

Mr. Warry said, but for the recommendation of the jury, he would have passed a heavy sentence. The prisoner would have to undergo three months' imprisonment.

BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
HENGSTENBURG & CO., BIELEFELD.
Dürkopp & Co., BIELEFELD.
C. SCHMIDT & Co., SAALFELD.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines. Musical Albums in great variety, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

WILSON BROS. & CO.,
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.
Patterns and Prices on Application.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
CHILDREN'S CARRIERS
ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.

No. 2.—Mr. James D. Wilde.

Mr. James D. Wilde, whose portrait we give this month, is the only surviving member of the well-known firm of Messrs. John Wilde & Sons, perambulator manufacturers, Excelsior Works, Bissell Street, Birmingham. As far back as the year 1856 this firm was established in Kent Street, Birmingham, as wholesale cabinet-makers, by Mr. J. D. Wilde, his father, and two brothers, Thomas and William, joining in, and such was the success which attended their enterprise that in 1864 the premises were found to be thoroughly inadequate to meet the ever-growing demand on their resources, therefore they built the "Excelsior" Works, Bissell Street, at which premises the business has since been carried on.

At this period of its existence the firm enjoyed the reputation of having one of the largest—if not the largest—wholesale cabinet trades in the district. To this energy, forethought, and general business aptitude may be ascribed the success of the firm holding, as it does to-day, such a high reputation as manufacturers of perambulators, mail carts, rocking horses, tricycle horses, &c., for he it was who suggested and inaugurated the gradual change from wholesale cabinet manufacturers to the manufacture of children's carriages. And now the whole range of factory premises is utilized for this business. Everything in the manufacture of the various products of this firm is done on the premises under the personal supervision of Mr. J. D. Wilde, who has made this business his practical study.

We have found it time to time drawn the attention of the trade to the excellence of the various articles manufactured by this firm, and have also given a description of the Excelsior Works; we will, therefore, content ourselves with assuring our readers that they will be well repaid if they make a personal inspection of this well and orderly arranged factory, and would recommend those members of the trade who have not yet secured this firm's illustrated list of new designs for the present season to lose no time in writing for one. At the present time the firm are very full of orders, of which there have been no dearth the whole of the season. Messrs. John Wilde & Sons stand very high in the good opinion of the London dealers, and their trade with the metropolis is increasing very materially every season.

As showing the respect in which Mr. James D. Wilde is held in the city of Birmingham, it may be stated that for seven years he represented the ward in which his works are situated on the Council, during which time the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was three times the mayor. He has always throughout his life taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to municipal or charitable affairs, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. As a typical English gentleman he is ever the friend of the poor and needy, and at all times is ready and willing to give counsel to those who seek his advice on matters personal or commercial, and under his guidance there is no fear but that the firm of Messrs. John Wilde & Sons will continue to hold the proud position which he has won for it by his indomitable pluck and perseverance.

Amalgamated Association of Perambulator & Carriage Manufacturers.

The May quarterly meeting of the above association was held on Monday, May 4th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Birmingham. Mr. L. L'Hollier presided, and the members present were Messrs. J. D. Wilde (John Wilde & Sons), E. J. Humphrey, T. G. Wells, G. Wells, and the Secretary.

The President expressed his pleasure in meeting the members present. As regards trade the same reports came from all quarters "underseiling," which in conjunction with the inclement weather, had reduced it to a low ebb. He hoped the members would give the proposition of Mr. Wilde careful consideration, and that whatever decision they came to it would be for the benefit of the trade.

The Secretary presented his usual quarterly report as to members and correspondence, which showed that the number of members who had paid their subscriptions only numbered ten.

Mr. Humphrey (Treasurer) presented his statement of accounts for the past quarter, which was adopted.

Mr. J. D. Wilde (John Wilde & Sons) was sorry the proposition which he was about to move should have been necessary, but as the committee, after full consideration, had so resolutely determined that the association should be adjourned, he would move the proposition from a sense of duty. He considered that the active members of the association had been treated by the outside manufacturers in a most unkind and undemocratic manner. He wished to carry the memory of the members back to their early meetings in connection with the formation of the association, when the manufacturers numbering between sixty and seventy were all eager to get the "rules" drafted, and the "fixed price" made binding. This done the majority failed to qualify themselves, much preferring to remain outside, so that they might get what they thought a good trade at a price a little lower than
the association's fixed price. This action has now fallen upon their own heads, for matters had so drifted that manufacturers' openly asserted that "Prices this year were not so favourable as in 1890," and he fully endorsed this, for he had heard of a factor being supplied at 14s. less a discount. The result of this unnecessary cutting must be patent to all, as ultimately "The fittest must survive." Had the manufacturers in London and elsewhere held on to the association it would have benefited their customers as well as themselves, as competition would not have been so keen. Carriages would be better finished, and some action could have been taken with regard to the high rate charged by railway companies for carrying their goods, &c. He must therefore move "That the business of the association be adjourned sine die."

Mr. T. G. Wells having seconded the proposition, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Votes of thanks to the president and officers terminated the proceedings.

The Branston Two-Reel Machine

We have received so many inquiries of late as to what had become of the Branston Two-Reel Machine that when applying to the Company's office for particulars we gladly accepted an invitation to inspect their factory. Accompanied by one of the directors, and Mr. C. Branston Hunt, the patentee, we made an inspection of the factory in Dufferin Street, St. Lukes. We must say, at once, that we were surprised at the alterations that had been made at these premises since our last visit. A full range of machinery, for sewing machine manufacture, had been installed, all of the newest type, and many of the machines constructed specially for parts of the Branston. Much of this is uncommonly ingenious, and all the machines had been selected with a view to the manufacture of every part so that it shall be interchangeable. Steel jigs have been constructed, and every tool and appliance was in readiness for continuous manufacture.

We found that the plant had already been tested and several machines finished. We had the opportunity of trying these machines both by foot and steam power. We found that high speed could be attained without injury to the machines or the deterioration of the work. The machine was first run on a single thickness of calico, and this increased until it consisted of twenty folds. Upon this was placed pieces of shoe leather, futian, waterproof material, &c., and although no alteration was made in the tension, the machine was equal to producing first-class sewing in spite of the varying thickness of the material. This is equivalent to saying that the machine will do almost anything as regards domestic or manufacturing sewing.

A full description of the Branston mechanism we reserve until a future article, suffice it to say that it has been materially altered and improved since we first introduced it to our readers. The owners of the patents have now everything ready for placing it on the market. Having ample capital and a well-equipped factory, they inform us that they intend to grant sole agencies to responsible dealers, whom they will protect in their territory and aid in every way in their power.

Musical Instruments for the Trade.

DURING the past month Messrs. H. Peters & Co., of Leipzig, had on exhibition at the Metropolitan Hotel, E.C., a choice collection of small musical instruments. Among these was the "Victoria" Automatic, which is illustrated on another page. This has been improved of late, particularly as regards the method of lubrication, which can now be performed with much less trouble than formerly.

We observed several excellent self-acting Symphonies which discourse sweet music, and are offered at low prices. There were several novelties in this class of instrument, among which is one to be hung round the neck of the player. We observed several fancy instruments, such as walking sticks to be also used as flutes. Many flutes of the orthodox type were on show made from pressed sheets of wood, which is much lighter and cheaper than articles made from solid wood.

We must not forget this firm's latest specialty. It is a pianette of four octaves, with full iron frame, check repeater action, specially constructed so that it can be raised or lowered to suit children. It is of powerful tone, handsome design and finish, and low in price.

Messrs. H. Peters & Co. have opened a London office at 84, Oxford Street, where dealers can see samples and obtain price list.

LAW.—WANTED AN ARTICLED CLERK. He will obtain experience in Common Law, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and Conveyancing. Nominal premium, to one suitable, who can write shorthand. Apply, H. E. TUDOR, Esq., 28, Paternoster Row.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"
Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

THE "REINDEER" CYCLES

T. P. COOK & CO.,
46, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

From 5 to 22 Guineas.

DEALERS requiring good value and thoroughly reliable machines at reasonable prices, should call or send for PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENCIES ARRANGED FOR DISTRICTS and TOWNS

Clincher, Pneumatic, Solid, and Cushion Tyres.

To avoid delay Dealers are REQUESTED to ORDER EARLY

T. P. COOK & CO. ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS OF BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, FIREIRONS, AND GENERAL HARDWARE, TRUNKS, ETC. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
A New Fair-Stitch Machine.

The shoe manufacturers of Northampton will have an opportunity during the present week of inspecting a new machine possessing undoubted merits which we can vouch for, after a careful inspection ourselves. It is the invention of Mr. J. E. Bertrand, and produces what is known as a fair-stitch. Other machines of this type have their shuttles above the lip on which the boot is sewn, but in the Bertrand the shuttle, of great capacity, is placed below and allows of silk thread being used for the welt, and wax thread uniting the sole to the welt. The machine is undoubtedly ingenious, and produces a class of work which is unequalled by any other fair-stitch machine.

The Howe Machine Co., Lim.

The following circular was issued to the shareholders of the above Company during the past month—

Sir or Madam,—

In forwarding you the accompanying notice of the payment of a return of capital, I beg to offer the following observations as to the liquidation of the Company's affairs. The winding-up order was made on the 28th September, 1887, when I, with Mr. James Hutton, C.A., of Glasgow, was appointed provision official liquidator. On the 17th November, 1887, I was appointed to act as sole liquidator. The business was carried on by the provision official liquidators from the date of their appointment.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of receipts and payments of the provision official liquidators and official liquidator from 28th September, 1887, to 30th April, 1891.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To cash at bankers and in hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,546 8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debits due to the company, remittances from branches, and debts from sales by liquidator</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,573 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of factory, branch establishments, machinery, plant, book debts (including debts created by the liquidator other than those stated above), hiring agreements and other assets of the company</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,724 15 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends on investments in consols and interest allowed by bankers</td>
<td>902 11 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less loss on realisation of consols</td>
<td></td>
<td>564 0 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOCK—£47,508 to. to. Three per cent. Consols cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,661 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realised (rate of interest having been reduced to 2½ per cent.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,338 11 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By payment of 1st and 2nd mortgages on factory plant, machinery, &amp;c., and interest thereon</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,471 3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods supplied to the liquidator for carrying on the business of the company</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,522 2 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,810 16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage and freight</td>
<td></td>
<td>227 11 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams, insurance stamps and petty disbursements</td>
<td></td>
<td>266 4 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, rates, taxes, factory and branch licenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,412 12 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas and water Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td>278 16 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses—general</td>
<td></td>
<td>125 4 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special for witnesses from America re Fontaine's claim</td>
<td>63 0 0</td>
<td>188 4 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements, stationary, and bank charges</td>
<td></td>
<td>154 11 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts due by company at date of liquidation</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,228 15 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee for valuation of factory and plant</td>
<td></td>
<td>51 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law costs—on petition</td>
<td></td>
<td>275 12 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other law costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,052 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneration of provision official liquidators</td>
<td>304 16 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneration of official liquidator</td>
<td>1,783 2 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed debts paid over to company's liquidation account</td>
<td>26 0 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for printing report and accounts, postage, and petty expenses to close of liquidation</td>
<td>23 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Return of capital to shareholders on 20,000 shares at £1 54s. per share</td>
<td>39,470 18 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Return of capital to shareholders on 20,000 shares at £1 54s. per share</td>
<td>8,437 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS, AS SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE. Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS. CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD., HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
WRITE FOR
L. L'HOLLIER'S
LIST OF PRICES.
The most complete in the
Trade.
AT PRICES THAT FEAR
NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS. NEW INVENTIONS.

L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.
Write for List and See.

L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
SO - ALL
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.
Best British Manufacture.

HAND MACHINES:
35/-

IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.

TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.

These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The Times of April 14, 1891, says:—"The So-all is a marvellous machine, well and soundly constructed."

Showrooms—3, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

NEW HARRISON SWIFT GOLD MEDAL KNITTER

Knitting Machines.

No. 11.

S UPPOSE we want to make a good plain stocking (women's size). The very best machine for the purpose is a "Genuine Lamb," class i., and the quality will, of course, be regulated by the price.

Now, say a stocking is wanted to sell at 1s. per doz. This stocking must weigh 3½ lbs. per doz., and must be a thoroughly good wearing article, one that can with confidence be recommended as a well-made and good stocking. Well, we must have a good yarn to start with, and we must have it spun to perfection.

A woman's stocking measures twenty-six inches in the leg, and nine a half inches in the foot, and, according to order, this stocking must be made with 5 oz. of yarn per pair. Now it will not do to make this order of 3 ply.

yarn, as it must be a good wearing article, and it is a well-known fact that 3 ply yarn does not wear well.

There is therefore no other way than to make it of 4 ply or indeed 5 ply; but someone will say, will not 5 ply be too thick, if 3 ply was correct in the first instance.

Granted, if the strands are all spun to one thickness, but it is here where the knowledge of yarns comes useful.

There are different counts in spinning, same as there are different numbers in sewing cotton, and to get a 4 or 5 ply yarn to be the same thickness as 3 ply, we must first get a 4 or 5 ply yarn to be the same thickness as 3 ply, we must first get to know what counts the 3 ply really is. Thus, if the 3 ply is spun to 12's, it will be 3 fold 12's, or, as the term is used in spinning 3/12.

Particular attention must be paid to the winding of the yarn, the very best winding machine made, is the cheapest in the end. I have always found Mr. Arthur Garner's machine to be the best for factory use, the spools are filled very smoothly and automatically, all large knots which would damage the knitted fabric are stopped by a very simple arrangement, so that smaller ones can be made; also all bad work in spinning, such as thick lumps, large pieces of wool, &c., is at once detected and exposed to view.

Now, to find the counts of any yarn, we will require a spinner's yard reel, weights, and scales.

Place the bobbin of yarn to be tested on the floor, tie one end of the yarn on to the reel, turn the handle until the indicator shows that the exact quantity has been

LLOYD & HILL,
COMBINATION MAIL CARRIAGES.
HOME.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER Hurst Street,
Birmingham.

London Representative—
Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, City Road.
June 1, 1891.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances

reeled off (usually about six yards), break off the yarn, and remove this small piece (six yards) from the red, and place it in the scales, the weight in dwt. gives us our figure to work out the counts from.

Having got the counts we can now proceed to give the required counts for 4 ply, so as to have it the same thickness as the 3 ply.

Thus if 31/2 is the correct counts we will require (for 4 ply) 4 1/16, for 5 ply 5/8, or 6 ply 6/24, and every one of these yarns, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ply, will be, every one of them, the same thickness and length, and if a pair of stockings be made from the 3 ply and a pair from the 5 or 6 ply, same rounds, needles, and gauge, the two pairs would be exactly the same weight, size, and thickness, but those made from the 5, or 6 ply would wear very much better than those made from the 3 ply.

If we decide to make this stocking from 4 ply, that is, 4/16, we will now procure the yarn from the spinners, and at once make up our lists of rounds, &c., and put the work in hand. As the stocking is women’s size, we will require the following needles in action, and rounds:—

Welt (1 & 1 rib), 80 needles, 50 rounds; leg, 80 needles, 120 rounds; number of narrowings, 16; 5 rounds between each pair; ankle, 48 rounds; heel, 32 rounds; gore narrowings, 8; 2 rounds between each pair; foot, 55 rounds, and narrow off.

Of course, these rounds and needles can be adjusted to suit any size of stocking, or, in fact, anything else, and can be supplied to the work hands in such a manner as to ensure goods being made correct in size, weight, and shape. The appearance of the article will vary according to the quality of yarn used, and may be varied at the will of the master or manager. This stocking, at 15s. per dozen, would cost about 9s. 7d., as follows:—

3½ lbs. 4/16 yarn at 1s. 10d. per lb.
Knitting 2½, other expenses, 2½

6 10½

9 7

It will thus be clearly seen, that if weight and quality be kept uniform, there are still pickings to be made at knitting; and I can safely say that there are no knitters in this country who give such a good quality of 4 ply yarn in any of their goods at 13s. per doz. These stockings are generally sold at 13s. and 15s.

Any spinner will spin yarn to counts supplied by their customers, any counts between 6 and 60 being supplied with pleasure.

In my next communication I will treat of ribbed stockings and ribbing machines; after which I will proceed to various kinds of garment machines, both hand and power—Cardigan jackets, suits, underclothing, &c.; and will give rounds, needles, &c., for any size of stocking, both ribbed and plain, and will state the weight in every case.

MICHAEL C. DAVISON.

Hockmoundwike, May 25th.

Two London Singer canvassers, both named Bourne, were on the 14th ult., fined 150s. each, for striking a constable. It was stated that they offered a lady a circular in the street, and, when she said that she was supplied, insulted her, resulting in the constable's interference.

Bigamy.—In our last issue we reported a charge of bigamy against Charles Gimson, a sewing machine manager, and his committal for trial. He has since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE

HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringers are specially invited to examine our "Household " Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the

HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY

and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the BEST RUBBER WRINGER before the Trade at the present time.

We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,
26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889, AND

GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,

WERE AWARDED TO THE ONLY

VERTICAL FEED Sewing Machine in the World.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactury, DAYTON OHIO, U.S.A.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest

House

in the

Trade.

Send for

Price List

free on

application.

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM
The Singer Co's Central Office for London.

We illustrate herewith The Singer Manufacturing Company's central offices for the London district. They are located in Chiswell Street, E.C., and consist of six floors, of which we give interior views. As the heads of machines arrive from the factory they are let down the basement by means of an hydraulic lift, which basement is described as "Warehouse." Its capacity is 2,000 heads, as well as the necessary cabinet work. The machines are arranged in the centre, and round the sides is kept the extra work. Another portion of this floor is devoted to the storage of oil, and yet another to broken machines.

The ground floor is called the "Store." Here are kept the parts, instruction books, accessories, and tested machines ready to be despatched. All the repairs are received and delivered in this department.

The first floor is the Counting-house Department, and comprises an extensive clerks' office, manager's room, telephone room, &c. Mounting to the next floor we reach the Collectors' and Salesmen's Room. Here assemble daily the thirty-two collectors who work the City district, and as many as eleven staffs meet every Saturday, each having its own particular table. Another part of the floor is devoted to the Machinists' School, to which we have previously referred. This was started in May, 1890, since which time upwards of 1,000 girls have been trained and found employment.

The Mechanics' Department is located on the next floor, and this has been planned and arranged in an admirable manner. A gas engine at one end supplies power to every part of the room, and a powerful lift is used for raising and lowering the machines, a smaller one being in connection with the store department, for convenience in getting the parts required. We observed several excellent appliances in this extensive mechanics' shop, especially as regards the trying stands. These are so made that parallel blocks, operated by a lever, will hold any size machine in position. Further, a simple arrangement is used for tightening or loosening a belt, so that it will suit any size machine without alteration. Lathes, grindstones, and trying stands are located all over the room, so that the machines have everything ready at their hands in a very short time. We noticed that every repair was entered in a book as received, with the following columns:—Date Received; Office; Style; No.; Repairer; Time taken to Repair; Date Despatched. In another part of this room is arranged a number of machines fitted for work in various ways.

The top floor is the polishing room and art department. Here soiled cabinet-work is taken in hand and wood-work for factories constructed. At one end of the room is the art department, which is already a great success. It was started about twelve months ago in a small way, and now has a staff of four girls who do nothing else than produce fancy sewing for exhibition at branch offices, or to show customers. Arranged round the room we found many specimens of embroidery exceedingly handsome in design and execution.

The Singer Company have a special warehouse for stands located in Singer Street, Finsbury, so named by the L.C.C. They now ship their stands direct from Kilbowie to London in crates so large that a crane is necessary to lift them. They find that this plan has considerably reduced the number of breakages in transit.

One of their latest ingenious ideas is to pack their tables one on top of the other, wood blocks covered with felt intervening, and to form a shelf at the top of the van cover (inside), placing the machine-heads on that. Thus, they may make one van carry twenty-four treadle machines instead of twelve as formerly.

A visit to the Singer premises proves that the sewing machine trade, at least as regards the Singer Company's London business, is by no means on the decline as many grumblers in the trade would have us believe; but on the contrary, it is in a very healthy condition.
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
The net increase of the London trade of the Singer Company, we are informed, is about 20,000 machines during the past two years, and the average collection during the same period is the highest on record. The lines adopted in London have been so successful that they are to be introduced in other districts. In 1888 the Singer collectors for the London district numbered 58, but now they total 325, besides additional saleswomen, clerks, mechanics, &c.

It is generally held that cotton, based on the most improved principles, that can win and stay in these days, and the machinery at work in the Singer Manufacturing Company's London central offices, is such that irregularity, whether on the part of an employer to the workman, or on his part without good cause, must be very ingeniously contrived to avoid almost instantaneous detection.

A year ago, very little attention was paid in this country to art work produced on the sewing machine, since that time Mr. & Mrs. Rothwell, Mr. & Mrs. Mannfactory of the Manchester firm, have been so successful that much progress could have been achieved in twelve months. It certainly bespeaks boundless possibilities for the future.

**Jottings.**

Mrs. Davy & Co. informs us that their business address is now 6, Victor Parade, Harrow Road, College Park, W. They have several excellent agencies, notably for the "Viking" and "Nelson" cycles, as well as dealing in washing machines and perambulators. Messrs. Oxton & Co., agents for Wilcox & Gibbs machines, are removing to Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

Both Mr. W. Seed, and Mr. W. Rothwell have just lost their eldest sons. The latter's loss was very sudden, and has been much felt by the Bolton knitting machine inventor.

Both Jones & Singer have opened wholesale depots in Manchester. The former is in Duke Street, and the latter near the Central Station.

Cycling has unearthed the well-worn rumour that the Singer Manufacturing Company were about to take up the manufacture of cycles. We are able to state that there is not the slightest foundation for such a rumour.

Mr. Richard Andrews, formerly agent for the late Mr. Hutchins, of Cardiff (who in writing us pays him a remarkable compliment), has started in business as a dealer in domestic machinery, musical instruments, books, &c., at Britton Bottom, Huddersfield, Upton, via Chippenden. We wish him every success.

As will be seen in another column the Pram Makers Association has virtually ceased to exist. The main object of its formation, the fixing of a minimum price for prams, has never been successfully attained, and most of the members had allowed their membership to lapse, the dissolution of the association was eminently desirable.

Mr. Robert Keith, of Theatre Street, Hylton, has gone into the domestic machinery trade. We wish him every success.

Mr. George Sawyer, general manager, of the White Company's European business, is now on a visit to his factory in Cleveland, U.S.A.

Mr. Charles Bradbury, of 210, High Holborn, has been appointed wholesale agent for London and the South for Taylor & Wilson's well-known washing and mangle machines.

In another column we report the closing of the liquidation of the original Howe Machine Company, Limited. This company was formed in January, 1874, to purchase the European business of the American Howe Machine Company. Its capital was 20,000 shares of 20 each, and as will be seen, the shareholders have had returned to them 8s. 5d. per share.

In our last issue we announced that Mr. William Johnson had purchased Chislett's business at Plymouth. To prevent any misunderstanding, it is necessary for us to state that Mr. Chislett, a gentleman was eleven years old with the Howe Company, and Plymouth district manager for the Bradbury Company for four and a half years.

The vacancy in the management of Hutchins & Company, Limited, Cardiff, owing to the death of Mr. W. H. Hutchins, will be filled by Mr. E. H. Walbrooke, for many years with the Wheeler & Wilson Company. It has been decided that Mr. J. Jones, the secretary of the company, who will take the jewellery and musical departmen ters; Mr. Walbrooke taking sewing machines, mangles, perambulators, bicycles, furniture, &c. This division has been found necessary owing to the rapid extension of this firm's business.

**Jones' Two-Reel Machine.**

We have referred to the above on several occasions, and, in our last issue, stated that a company had been registered with a capital of £200,000 to purchase the patents. Since then Mr. Jones has shown his machine to a number of trade men at the Great Southern Street Hotel, and at 5 and 6, Great Winchester Street, London, and during the present week the public will be invited to subscribe a portion of the capital, much of which, we understand, has already been provided.

Our readers are certainly familiar with Jones' Two-reel sewing machine as we have several times referred to it in these columns. It must be close on five years since we first inspected it, but during the interval Mr. Jones has not been idle. He has considerably improved the machine in several respects, and it now makes a first-class lock-stitch direct from two ordinary commercial reels.

**Failures and Arrangements.**

ROBERT PHILLIPS, Earlwood, no occupation, late sewing machine dealer, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, Brighton Road, and Hadleigh House, Redhill. The first dividend of 8s. 4d. is now being paid in the above, at Official Receiver's 24, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

ANN RHODES, furniture, &c. dealer, Morley. In the above, a deed of assignment has been executed with a view to the payment of creditors in full by eight equal installments, at periods of three months. The debts are £380, and the assets £795. Among the creditors are the following—

| Cherry Tree Machine Company | £ 45 0 0 |
| Smith & Frant | £ 30 0 0 |
| W. Commercial & Son | £ 20 0 0 |
| W. Commercial & Son | £ 10 0 0 |
| 10,000 0 0 |

A County Court Judgment was registered on April 11th against Charles Down, sewing machine agent, of 10, Edinbrugh Road, Norwich, for the sum of £15 2s. 6d.

On April 2nd and was registered a County Court Judgment for the sum of £5 10s. 3d. against George Smith (perhaps Mr. G. Smith & Co.) sewing machine factor, Worcester Road, Malvern.

On May 14th a Bill of Sale for the sum of £9 15s. was filed against Edward Alfred Smith and William Smith, two manufacturers at the sewing machine dealers, of 17, Garnet Street, Waterloo Road, Cheetham, Manchester, in favour of George White.

**The New Howe Machine Company.**

THE above company has been registered in Scotland by Messrs. F. Marshall & Sons, Solicitors, Glasgow, with a capital of £30,000 in 600 £100 shares. The object, to adopt a minute of agreement and sale with reference to the purchase of the factory in Bridgeton, Glasgow, occupied by the lateManufacturing Company, with the machinery, plant, tools, office furniture, and fittings, horses and vans, &c., and all material in the factory, except the stock of completed cycles and machines, including the trade marks and goodwill of the business, and for an assignment of the right and use of the company's name and patents, to manufactures and dealers in machines for clothing, &c., and cottons, threads, slates, or other materials adapted for such machines, to manufacture and deal in engines, mowers, &c., for the production and utilisation of electricity, and to carry on the business of wire-drawers, metal tube manufacturers, ironfounders, brassfounders, machinists, fitters, millwrights, saddlers, &c.
Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)
Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Working on References

By J. T. H., in the "Sewing Machine Advance."

I HAVE known canvassers, whose sales averaged up to the thirties every month, who worked almost entirely on the references that they got from their customers; and their business was nice and clean, too—free from the annoyance of frequent trials, small payments and many forfeitures, which sometimes fall to the lot of many who are left on trials. They do not have the canvasser who starts at one end of a street to canvass is supposed to be unacquainted with the majority of the people on whom he calls; but the man who goes to one particular house for an order, after having been referred to by a friend whom this reference was credited to, has a chance of getting the order and making the sale, much better, indeed, than the one who treats all alike, without any particular knowledge of where there is a chance to make a sale. When a canvasser gets a reference, if he has known his employer for the time he has been in business, and has heard him praise the man and the machine, he has little to do but take it, and he will make the sale. Without a reference, it is an entirely different matter. It is impossible to make a sale without running a great risk of either losing the machine entirely or having it brought back to the office in a couple of months in a very much battered condition. If they have not much money to pay for repairing, do as much as possible to repair it, and let the machine remain in running order, so that it may be sold for your expenses, and not to do so without going to too great an expense, and if they cannot pay at all, better fix the machine and agree to wait on them for the money. If you never get it you will have the party under a lasting obligation to you, and that is better than nothing.

In selling sewing machines, as in the sale of many other articles, it is often necessary to pay for the privilege of making the sale, if a canvasser will have the machine in the house, and never overcharging nor doing unfair work, they will be glad to assist you for nothing.

In regard to paying for references, the trouble is in the way of people are educated. If they are taught to expect payment for their time they will be taught to expect payment for their lives, whom they think will buy a machine, you will have no end of trouble with them, and in the end lose the sale, or, if you do make it, the one who gave you the reference will write and let you know of the first money you get. Experience has taught the better canvasser that a second payment is something that it will not do to bet upon, and if you pay the half of it, or more, as commission for the privilege of making the sale, you will be badly left if the machine is forfeited before the second payment comes in; but under no circumstances should you promise a commission and then refuse to pay it. I have known canvassers who owed so many commissions in various parts of the city that at times they were put to their wife's feet to avoid passing the residence of one of their creditors. You may be sure, that if one of these women to whom the salesmen owes a commission, happens to run across anybody that is thinking of buying a machine from him, she will do all in her power to break up the sale, and get every chance that she who thinks has swindled her. So keep your wits about you, and do not, in your anxiety to make the sale, promise something that you know you cannot very well perform. When you do promise anything, however small or great, always keep your word, and you will then retain the good will of your customers.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances. June 1, 1897.
DUNKLEY'S

NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.
(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.

The above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle.

By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.
Domestic Patents

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Reiffen & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.
3578. S. H. Lake, for a self-threading sewing machine needle.
5923. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines.
6050. R. C. Thompson and R. Rogers, for improvements in children's nail carts, paramerulards, and like vehicles.
6169. H. Peet, for an improved presser foot for zigzag and twin needle sewing machines.
6138. W. Hatchman, for improvements in paramerulards.
6140. R. Crawford, for improvements in embroidery machines.
993. O. Luthy, for improvements in shuttle driving mechanisms.
1504. J. Forbes, for improvements in the production of embroidery by means of sewing machines and pantographs.
6621. E. Bollmann, for improvements in knitting machines.
6708. F. H. Reet, for knitted seamless drawers, and the process for producing the same.
7678. G. H. Richards, for improvements in the manufacture of striping, and in machinery therefore.
6880. H. H. Lake, for improvements in button hole baring machines.
6882. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. Sibley and A. Amory, of the United States, for improvements in, and relating to, button hole sewing machines.
7057. A. C. Hulchinburnh, for improvements in knitting machines of the stibout type bar.
7299. A. C. Howell, for improvements in adjustable supports or rests for paramerulard chairs, or other similar purposes.
7355. G. Linneltham, for improvements in straight bar knitting frames for stock stitch work.
7416. T. I. Wilson, for an improvement in sewing machines.
7541. E. Hammeron, 15, Greenwood Real Dalton, London, for raising and lowering shafts and handles for children's nail carts, or any other vehicle which requires shafts or handles.
7381. S. Nochman, for improvements in thread feeds for double lock-stitch sewing machines.
7854. A. Shippe and J. Robinson, 80, Oldfield Road, Salford, for a juvenile's nail car.
7953. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Merrick Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in welt guides for sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

STATE 10. EACH EXTRA.


Relates to knitting mechanisms for knitting machines, and consists in the combination with needle cylinder and needles of a filling wheel adapted to lay a yarn behind certain needles and in front of others, of a plurality of yarn guides, and means for throwing these yarn guides into and out of action with relation to the filling wheel and needles.


The object of this invention is to provide simple devices, whereby the needle-bar and presser-bar, or either of them, may be raised clear of the work-plate, to facilitate line insertion or withdrawal of the fabric or goods to be sewn, under or from the under the overhanging arm of the machine.

3219. Go cart or walking chair. J. M. Jones, of 26, Castlereagh Street, Belfast. Dated February 22nd, 1891. Price 6d.

The device is intended for supporting children when learning to walk, and consists of a ring connected to a frame, having sloping legs, two only of which are provided with castors, the other two serving as a drag.

1535. Attachments for sewing machines. R. Todd, of 13, Mason Street, Manchester, for improvements in, and in machinery for sewing machines. Dated November 26th, 1890. Price 11d.

Relates to attachments for sewing machines, and especially lock-stitch sewing machines, the adaptations enabling such ordinary machines to be used temporarily for stitching button holes, or for edging or line-stitching cloth and other materials, or for overcasting seams or the like.


The object of this invention is the production of a knitting machine of the circular class, which is adapted to knit a tubular fabric, especially such a fabric known as hose for conducting liquids, although the tubular fabric is adapted for other purposes.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 1s. per dozen.

Send 2s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes. WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY. EVESHAM

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO.,
45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches. Gold. Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Relochecks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding references.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Eby's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO.,
Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.
REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
E. SMITH & SON,
19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW MAIL CART-

Fancy Dealers and others will
find this a
General Favourite.

T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO, WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE
Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.
ALSO MANUFACTURER OF
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

WRITE TO-DAY
THE HALESWEN PERAMBULATOR & CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
HALESOWEN, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
For their 1891
Price Lists.
IT WILL PAY YOU.

Latest Designs and Novelties in Bassinettes, Mail Carts, Invalid Carriages, Convertible Mail Carts and Bassinettes, &c., &c.

THE CORNET LANDAU.

THE PLANET LANDAU.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the

Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch Sewing Machines
for Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes
Also Manufacturers of Wringing and Mangling Machines.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials, and cannot be surpassed for excellence of finish and durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The ATLAS-BEDSTEAD Co
BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.
Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS' ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.
Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and value guaranteed.
N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WAREHOUSE.
A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E C.
For London Trade only.
First Orders should be accompanied by References or Remittance.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES & EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—
THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLE, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS.

USE ONLY

JOHNSON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,

Acknowledged by many users to be the

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 4d., and 2d. Tables Boxed.

SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.

ALSO

JOHNSON & CO.'S

JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL,

"OWL" BRAND.

Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.

VOTE THE ADDRESS—

S. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

TYRE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, OLDHAM.

TO INVENTORS.


G. F. REDFERN & CO.

4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,

LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £1 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent, including first year's tax, £2; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £57 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"INVENTION, London."

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.

Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.

Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/ per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 2s.

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE

CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN,
MAKE THE BEST
WASHING, WRINGING,
AND
MANGLING MACHINES
And Special Laundry Requisites.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:
R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
SEIDEL & NAUMANN.

A Post Card addressed to HERMANN LOOG, 85, Finsbury Pavement, London. WILL SECURE BY RETURN OF POST Illustrated Price Lists and full particulars of the IMPROVED SINGER MACHINE, Manufactured by SEIDEL & NAUMANN, Only One Quality—THE BEST! In Quantities from 33/6. Difference in price refers only to difference in Cabinet Work.

UNANIMOUS JUDGMENT of the HOUSE OF LORDS IN FAVOUR OF HERMANN LOOG, AGAINST THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Arrangements for Sole Supply in any given District or Colonial Port made by the Sole Wholesale Agent, HERMANN LOOG, LONDON, 85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

H. PETERS & CO.'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WILL NOW BE SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP "UP TO DATE."

For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W., Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.
Sewing Machine
Gazette
THE HIRE DEALERS
GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING, MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Vol. XIX., No. 251. JULY 1st, 1891.
Monthly, Price 4d.
JONES' HAND MACHINE
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES
SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

JONES' HAND MACHINE
THE HIRE DEALERS
Gazette
GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING, MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Vol. XIX., No. 251. JULY 1st, 1891.
Monthly, Price 4d.
JONES' HAND MACHINE
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES
SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—Yields most Profit to the Dealers.
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

Simmons & Co.'s
"OVOID" SPRINGS.
REGISTERED
APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, OR PAPIER-MACHE BASSINETTES

ADVANTAGES:
1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.
2. MAXIMUM VERTICAL ELASTICITY.
3. NO SIDE SWAY.
4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE.
5. GUARANTEED STEEL.
6. REQUIRE NO ATTENTION, NO HUCKLES, STRAPS, OR SHACKLES TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.

THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000

WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactury–
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
JOHN WILDE & SONS
EXCELSIOR WORKS
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

Unevalled for Price and Quality.
London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.  Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK-STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the Arm—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work as difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The place which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and then secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturers:

E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality.
Low Prices.
Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.
BRADBURY’S SEWING MACHINES.

No complicated cogs, cams, or elaborate mechanism.

Simplicity with efficiency.

Durability with speed.

The best for the agent.

The best for the merchant.

The best for the manufacturer.

Most liberal terms to agents.

Awarded the highest honours at all the Great Exhibitions.

13 Gold medals since 1879.

BRADBURY’S BASSINETTES.

In our illustrated list for this season will be found several new designs in wood bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY’S NO. 30.

Handsome wooden body, oval ends, upholstered in leather, mounted on steel shackles, springs, rubber tyred bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our depots or from the manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, Oldham.
THE IMPROVED
"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
Reliable.

Made in
Six Styles
according
to
requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING the Best Machine in the Market.
Manufactured by LINTZ & ECKHARDT, BERLIN.

Sole Agent, C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

EXTRAORDINARY
VALUE
IN
Knitting
Machines

THE NEW
"LETTER H"

STOCKING KNITTER LAMB PRINCIPLE,
By those old-established and celebrated
Makers, EDWARD DUBIED & CO.
SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF
FIRST-CLASS MACHINES
AT POPULAR PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, OF
THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES
OF "DUBIED" MACHINES POST FREE, ALSO
DETAILS OF THEIR MOST RECENT PRACTICAL
IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING—

THE DUBIED PATENT SYSTEM OF KNIT-
TING CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF
STOPS.

G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW,
LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.
BIESOLT & LOCKE,
MEISSEN (SAXONY),
ESTABLISHED 1869
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.


The Best Boot Repairing Machine.
Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.
No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,
(ESTABLISHED 1867),
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family
Hand
Machine.

THE
"MEDIUM."

THE
STEEL
WRINGER.
14 inch x 1½ inch
15 inch x 2 inch.
16 inch x 2 inch.

THE
"OSCILLATOR."

SACK,
SAIL,
TARPAULIN,
AND
Belt Machines.

FAMILY
(TREADLE)
AND
MORTON
(HAND)
MACHINES.

Kilting
AND
Gathering
Machines.
No. 2
Manufacturing
Machines
IN
FOUR
VARIETIES.
HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBLATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.

Manufacturers of every Description of Perambulator Fittings,

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
"HOWE" SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST INVENTED,

THE FIRST IN UTILITY,

THE FIRST IN VALUE.

SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

Highest awards at the great International Exhibitions,

GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMA of HONOUR at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1872)
BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

LONDON DEPOT, 135, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C. PARIS DEPOT, 1, RUE DU PRINTEMPS.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier-Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation for High-class Finish, Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,

BEST MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

With all latest improvements, Bent Shafts, Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated Catalogue, containing all our new styles and designs for the coming Season now Ready, sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NOW OFFERS
A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES, NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK, NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!
THEIR NEW CABINET WORK
In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.


WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in the North, BUSINESS AGENCY, for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply; highest references or security,—Address "Genuine," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.


A QUANTITY of Singers' needles at 2s. Postage 2d. — S. Cox & Co., Alcester.

WANTED by ADVERTISER, Agency for the sale of CHEAP Cycles; must be of reliable Manufacturer; none but substantial firms need apply. — Address, Wilkinson Nunecot.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale; First Class opportunity for practical mechanic or 2 pushing men, one to travel, other to manager business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent premises. — Apply "Enterprise" Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

DOMESTIC MACHINERY and PERAMMULATOR BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.—Town 12 miles from London, Large shop premises, with dwelling house. Centre of High Street. A going concern, at very moderate price, 28 advertiser is unable to give it attention. — Address "X," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

AGENCY WANTED for good and salable Domestic Appliances. 20 years' experience in the Sewing and Domestic Machine trade, &c. — Address, with full particulars, Jas. Priestley & Co., Gilbert Street, Halifax.


July 1, 1891.


RATe.—1d per Word; Minimum, 6d.


Bassinet Hood Maker. — Hoods re-covered and re-lined, and returned in one day to town or country. Own material found if necessary. — Edwards, 15, Forness Street, Maida Hill, W.


Oils.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s. 4 oz. 16s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched. — Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

An Old Established Tradesman, occupying several establishments located in the principle thoroughfares of the central town of a populous manufacturing and agricultural district, and employing an experienced staff of salesmen and machinists, is prepared to REPRESENT Manufacturers of Household and Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Specialities, Amateur Tubs, Cycles, Musical Instruments, &c., — Address "Agency," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

Sewing Machine Mechanic. — First-class Man, WANTED, with thorough knowledge of leading machines, able to both make, repair, and carry out improvements. — Works, Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

To the Bassinet Trade. — J. Saward & Sons, Bassinet and Infants' Ironwork Manufacturers, supply Rubber Wheels, Hood Irons and Joints, China Handles, all kinds of Stroller Cart work. Perambulator Smiths' Factory, 19, Newborn Street, Kensington Cross, London, S.E.
A New Company—Prospectus.

THE TWO-REEL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED. (Daniel Jones, Esq., J.P., &c., Chairman.)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-90, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital, 420,000, 2s. 6d. shares of 5s. each.

First issue of 225,000 Ordinary Shares, of which the Vendor takes 42,000 in part payment of purchase consideration (this being the largest amount allowable by the Stock Exchange Rules), leaving 84,000 for public subscription, payable 2s. 6d. on Application, 7s. 6d. on Allotment, and the balance as and when required.

The Vendor has agreed that he and his Nominees will retain, for at least three years, the whole of the 42,000 Ordinary Shares to be taken by them as above mentioned.

10,000 in Six per cent. Debentures will be secured as a First Mortgage on the property of the Company (exclusive of uncalled Capital). The subscription for the whole of these Debentures has already been guaranteed.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Daniel Jones.
Bankers.—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), London, Birmingham, and Branches.


Secretary (pro, rem.)—W. McPherson, Esq., Registrar of Companies, 125, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

London Offices.—5 & 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to acquire the patent rights granted to Mr. Daniel Jones, of Cardiff, for the United Kingdom and the colonies, the States of Belgium, France, and Switzerland, in respect of Improvements in Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, and also the right to take out patents for the same in any other part of the world, and either to work the invention or to grant licenses to Sewing Machine Manufacturers and others.

The Company's machine is similar in appearance to all first-class lock-stitch sewing machines, but it entirely dispenses with spools and shuttles; two ordinary reels of silk, cotton, or other thread are employed in the machine.

The upper reel is placed on the arm of the Machine, and the under reel is lodged in a holder below the needle plate.

The following advantages are claimed for this invention over the ordinary type of Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines:

No spool or shuttle required.

A perfect lock-stitch, the same on both sides of the fabric, is produced direct from two ordinary reels.

Two ordinary reels of cotton or silk may be supplied instantly when the existing ones become exhausted, thus saving the time and expense necessarily spent upon winding spools or the bobbins of shuttles now used in other lock-stitch machines.

Reels containing a number of yards up to 600, may be placed direct in the machine and worked until exhausted, thus avoiding the waste which occurs in other machines of the unused silk or cotton remaining on the spool or bobbin when the work is finished.

The most delicate work can be sewn without being soiled, as the cotton does not touch any parts that require oiling.

It has few frictional parts, is durable, rapid in its operation, and the simplicity of its mechanism renders it not likely to get out of order.

There is no friction whatever on the lower thread, and the friction on the upper thread is reduced to a minimum, thus transferring the thread to silk to the fabric with unimpaired strength and finish.

It can easily be understood and worked, and is especially adapted for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The Outlay of introducing this Machine into factories and workshops will, it is believed, be promptly repaid by doing away with the great expense of employing persons exclusively for winding spools and bobbins for the machinists.

Its simplicity of construction materially reduces the cost of production as compared with other lock-stitch machines.

NOVELTY OF INVENTION.

The Specifications of the English Patents have been submitted to, and examined by, Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., the eminent Counsel and Authority on Patent Laws, who states:

"I am of opinion that Mr. Jones' Patents, 5,375 (87), and 9,089 (89), are good and valid in all respects. From the result of the search that has been made by Mr. Lloyd Wise, and in which I have no doubt, all relevant Patents were examined, I am of opinion that the invention of Mr. Jones, as covered by his Patents, is novel." Mr. Lloyd Wise, M.L.M.E., President of the Institute of Patent Agents, in his Report, states:

"Having directed the Specifications submitted to me, as the result of your search, which I understand to have been a complete and exhaustive one, as well as those found in the course of the independent search amongst English Patents which I caused to be made, I am of opinion that your Specifications do not infringe the Specifications of your three English Patents, No. 3,428, dated 17th March, 1885, No. 5,375, dated 12th April, 1887, and No. 9,089, dated 1st June, 1889 . . . are for novel subject matter, and can be supported."

UTILITY OF INVENTION.

Sir Edward Reed has also reported as to the Utility of the Invention, and states:

"I have carefully examined the Specifications of your several Patents, with respect alike to the novelty of your improvements, the validity of your Patents for the same, and the manufacturing and commercial value of your machine. I have likewise examined, in detail, the Specifications of your three English Patents, No. 3,428, dated 17th March, 1885, No. 5,375, dated 12th April, 1887, and No. 9,089, dated 1st June, 1889 . . . .

I would beg leave to compliment and congratulate you upon having worked out with marked, and even striking, success a series of very ingenious improvements, the ensemble of which provides a machine that—if I judge the matter rightly—will come into very extensive use both at home and abroad, because of its convenience and of its great economy, both of first cost and of operation."

Copies of the above Reports in extenso appear on a separate sheet, accompanied by a few of the many others that have been obtained.

Machines can be seen at work at the offices of the Company in London and Birmingham.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

The Directors anticipate that considerable profit will
accrue to the Company from the sale of, or granting of, licences under the following

ANNUAL SALES.

The annual sales of Sewing Machines not possessing the advantages and improvements claimed on behalf of this Machine are stated by the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette, in a letter to Mr. Jones, of the 23rd day of May, 1891, as follows:

"As to the number of Machines made annually, there being no official statistics I cannot tell exactly, but, from the inquiries I have made, I should think that the world's total production exceeds £2,500,000 per annum."

PROSPECT OF THE COMPANY.

It is reasonable to expect a fair proportion of the trade, considering the advantages of the Company's machines; but the Directors base the following estimate of profits upon the output of only 30,000 machines per annum —

WORKS; ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

The Directors propose to erect works in Birmingham, with plant capable of turning out 30,000 machines per annum. They have had prepared a careful estimate of the cost of producing the machines, and this estimate justifies them in believing that they are largely below the standard of producing a profit of £1 per machine.

On this basis —

£

30,000 machines at £1 each would yield a net profit of 30,000

which may be applied as follows:—

To pay 6 per cent. on £9,000 First Mortgage Debentures 600

To pay 15 per cent. on £16,000 Ordinary Shares 19,500

Leaving for reserve 10,500

The whole of the £10,000 raised on the Debenture issue will be applied in the purchase of freehold land and the erection of buildings and plant for the Company's works.

The price to be paid to the Vendor for the British and Foreign Patents, &c., is £50,000, payable as to £5,000 in cash and £42,000 in fully paid Ordinary Shares (which is one-third of the total capital proposed to be issued—being the largest amount allowable by the Stock Exchange rules). The Vendor has agreed that if there be insufficient capital subscribed to pay the whole of the said amount in cash, and to leave £30,000 cash for working capital, he will accept such part of the £42,000 as there shall be insufficient cash to pay in fully paid up Shares. The Vendor has agreed that he and his nominees shall not sell any portion of the 42,000 shares for a period of 12 years.

The Vendor bears all the expenses of the formation of the Company and the present issue of Capital to the first Allotment of Shares.

The Company have secured the services of Mr. Daniel Jones, the Vendor and Inventor, for a period of at least seven years, upon such terms as may be fixed by the Directors.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.:—

an Agreement dated the 10th day of April, 1891, between Daniel Jones (the Vendor) of the one part, and Joseph Williams McFarison, as Trustee on behalf of the Company, of the other part. An Agreement dated the 1st day of May, 1891, made between George Cookes of the one part, and the Company of the other part. An Agreement dated the 9th May, 1891, between Daniel Jones, of the one part, and William Uppington of the other part. An Agreement dated the 3rd day of February, 1891, between Daniel Jones of the one part and Lewis Hopkins of the other part. During the negotiations for the purchase of the property and the formation of the Company arrangements have been entered into in connection therewith, and as to the payment of the preliminary expenses, the guaranteeing of the necessary working capital, &c., and applicants for shares shall be deemed to have due notice thereof, and to have assented thereto, and also to have expressly waived all right to any further particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise, and any application followed by allotment shall be deemed a special contract with each applicant to the effect above stated.

The statements of fact contained in this Prospectus are based on reports and estimates, copies of which, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the first two contracts above mentioned, may be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

It is intended to make an early application for a settlement on the London Stock Exchange and a quotation in the Official List.

Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and sent, together with the amount payable on application, to the Company's Bankers. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where fewer Shares are allotted than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied in payment of calls due on the Shares allotted.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company (London and Birmingham), or of the Bankers, Solicitors, Auditors, and Brokers.

The Two-Reel (Jones') Sewing Machine Company.

The following correspondence has appeared in the Star during the past month. Sir Edward Reed, M.P., as will be seen from the prospectus given in another column, is a director of the Company referred to. The "Expert" who opened the controversy is, we understand, none other than the veteran, Newton Wilson.

THE TWO-REEL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—WHAT AN EXPERT SAYS.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent, who says we shall find his name in the directory in connection with this industry for considerably over thirty years. Our correspondent has now "entirely retired, and has no interest whatever but the public's." We are not competent to express an opinion upon the points at issue, but the directors may have a complete reply, to which we shall be pleased to give publicity.

"As one of the eldest sewing machine experts in this country, perhaps you will allow me to say a word in reference to the notice given in your issue of Friday, and the prospectus of the company published in the same issue. The prospectus proceeds upon the assumption, altogether unfounded, that the idea is new and original of sewing direct and producing the lock-stitch from two ordinary reels. Instead of that, it is sold as the proverbial "Adam." Thirty years ago I had such a machine, and it has since been the subject of many patents. One of them is now, and has been for some time, on view on the Vindict. On the inspection of your skeleton illustrations, and the reading of the descriptions, I have failed to discover one new feature. If there is one it is not indicated. I am far from wishing to detract from any merits this particular machine may possess. I have not seen the machine, nor read the specification. If the letter claims any one of the features to be original, I repeat it in particular cannot be said of it a thoroughly bad patent. No matter the drawing—that may be perfect—it is secondary to the primary condition of novelty. The absence of this would destroy the patent, and deprive it of all value for the purposes of genuine sale.

"I should like to point to a ship constructor's opinion, how ever eminent, as to the value of a sewing machine patent, or of a sewing machine invention. I assume that Sir Edward Reed's career and skill afford him the strength to distinguish between genuine patents which have been issued from our Patent Office during the last forty years. Nor can I accept the opinion even of so eminent an authority as a Star woman. Ungallant as it appears, I assert that the woman does not live who is competent on such a subject wisely to advise intending inventors. What ought to have been given is the report of sewing machine experts—men of large experience, but who have retired from the trade, and, having no rival interests to promote, should be glad to give an unbiased opinion. Both can discover the value of the machine and the patents connected with it. This feature, I have observed, has been most carefully omitted in the case of all the sewing machines on the market at present, and this, I am afraid, is only due to hopeless grief, not to mention the notorious "Moldaceot" and the "Automatic" companies. I say, therefore, to the investing public, be warned and especially all of you, Sir, I am afraid you will get no.
intervals there has been abundance of done for the directors to meet and for their distinguished consulting engineer to formulate some reply to the statements made, and the inferential charges involved in those statements, as those serious or which so serious, in Mr. Wilson's own letters with the public. I am astonished that an attempt, at least, has not been made to attack my position, and to maintain that of the Company. That this has not been done is most unsatisfactory. It is more than that, for it opens the company to the charge of gross misrepresentation. It places the Directors in an extreme position. It exposes them to reflections of a very unfavourable character, and will leave them open to action hereafter that may be injurious to the business of the company. I cannot hold them both morally and legally responsible for their action or inaction in regard to the matter.

THOMAS YOUREK, dealer in watches and domestic appliances, Philadelphia.
The above dealer was granted his release on April 29th.

The Rugby Exhibition.

During the past month there was held at Rugby an exhibition of local art products. The exhibition was held.

The sewing machine trade was represented by The Singer Manufacturing Company, whose stand was very attractive and, under the supervision of Mr. G. W. Wiity, who also designed it. It was draped with handsome curtains made and worked by Misses. Harrop & Co., of Market Street, Manchester, whose real name was Woodhead, as they did not ask him that position. Finally, the case was adjourned.

SOME NEW WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company has now on show at its展览 hall, 1800, several new machines, which we are glad to have a looking at. The following pages show the working of these new machines, which we have just been describing. The Wheeler & Wilson Company have had for some years some machines for making either one or three stitches in the traverse. They have now perfected a new machine which works four stitches each way. The principle difference between this and an ordinary D 12, is that it has a movable needle-bar, which makes it possible for the machine to make two stitches to the right and four to the left, the ordinary feed being used, but the hook working in a line with the arm of the machine. The length of the stitch or the angles of the zig-zag are very accurately, and this may be done while the machine is in motion. The machine feeds backwards and forwards and will either make four stitches diagonally or saw strokes. The machine is immensely fast. We saw many yards of sewing produced by it at a high speed, and with numerous variations, the work in every case being first-class. A two-needle zigzag machine was also at the exhibition, which can be used for making any of the zig-zag patterns, each of which can be removed if required.

The Variety Stitch Machine which we recently examined is a novelty which the Co. claim will do as much work in one minute as an ordinary flowing machine will perform in two hours and a half. This machine is controlled by very simple mechanism, which produces variations by simply increasing or decreasing the traverse of the needle and the length of the stitch. It makes two stitches forward and one back and produces excellent work for ordinary sewing.

A Vamping Machine which we recently tested had two needles and a four motion feed, and is specially intended for strong boots, the advantage being that a wheel feed vamping machine for women's boots.

One of this Company's latest inventions is a trimming machine which is constructed with a wheel or step feed, and the trimmer, which is fitted to an ordinary 12 or D 12 machine, cuts like a pair of scissors, and is to a limited extent adjustable. The knife can be thrown out of gear at any time without stopping the machine, and it cuts leather or cloth in a perfect manner.

The Automatic-Cutter buttons-Hole Machine, which has the enormous speed of five holes a minute, has been altered so that it will make automatically a double row of stitches, and the cutter is set against the machine and is fixed to two machines, which, together with the fact that it produces splendid work, is sufficient to account for its enormous success the past few months.

The Wheeler & Wilson new vibrators, we found, differs from other vibrating machines principally in that it is constructed to adjust itself to the need of the work. There are no longer any limits to the number or kind of material. The special machine we examined was the Wheeler & Wilson eyeletting machine, which is a modification of the zig-zag type. The alteration is merely in the feed, which resembles a wheel-feed, but on its side, the machine can easily be turned upon a local machine, and the machine is completed. First-class eyelets can be produced by this machine in cloth, leather, &c.
The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.

No. 3.—Mr. W. J. Harris.

A NEW man in the Domestic Machinery trade are better known than Mr. William James Harris, the subject of our present sketch, and none are more respected. His record too is a long one, as we shall presently show.

Born in Devonshire in 1832, Mr. Harris came to London in 1871 to seek his fortune, and at once entered the service of the Singer Manufacturing Company. He was at first attached to the Singer Company's Causeway depot as mechanic and general hand, and had for manager Mr. S. B. Cochrane, who was then one of the most successful men in the Singer Company's employ, and controlled the largest branch in the Kingdom. Before twelve months had passed, although not out of his teens, young Harris was paid a salary of £2 per week. He was now appointed a superintendent, and given the entire control of all the outdoor work of the branch office at which he was located.

After six years service with the Singer Company, Mr. Harris received a very tempting offer from Bradbury Company, Linm., which induced him to attach himself to their chief London branch, under Mr. Douse, the then manager. As an in stance of the rivalry which prevailed in the trade at this time, we might here mention that some thousands of circulars were distributed broadcast, informing the public that W. J. Harris was no longer in the Singer Company's employ. These circulars, however, did not prevent Mr. Harris from achieving such success with the Bradbury machine, that his account with the makers soon stood at close upon one thousand pounds.

But the name of Harris is perhaps now better known in connection with perambulators than with sewing machines, and it came about in this wise. Mr. Harris happened in 1858 to make the acquaintance of a perambulator smith, from whom he gleaned the number of fittings that he made weekly for one perambulator maker alone, and this induced him to take up the sale of children's carriages. He soon found, however, that there were only a few makers in the trade, and that their output was comparatively so small and uncertain as to put him as a dealer to great inconvenience. This decided him to make his own carriages, which was no small step to take considering that he was not possessed of much capital, and his existing hire business kept most of this locked up. By dint however of hard work and perseverance, combined with his mechanical experience, he soon succeeded beyond his anticipations. After a short time he began to make for the trade, entering into contracts to make as many as a thousand carriages for a single firm. His reputation grew at such a pace that Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co. (Linn.) invited him to join them in partnership as perambulator makers, but this was not to be.

In 1858 W. J. Harris & Co. (Linn.) became the style of the firm, Mr. Harris finding that the business done at the several branches he had opened required more supervision and increased capital. Much of the office work of the concern is now done by the secretary, Mr. J. Dickinson; but Mr. Harris, the managing director, is as active as ever in controlling the factory and looking after the depots.

Haymerle Works, Haymerle Road, Peckham, S.E., W. J. Harris & Co.'s factory and warehouse, are well worth a visit. Here many thousands of carriages are turned out yearly, and either dispatched to dealers in all parts of the country or sent to the company's own depots which are mostly located in the "Home Counties." At these depots sewing and washing machines, metal instruments and jewellery, as well as perambulators, are kept in stock for sale, either for cash or on easy terms.

Mr. W. J. Harris, as our readers well know, is President of the Hire Traders' Protection Association, and is just the man for the post, being always regular and in all he undertakes. He is now in the prime of life, and having a robust constitution has probably many years before him, during which he will no doubt continue to progress. He has, however, every reason to be satisfied if he continues to maintain his present position, for, considering his comparatively lowly origin he is entitled to rank, among the men who have succeeded."

Notes on Patent Law.*

THE number is legion of treatises on the subject of Patent Law, which have been written in the past few months been issued from the press in the form either of original works or new editions. But these are almost without exception intended as text-books for lawyers, and aim at dealing in its entirety with this somewhat large branch of law. They are, consequently, both too large and fragmentary to be of any great service to the general reader. They are voluminous books, which only a student of the subject can afford the time to read systematically, and the authors confine themselves so strictly in their utterances to the language of decided cases that it is generally very difficult to obtain from them any general proposition that covers a particular point of difficulty. It thus happens that, in spite of their excellence as manuals, they are by no means serviceable as books of reference to the general reader, and it is believed that the series of articles, of which this is the last, will supply a felt want in the way of exhibiting, stripped of technicalities, so far as that is possible, the facts and

* Industries.
British Patent Law in those of its aspects which are of
distinctively general interest.

There are two classes of persons, excluding the patent
lawyers, who are specially interested in patent law—they
are (1) inventors and (2) inventors in patents. The
inventor and the investor are for many purposes anta-
gonists, and every one has heard some touching story of
a clever but simple-minded inventor, robbed of the fruits
of his ingenuity by the wiles of a crafty investor, who has
bought the inventor's right for some trifling or illusory
consideration, and exploited them to his own immense
advantage, without so much as entertaining a passing
thought of making the original source of his profits a
sharer in their advantages. But although such cases of
hardship have undoubtedly occurred in the past, and will
occur again in the future, they will affect only a very
small part of what we have to put forward. The more
common, though much less generally recognised case, is
that the inventor and the investor co-operate loyally and
to their mutual advantage; and, again, cases are frequent
where the inventor is able, without any external assist-
ance, to put his own invention on the market, and thus
to combine the two characters in himself. We shall first,
then, consider those points which affect them both in the
same way—in respect, that is, of their common interest. The consideration of working agree-
ments between co-adven-
turers will form a separate topic for after considera-
tion.

This plan leads natu-
really to the discussion, in
the first place, of the patentee's rights, since
they lie at the foundation of any advantage which
can be secured, either by himself, or by those who
share in his undertaking. These rights are derived
from two sources—certain
Acts of Parliament and
the Royal Grant; and
for their full definition
both must be consulted.
The principal Act under
which all existing patents
have been created is,
curiously enough, an Act
directed against mono-
polies, and primarily in-
tended for their suppres-
sion. The right of
granting trading mono-
polies claimed by the
Tudor sovereigns and by
James I. was so enormous
and oppressive that Parliament put in the very forefront
of its demand for reforms, when its dispute with the House
of Stuart waxed vehement, a demand that they should be
abolished. Hence resulted, after a great deal of Royal
evasion, the celebrated Statute of Monopolies, in the year 1623, by which it is declared that "all monopolies
and all commissions, grants, licenses, charters, and letters
patents heretofore made or granted, or hereafter to be
made or granted, to any person or persons, bodies politic
or corporate whatsoever, of or for the sole buying, selling,
making, working, or using of anything without this bond,
or the Dominion of Wales . . . and all proclamations,
inhibitions, restraints, warrants of assistance, and all
other matters and things whatsoever any way tending to
the instituting, erecting, strengthening, furthering, or
countenancing of the same, or any of them, are altogether
and forever abolished, or shall not be, utterly void and of none effect, and in no wise to be
put in use or execution." From this very sweeping
denunciation an exception was allowed, which is provided
for in the following terms:—"Provided also and be it
further enacted by the King’s most Excellent Majesty,
that no patents shall extend not to any letters patents and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under,
hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of
any manner of new manufactures within this Realm to
the true and first inventor and inventors of such manu-
factures, which others at the time of making such letters
patents and grants shall not use, so as also they be not
counter to the law, nor mischievous to the State, by
raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade,
or generally inconvenient."

Upon this exception has been engraven the entire
patent law, for although it must be admitted that sub-
sequent legislation, and still more the modifications
introduced by the judges in their interpretation of the
clause, have caused its effect to vary from time to time,
in the end, and in spite of the jealousy of monopoly
which breathes through the whole Statute, and has at
various times found ex-
pression from the judicial
bench, inventors have
received a very large
measure of privilege.

Thus the grantee of a
patent may, while the
grant lasts, attack the
maker, vendor, or user of
his patented invention, and if he makes good his
claim, may be afterwards in the position of the patentee, by requiring that the objectionable "man-
facture" should be either
or de-
stroyed, besides recovering pecuniary damages against
the person who is shown to have committed the infringe-
ment of his rights.

But this is not the whole
measure of a patentee's
copyright. The letters patent under which he acquires
them confer on him and on his personal representative
or assignee the power of making use of his invention "by
himself, his agents, or licensees." Thus he is able, not
to only monopolise the use of his invention in his own hands, but to
become a source of similar privileges in other persons, so
that he can not only make over his rights by a sale of the
patent itself, but, if he so prefer, he can, while retaining
the paramount right in his own hands, concede to others
the subordinate right of manufacturing under his licence,
providing, besides receiving a share of the profits, to which he and they can agree. It is
this power of sharing his privileges which gives to the
position of a patentee its great commercial value and
advantage, and for our present purpose it is, therefore,
unsurpassed, besides being a source of much trouble to the
persons, to whom we must pause to consider the statutory limits of the
patentee's rights as above defined, a subject which
will afford material for our next issue.

(To be continued.)

[Image of a Star Cradle Carriage, sold by all perambulator dealers]
SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"
Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO.
HAMBURG.
HENGSTENBURG & CO.
BIELEFELD.
DÜRKOPP & CO.,
BIELEFELD.
C. SCHMIDT & CO.,
SAALFELD.

A Large Stock of the following Machines always kept in London.

Express
Wilcox & Gibbs System.
Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic.
Elsa.
Gloria.
Singer System
Low Arm.
Do. High.
Do. Medium.
Saxonia
Wheeler & Wilson
No. 1, 9, 12 System
Elastic
White System.

NEW CURVED COVER—SINGER SYSTEM HIGH ARM.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines. Musical Albums in great variety, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.
Patent Check Till.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of Oldham, are now making for Messrs. J. R. Stokes & Co., Limited, of Hanley, a new form of check till called Stokes' Patent and Check Till System. A strip of paper ruled pounds, shillings, and pence, shown in our illustration, registering 2,500 sales, is placed on the spindle A, taken through bent wires, over the desk B, and thence on the revolving drum C. The lid being closed is locked at D, key being retained by proprietor or manager, who enters on the paper through slot E in lid (immediately over the desk B) the amount of change required to commence business, unlocking, opening, and depositing same in drawer F, this action causing paper to move forward and rings a bell G, leaving a blank space for next entry. The last three records can be seen through glass in lid.

It is clear from the foregoing that this check system is very simple and absolutely reliable. At any time during the day the amount recorded can be added up and the money counted to see if it agrees with the register. We understand that the cost of this apparatus is only nominal, for ten shillings, and readily affixed to any existing sewing machine.

We did not time the operation, but it is claimed that this motor, which is of the spring type, only takes thirty seconds to wind and will run for nine minutes. It is fitted to the stand of the machine, and in such a manner that the operator can handle the lever without getting off her seat. It is therefore conveniently placed for an occasional wind after once it is fully wound up, so as to keep it in continuous work.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED
TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES
FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. Take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks
WRITE FOR
L. L'HOLLIER'S
LIST OF PRICES.
The most complete in the
Trade.

AT PRICES THAT FEAR
NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES, NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS, NEW INVENTIONS.

L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
Is the Grand Success.

Write for List and See.

L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Make,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
Taylor & Wilson's Celebrated Washing & Wringing Machines.

Over 200 Medals!
Including all leading Exhibitions at Home and abroad

The "Derby" Wringer and Mangle.
Can be fitted with wood top.

Fitted with Patent Roller Bearings at a small extra cost.

Taylor & Wilson, Atlas Works, Accrington.

Representative for London and the South of England—

Mr. Chas. Bradbury, 249, High Holborn, London, W.C.,

Who will give prompt attention to all enquiries, and send complete catalogue.
The most reliable and easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. III.

There are many sizes (or diameters) and gauges. To a manufacturer who wishes to make really first-class hosiery, it is, by far, the best way to have separate machines for each size of stocking.

Suppose we want to make a ribbed stocking, similar in quality to the plain one mentioned in my last article, we will require eight machines (one for each size); and as the yarn is threefold 12's the following machines will be found suitable.

For the first size of children's ribs, Class A, cylinder, 56 needles, dial, 28 needles; second size ribs, cylinder, 60 needles, dial, 30; third, 64 cylinder, 32 dial, and so on, rising 4 needles in the cylinder and 2 in the dial for every size of stocking up to women's, which, in this case, would be knitted on a Class F machine, 80 cylinder, 40 dial.

Finer gauge goods, will, of course, require finer gauge machines; but, to a manufacturer, at any rate, it is better to keep to separate machines for every size than to flounder about, the way that novices do, making 3 and 4 sizes on the same machine, all the sizes being of necessity very nearly the same width and weight throughout.

I have two pairs of stockings before me now; one of the pairs is supposed to be a size 5, and the other is women's full size; a difference of three sizes. Those two pairs were made by the same operator on the same machine, and up to the present moment of writing I have not been able to detect any difference; if there is a difference at all (to use an Irish phrase) the littlest is the biggest, and these have been made by a firm who profess to take the lead in manufactured hosiery.

Certainly, in this case, the machine is at fault. I would not have a gross of machines of that make at a gift.

Mr. Griswold has done much to perfect the ribbing machine, but his struggles have not brought him any fortune, and as he has now left this country to reside permanently in America, we will have to do the best we can without him. A very great variety of tops, heels, and toes can be made on a ribbing machine. There is the "Niantic" heel and toe, which is made very largely in Leicester. This toe can be seamed up when knitted, or if preferred without sewing, the same toe can be done seamless by beginning the stocking at that part; to do this properly a half set-up will be required, and a good operator.

Another really good toe is the Scotch toe; this is narrowed in the machine, same way as a plain stocking, and is finished to a point, perfectly seamless, ready for immediate wear.

The tops of ribbed stockings can be made in any style to suit the buyer's fancy.

A machine fitted with say 84 cylinder and 42 dial will be found very useful for women's ribs, gent's son, &c., in 3 & 1 and 4 & 1 rib. If 3 & 1 and 2 & 1 rib is

LLOYD & HILL,


HOME. Combination Mail Carts. EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.
required we will require a dial with 56 grooves, and for other ribs such as 2 & 2, 3 & 2, &c., other dials will be wanted; every ribbing machine from the smallest diameter to the largest is capable of almost boundless combinations in the matter of cylinders and dials.

A very good sock for gent's summer wear can be made on a Class B machine, cylinder 108, dial 44, with three-fold 17's yarn. This sock is extremely light, weighing only 3 oz. per pair, but is excellent wearing quality.

For ordinary black machine knits, however, the list of machines at the beginning of this chapter will be found most suitable and easy to manipulate. If these stockings are well knit and finished, it is nothing unusual for a manufacturer to run twenty machines on each size. And although the profit is not very great on the smaller sizes, a larger quantity of them can be sold, and the profit on the 6s and women's more than makes up the deficiency.

With 3/12's yarn the weight for size 1 will be 12 lbs.; for size 2, 2 lbs.; 3, 2¼ lbs.; 4, 2½ lbs.; 5, 2½ lbs.; 6, 3 lbs.; 7, women's, 2½ lbs.; women's, 3½ lbs. per doz.

A great saving in wages can be effected by running these ribbing machines by power. A hand who is compelled to turn all day soon gets tired out, whereas if the machine is run by steam or other power, a difference of, at least, three pairs per day is the result; the manufacturer thus gets more production from his machines, the hands earn more wages, and the machines wear longer, through being always run at a regular speed.

A reduction of 25 per doz. in knitters' wages can be effected, thus making more profit at every turn. Some manufacturers are of opinion that running machines by power is attended with disastrous results, such as breaking of cylinders, needles, &c., but there never was a greater mistake made in this world. Ribbing machines run by power break less needles and cylinders, and also deteriorate less with two years' wear than the old style of hand turning. Heels and toes (which are knit backwards and forwards) must, of necessity, be turned by hand.

Of course, when a factory is run by power, certain precautions against accidents have to be observed. I like, myself, a long rod attached to the strap guide, and running the full length of every table (about 20 ft.), within easy reach of everybody, also fast and loose pulley for every table; then, in case of accident, any one in the room can easily move this connecting rod, thus throwing the driving belt onto the loose pulley, thereby stopping the table at once. There was a case reported some time ago in the Sewing Machine Gazette, where a girl had her scalp torn off through her hair catching in a sewing machine strap. If this arrangement of mine had been used in that factory, such an accident might have been prevented. One of my hands was caught the same way last week, and, but for promptly stopping the table, the same thing might have happened again. Happily, such accidents are very rare, but it is as well to be prepared for them when they do come.

M. C. DAVISON.

Improvements in the "Dubied" Knitting Machine.

We hear from Mr. G. Stibbe, of Glasgow, and 107, Wood Street, E.C., the sole wholesale agent for Dubied & Co., that his firm have introduced several improvements in their knitting machines. The principal improvement consists in patent automaticcams, which obviate the necessity of using stops, and for which the following advantages are claimed:

1.—The course of the carriage can be limited exactly to the number of needles in use, when knitting narrow circular web, whereby considerable time is saved.

2.—There being no stops to strike, there is no shock or oscillation.

3.—There is no necessity for making a turn of the handle.

4.—The construction of these cams is simple and solid, and their action certain and free of risk. These are no small pieces about them to cause derangement.

Mr. Stibbe is now paying special attention to Dubied's "New Patent Flat Web" machine, which is specially designed for knitting plain flat web with selvages.

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringer s in Europe is to be found at the Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE

COMPANY,

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the following well-known Wringers.

HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE, NOVELTY, ROYAL,
SUPERIOR, UNIVERSAL, EUREKA, KEYSTONE.

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
The Sun that Dims the Stars.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."

Success beyond Kings, Queens, Singers, Earthly Saints, and Royal Crowns. Unequaled for simplicity, durability, and range of work. Dealers make more money in handling the VERTICAL FEED, because its excellence and beauty commands best prices.

THE HANDSOMEST CABINET WORK
In Walnut, Antique Oak, and Hungarian Ash. The VERTICAL FEED is the only Machine that performs the great range of practical and ornamental work now in demand for family and manufacturing purposes.
The VERTICAL FEED has several recent improvements.
The VERTICAL FEED attachments are known all over the world to be far superior to any others, and are automatic in their action.
The New No. 4 Manufacturing Machine was immediately accepted by manufacturers, and by them pronounced the best for all purposes that has ever been produced by any company.
Dealers who want to control prices, territory, and a trade that will be profitable and enduring, will make no mistake in handling the VERTICAL FEED.

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Send for Price List free on application.

Cheapest House in the Trade.

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM
Dudley's "New Combination Appliance" is especially valuable for knitting half-circular web with two selvages, such as for pants, also for producing both armholes of vests and jerseys with selvages.

This firm is issuing a new catalogue, which can be had on application.

Sale of Howe Machines.

R. J. HUTTON, of 179, West George Street, Glasgow, the liquidator of the Howe Company, informs us that he has several hundred new Howe sewing machines which he is open to sell at a great reduction on the usual terms, in order to close the estate.

Hints for Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

By WM. FUNK, in the U.S. Sewing Machine News.

The WILLCOX AND GIBBS.

R. T. HOLLIDAY, for years an expert on this make of machine, has given us some good points, and I will reproduce them, as he has gone into detail.

Taylors' work is not apart from household work. It will take you a good cleaning with benzine or wood naphtha, which is much better. Then put the machine together after the following manner:—First fit the shaft to the frame. If the shaft is worn very bad (which is often the case in stationary machines that are used for manufacturing purposes) put in a larger sized one. Do not file down the shaft to fit the bearing but ream out the bearing to fit the shaft. Then ream out your pulley or wheel to fit the shaft, and let it be a snug fit, or it will give you trouble when you work fast. Perhaps in a machine for home use, upsetting or flattening the stud would answer the purpose. I have seen them done that way, but my experience has mostly been in manufacturing, where they run the machines from twenty to twenty-five hundred revolutions per minute; in that case it would last but a very short time; and I never upset anything on a Willcox & Gibbs machine for manufacturing purposes. Then put on your connection rod, and be sure that it runs smooth with no lock motion. If the machine is a new one, the connecting rod is badly worn ream it out before putting on. The same reamer that you use for the lever stud will do for this.

Next fit your foot bar. If this is bad put in a larger sized bar; fit it as you did the shaft, that is, ream out the hole to fit the bar; you will find the bottom bearing in the foot bar and the needle bar larger than the top one. Ream out enough to make the bottom hole round, so that it will fit the whole length of the bearing; they are not very large, but they take up the slight wear which is often worn out of true as well. Be careful of the spline on the foot bar, which keeps the bar from turning round; have it bearings all its length to make a lasting job. If the machine is one of the oldest style and a screw runs through the bar into a slot in the frame, you can fit on an improved one that has a spline on it by simply cutting a place for the spline to fit into; this can be done by drilling with a small twist drill, and finishing with a flat file. If the foot bar is a good fit, but the spline a bad one, which will cause the foot to move from side to side, you may overcome it by upsetting the spline or putting in a new one.

Then fit the needle-bar the same way, making a good fit, yet having it to run easily. Next fit it in the needle-bar screw. (The Willcox & Gibbs Company furnish these in larger sizes.) Ream out your lever. I use a taper reamer for this—the one the Singer Company use for their wheel feeds. You want as little taper as possible for this; ream from the rear of your lever end. If the taper is too much you will not very bad you can spread it until it fits snug. After connecting the needle-bar to the lever you ought to run the machine and see that it runs entirely free, and still have not any lost motion in any of the connections. Then fit your friction rod and spring; if there is a groove in the spring caused by the thread it must be filed out or dressed with an emery wheel. This takes the place of the take-up on other machines, and, although small, it is of great importance to the working of the machine.

It should open just when the eye of the needle is entering the goods, and close when it is being withdrawn. This not being adjusted right is one cause of skipping stitches. Next fit on your feed bar, fit it snugly. If it does not lay flat against the machine it will rattle when running fast. You will find a piece of leather in the bar that works against the eccentric; if bad you can make a new one from a piece of belting. If the bar is made to fit snug it will make very little noise when running. Then put in a new needle and the bobbin.

Set the looper up to the needle, hold a piece of white paper behind the needle, then look between the needle and the point of the looper, and have it so that you can just see between them. If too near, it will strike the needle and cause the needle to wear out much faster. If too far, you will take a lot of treadle work, and the machine will skip stitches. At the time your needle begins to rise your looper point should be some three-sixteenths of an inch from the needle. As the looper point gets to the needle, the needle should have risen, so that the looper point will not strike against the needle. Then you can raise or lower your needle by turning the ball stud on the end of the lever. If the ball stud is one of the old style, entirely round, take it out and put in an improved one that has an eccentric on the stud; then you can adjust the needle as you need it. Of course, as the connecting rod wears, and you draw it together, it shortens it and raises your needle.

You can adjust your looper backward and forward by filing off the shank. If you hold the looper in your left hand and file off the flat part of the shank, the farthest from you, it will set your looper back; if you file from the side nearest to you it will set it forward. The Willcox & Gibbs Company use gauges and timing needles for this purpose. I have this in my possession, but never used them.

You can get along without them by carefully watching if it forms the loop at the right time, the same as on a shuttle machine. Next put on the plate and the presser-foot, and line them up to the base of the lever; then have the eye down the foot should be flat on the plate, and even all over. Take off the plate and put on the feed surface; adjust feed to the presser-foot. When the feed is at the highest point, which should be at the same time the needle-bar is at the highest point, the presser-foot is on the feed, hold it up to the light, and see that it touches all over both front and back; it ought to touch on the front first, then to come down flat when you put the presser on it.

Then look at the thread guides and see there are no grooves in them caused by the thread; put new felt-washers on the tension, and see that the tension stud is tight enough in the frame, so that it will not turn by the running of the machine. If the needle hole in the plate is too big, it will cause the work to be drawn through on to the looper. You can file out the piece and insert a new piece in its place. If the instructions are followed you will have no trouble with this machine.

**STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE**

Sold by all Pedestal Dealer.
THE NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
Bradbury's Show-days.

DURING the past month Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of 14, Newgate Street, E.C., engaged stockrooms at the Manchester Hotel for the purpose of exhibiting a full range of their manufactures. Bassinettes and sewing machines were the articles principally exhibited. We observed specimens of all their carriages, including several new styles. Among the latter were several carriages upholstered and painted in light colours. We specially noted Bradbury's No. 10, which is an exceedingly handsome carriage, the body of which is composed of lengths of highly polished walnut and canary woods, arranged alternately with exquisitely-designed panels. This body was suspended on C springs, with straps, and was a favourite with buyers. Judging from the results attained at this show, there appears to be, at least in London, demand at present for lightly painted and upholstered carriages.

Special provision was made for displaying this company's sewing machines to advantage. A number of manufacturing machines were arranged as in a factory, with shirting, benches, &c. Among the machines on show were the new Bradbury rotary for family, light and heavy manufacturing purposes; the well-known "Wellington" hand machine, which seems to be more popular than ever; and Bradbury's family hand machine.

---

The Vertical Feed Machine.

R. G. W., PHILLIPS, the general manager of the Vertical Sewing Sewing Machine Company, has, during the past month, visited many of his customers in the north of England, and booked numerous large orders.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have just received at their storerooms, 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C., a consignment of treadle machines differing from those in use in that the table is so constructed that the base of the head fits quite flush with the woodwork. This is a decided improvement, and has already been appreciated by the trade.

Jottings.

Last month, at the Reddish County Court, Messrs. W. Woodfield & Sons, the needle manufacturers, defended a claim for cloth supplied on the ground that it had damaged the needles stuck in it. The Court, however, decided against them.

Mr. T. Columbine, for many years manager for Mr. Weir, recently committed suicide. He has for the past four or five years continued Weir's sewing machine business in Soho on his own account. We understand that Mr. Columbine, junior, will continue this business.

Messrs. Carter & Sweetapple have just opened a domestic machinery depot in Southend, and have already done good business.

The Lady Bridge Oil Works, of 54, Spring Street, Hull, write us that many of our readers who purchase their cycle and machine oils complain of having to pay strict cash. The prices for these, we are told, are so low that no other terms are possible.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are getting out some very effective advertising novelties. Among these we must specially mention a note book, which contains sists of several sheets of celluloid secured together by an eyelet, and is practically everlasting, as the pencil marks can easily be erased.

In our last issue we were in error as to the location of the new wholesale depot of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited. We should have given it as 20, Lever Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Mr. R. W. Andrews, of Chatham, has opened a domestic machinery depot in Maidstone, trading as Andrews & Middlemiss.

Mr. R. Lockhart has opened the old Howe premises, 33, Cockburn Street, Glasgow, as a depot for all kinds of domestic machinery, as well as the Vertical Feed sewing machine.

On another page we give the prospectus of the Two Reel (Jones') Sewing Machine Company, which appealed for capital during the past month, obtained, we are informed, upward of £60,000, and at once went to allotment.

The Bishop's Cluster Company have now on show at their warehouse, Aldersgate Street, a sample of Stoeuer's vibrating shuttle machine, also a new form of treadle, which it is claimed does away with all dead centres.

Mr. George Sawyer has now returned from a visit to the White Sewing Machine Company's factory, at Cleveland, Ohio, and resumed the managerial reins at Holborn Viaduct. He found his Company busy at their factory.

Directors of both the "Domestic" and the "New Home" Sewing Machine Companies are now in England. The former is arranging for a change in the representation of his company in this country.

Herr Sam. Liebes, of Broslaus, writes us that he has the patent of a sewing machine lamp for disposal.

A Liverpool correspondent writes us that business is very slack in his city, and that both Nelson's, London Road, and Hyde, Kershaw Street, have closed their premises.

Mr. H. C. Hobden, a veteran sewing machine dealer, of High Street, Lewes, has now retired from business, and intends to devote himself to municipal and horticultural pursuits in the future. We hope that he will live long to enjoy the fruits of an active and industrious life.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, the well-known dealer in sewing machines, &c., in Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of Australia, is now on a visit to England. He has come here via the United States, and will return through the Suez Canal. He does an extensive trade at the Antipodes, and is agent for Messrs. Silberberg.

Messrs. S. Cox & Co., the Alceston needle manufacturers, write us that their needles are made of the finest spring steel, tempered upon a new method, and have nicely-formed eyes, impossible to cut the cotton. The needles are so shaped that they produce a prettier stitch than others.

---

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZELEO, a Waterproothing Oil for Bossa, Shoes, Footwear, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft, without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.
Manager—R. MOTHERSILL

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Morris, G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4 South Street, Finchley, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

536. M. C. Denee and T. J. Denee, for improvements connected with sewing machines.

537. F. McPhun and J. McKenzie, for improvements of children's mail carts.

542. L. C. Duncan, W. Witte, and S. B. Cochran, for improvements in ordinary or domestic and other sewing machines.

547. C. Webb, for improvements in lockstitch sewing machines.


556. C. H. Hill, for improvements in sewing machines.

559. M. W. G. Frobs and M. Mayer, for improvements in buttonhole guards and in machinery therefor.

566. H. H. Lake, a communication from G. Caspari, of Italy, for improvements in and relating to motors for driving machines, and other apparatus.

569. G. Stihle, a communication from E. Dubois, of Switzerland, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines.

582. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for improvements in or relating to needle bars of sewing machines.

585. C. H. Smith, for improvements in rotary sewing machines.

587. L. Outram, for improvements in mail or go carts.

588. J. F. Wragge, for improvements in lockstitch sewing machines.

589. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. H. Mason of United States for improvements in self-threading shuttles.

591. R. F. Loomeon, for improvements in motors for driving sewing and other like machines.

597. A. Garnier, for an improved sewing for children's perambulators.

598. W. G. Griffiths, Ty-Tal-y-fera, Swansea Vale, for preventing the swelling thread of sewing machines from slipping over the reel and breaking.

591. W. H. L. McCarthy, for improvements in bassinets and other perambulators.

592. W. I. James, Green End House, Stafford, for improvements in circular knitting machines.

593. J. J. Hoyt, a communication from C. Reiger, of Bohemia, for improvements in sewing machines.


595. J. H. Pickles and R. Hartley, for improvements in adjustable clapper rods used for actuating rotary shuttle boxes.

595. J. Penthal, for a new or improved lockstitch winding and tubing machine.

602. T. H. B. Black, for improvements in perambulators.

603. H. Bailey, for improved automatic baste for perambulators, bestowing on it solid and invalid carriages.

607. J. Hardman and J. E. Marchant, for improvements in the actuating mechanism of a sewing machine and other machines requiring light motive power.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 5th, 1891.

45148. J. E. Brandley, Jackson, Mich., tack marking device for sewing machines.


45150. J. R. Hebert, Brooklyn, N.Y., tack marking attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 5th, 1891.

45143. T. R. Hyde, Jr., Waterbury, Conn., eylet setting machine.

45145. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, thread controlling mechanism for sewing machines.


45288. J. Horvath, New York, N.Y., veneering sewing machine.


45349. J. F. Murphy, Little Falls, N.Y., trimmer for sewing machines.

45372. H. C. Gross, Ober-Urnel, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, sewing machine.

45368. G. A. Stiles, Brooklyn, sole sewing machine.

45338. L. F. Peck, Providence, R.I., button attaching machine.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE IN EACH EXTRA.


The two rigid sides are connected together by short jointed links at the ends and bottom kept extended for use but collapsible by the bending of the said jointed links upon one another, the wheels being mounted upon springs pivoted to the frame so as to be capable of movement in a vertical plane to bring the wheels alongside the body when collapsed for transport, &c.


Relates to embroidery machines in which the material to be embroidered is carried on a framing moved by a pantograph operated by an attendant and in which series of double pointed needles are employed provided with threads of a limited length which are alternately transversely threaded through the fabric, and derived by a series of jaws or strippers arranged on each side of the fabric.


Relates to improvements in machines for attaching the soles to boots and shoes, and consists in certain details of construction which can only be clearly described by reference to drawings.


Consists of an attachment to be secured to the needlebar of a sewing machine adapted to carry two needles in a line, both or either of which may be rendered operative or inoperative at the will of the operator.


Consists in the combination of two cups pressing leather or fabric between them, and feeding it by step by step rotation, the needle receding, protruding laterally over one cup and the shuttle or looper revolving in the other cup and carrying the loop of the needle thread over the spool containing the other thread.

9240. Self-acting stop for Sewing Machines.—T. M. Cockcroft, 12, Commercial Street, Leeds, and R. Farmer, of Sheffield.—Dated July 14th, 1891. Price 10s.

The invention is generally applicable to sewing machines of either a walking foot type in which a "stop" lever is employed and consists of an arrangement of mechanism to be set in motion by the breaking of a needle thread, for automatically disconnecting the stiching mechanism of the machine.

9242. Sewing together knitted or looped fabrics.—W. Campion, of Hockley Mill, Nottingham.—Dated October 2nd, 1890. Price 10s.

The pieces of looped or knitted fabric to be sewed together are run on to grooved points, a radial needle with its thread passes into the groove of each point in succession and through the loops therefore, then the traverse needle carries its thread through the loop thrown up by the radial needle which then retires and a depressor presses down the thread of the traverse needle so that on the next advance of the radial needle the latter with its thread shall pass through the loop of the traverse needle.


The object of this invention is to provide for stitching a plurality of button holes simultaneously, at any desired or at equal distance apart, in a garment or any kind of clothing, as outer waists, &c., as trousers waistbands, &c., by a machine in charge of only a single operator.


This relates to some extent to sewing machines generally, but has reference more particularly to boot and shoe sewing machines and is described in connection with a machine which has an awl feed, and is especially for sewing welted work.

9217. Driving Sewing Machines. W. Fairweather, a commun-
DUNKLEY'S
NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.
(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)
THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!
Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.
HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.

The above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine.

It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—42, HOUNDSDITCH.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. Ward.

(Continued from our June Number.)

The third part of Mr. Hughes' specification describes another form of single thread stitch, produced by means of a hooked needle and discoidal or circular spool or thread case. The needle descends through the cloth to receive the thread, which it carries upwards in the form of a loop, the cloth being shifted the extent of a stitch the needle again descends, carrying with it the loop, which loop is then taken from the hook of the needle by a hook on the side of the thread case, and is carried partly round the case, whilst the needle without the thread rises out of the cloth, which is again fed along sufficiently far for another stitch. The loop is now carried round the spool case, and the needle descends to receive the thread, which it guides therein by the thread guide, and is carried upwards through the cloth in the form of a loop. The cloth is again fed along the length of another stitch, and the needle descends as before with the loop. It is proposed to vary this stitch by imparting a lateral movement to the needle carrier whereby a zig-zag or species of herring bone stitch may be produced.

Under the fourth head of this invention two needles are used having each an eye near the point with two threads and two hooks or catchers, so as to form a stitch by means of passing each needle and thread from the opposite sides of the fabric or material in diagonal directions, each needle thus passing its thread through a loop formed by the other. The two hooks are placed one above and the other below the cloth, and worked by slots in the needle slide in which slots an anti-friction roller, carried by the stem of each hook, is engaged consequently the sliding motion of the needle slide or carriers impart an oscillating or vibratory motion to the hooks, so as to cause them to enter a loop, or to be disengaged therefrom as required. Each needle is supplied with a separate thread of its own, and the stitch is produced in the following manner:—

The needle A having carried its thread up through the cloth, No. 1 hook passes into the loop, which is opened by a slight withdrawal of the needle, and the needle is then drawn back entirely through the cloth and a loop is formed on the hook in No. 1. The cloth is now fed forward the extent of a stitch when needle B carries its thread through the previously formed loop, and through the cloth downwards, the hook No. 2 catching the loop of the needle B below the cloth the needle B is then withdrawn, leaving its thread round the hook No. 2, and drawing the previous stitch tight, the hook No. 1 having been already withdrawn out of the previous loop. The needle A again rises, and passes its thread through the loop on the hook No. 3 and the cloth, and its thread is caught as before by hook No. 1. A repetition of these movements produces the double thread chain stitch.

The last part of Mr. Hughes' specification describes a mode of sewing two parallel seams at the same time by one machine, which he proposes to accomplish by causing two needles, carried by a common slide or carrier, to pass the thread or threads for each seam through the material simultaneously, and securing the loops and guiding the threads in such manner that the movements necessary for forming one seam may be made available for producing two seams at the same time. The needles by which the threads are passed through the material are hooked and worked in combination with two pierced or awls, provided for the purpose of piercing leather or strong material at the points where the hooked needles are to pass through.

Following on the same lines as Mr. Hughes, Otis Averey obtained a patent on the 6th of July, 1854, in the specification of which he describes a method of making a tambour locked embroidery or chain stitch in cloth or leather, with a single thread by the action of two needles, one of which has an eye near the point, the other being a split or loop-holding needle. The latter needle works on the underside of the fabric, and moves in the same vertical plane, but at an obtuse angle, to the upper or eye-pointed needle. The eye-pointed needle first carries the thread through the fabric or material, then the split needle passes between the eye-pointed needle and its thread, and holds the loop close to the cloth until the eye-pointed needle has been withdrawn and again passed through the cloth, and through the loop held by the split needle when the latter is withdrawn.

It will be seen that this is a very similar arrangement to Mr. Hughes' plan of stitching with two diagonal needles with this difference however, that only one thread is used in place of two threads as in Mr. Hughes' arrangement.

(To be continued.)

Fram. Rugs, Goat Skin. Fram. Rugs, Goat Skin From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cows or Calf or Goat Skin, with plucked borders. Send 2s. for assorted sample dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches. Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Rub's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO.,

Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS. REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Braided, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
E. SMITH & SON,
19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW MAIL CART-

Fancy Dealers and others will find this a General Favourite.

WILSON BROS. & CO.,
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM
WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.
Patterns and Prices on Application.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
CHILDREN'S CARTS
ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.

READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.

COPY OF LETTER.

"I am in receipt of your Lists, and I regret very much that I did not write for them at the commencement of the Season, in which case I should certainly have placed all my orders with you. I can do with the following lines which please despatch at once,"

SPECIAL SHEET OF INVALIDS, MERLIN CHAIRS, MAIL CARTS, BASSINETTES, &c.

BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE HALESOWEN PERAM. & CARRIAGE CO., LIM.
HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.
THE "Eclipse" Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines
for
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers
of Wringer and
Mangling Machines.

These Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
lency of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

**ICE CREAM FREEZERS.**
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES AND
EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—
**THE ACME MACHINE CO.,**
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLE, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THIS very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at
23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.
Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

TO CYCLE & BASSINETTE MANUFACTURERS & REPAIRERS.
USE ONLY
JOHNSON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA "HOLDFAST" TYRE CEMENT,
Acknowledged by many users to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Sold in Bulk, Blocks, or 6d., 4d., and 2d. Tablets Boxed.
SPECIAL CEMENT FOR BASSINETTES.
ALSO
JOHNSON & CO.'S
JET BLACK "HARD DRYING" ENAMEL.
"OWL" BRAND.
Trade Price List and Samples on receipt of Business Card.

No. the Address—
S. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
TYRE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, OLDHAM.

THE "VERACITY" WATCH
is a Highly-finished English Lever,
in Stout Silver (Hall-Marked) Case
Price 85/-
20 per cent. below London Prices.

AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH WATCH CLUBS
LIBERAL TERMS,
Active Agents employed by J. N. Masters earn a minimum of 4½ per week.
The Lady Newspaper, 1888, says: "Mr. Masters supplies Watches and Jewellery at remarkably low prices; this he could not do if he had to pay London rents, rates, and taxes."
Applications from energetic, respectable men invited.

CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
J. N. MASTERS, Jeweller,
HOPE HOUSE, RYE, SUSSEX.

TO INVENTORS.
G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £2 3s. 1d. to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent including first year's tax, £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £27 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"INVENTION, London."

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.
Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 3s.

G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

FROM 20/- SUBJECT
G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
Grimme, Natalis & Co.,
Brunswick, Germany.

Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249a, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE
CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
Cherry Tree, Blackburn,
Make the Best
Washing, Wringing,
And
Manangling Machines
And Special Laundry Requisites.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:


Catalogues and All Particulars Free on Application.
SEIDEL & NAUMANN.

A Post Card addressed to
HERMANN LOOG,
85, Finsbury Pavement, London.
will secure by return of post
Illustrated Price Lists and full particulars
of the
IMPROVED SINGER MACHINE,
Manufactured by
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,
Only one quality—
THE BEST!
In quantities from 33/6.
Difference in price refers only to
difference in Cabinet Work.

Ilsustrated Price Lists and full particulars
of the
IMPROVED SINGER MACHINE,
Manufactured by
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,
Only One Quality—
THE BEST!
In Quantities from 33/6.
Difference in Price refers only to
difference in Cabinet Work.

Arrangements for Solo Supply in any given District or Colonial Port
made by the Sole Wholesale Agent,

HERMANN LOOG, LONDON, 85, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

H. PETERS & CO.’S
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
WILL NOW BE
SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List
of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a
Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP “UP TO DATE.”
For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to

H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W.,

Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE "HITCHCOCK" LAMP. No Glow; No Smoke; No Odour. Dr. ALDERGATE STREET, LONDON.

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.
Sewing Machine GAZETTE GUIDE & RECORD
SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, AND ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Vol. XIX., No 252. AUG. 1st, 1891.
Monthly, Price 4d. Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

The Latest Production of our Factory
The Finest Machine in the World for Domestic Sewing

Send for Sample Machine to Factory,
Guide Bridge, Manchester.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
"OVOID" SPRINGS
(REGISTERED.)
APPLIED TO ALL WICKER, WOODEN, OR PAPIER-MACHE BASSINETTES

ADVANTAGES:
1. IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.
2. MAXIMUM VERTICAL ELASTICITY.
3. NO SIDE SWAY.
4. BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE.
5. GUARANTEED STEEL, & REQUIRE NO ATTENTION, NO BUCKLES, STRAPS, OR SHACKLES TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
The White Sewing Machines

Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000

WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE
WHITE
SEWING
MACHINES
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
JOHN WILDE & SONS
EXCELSIOR WORKS
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

Unequalled for Price and Quality.
London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES
Are Family Hand Sewing Machines worked with a straight needle and hand, making the Lock-Stitch both quicker and more even. Combining both the Amusement essential to many of the wants of family sewing, much on purpose to relieve, saving the time of dressers, and much with no possibility of injury to the housewife's hands, or any other hand machine, and the Platform for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The platform is elevated, and the needle works upon the platform when required it travels in this place by a projection of a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection of another, which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-adjustable, with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unequalled success which has attended this Machine, will the machinery devised in which is it worked by all who have tried it, the PATENTED HAS MADE FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS covered by new Patents, and from that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Salable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Solo Manufacturers:

E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WHITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.
NO COMPlicated COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

The best for the agent.

The best for the merchant.

The best for the manufacturer.

Most liberal terms to agents.

Awarded the highest honours at all the great exhibitions.

13 Gold medals since 1879.

Bradbury's Bassinettes.

In our illustrated list for this season will be found several new designs in wood bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyne bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our depots or from the manufactory.

THE IMPROVED
"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,

Simple,

Reliable.

Made in Six Styles according to requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING the Best Machine in the Market.

Manufactured by LINTZ & ECKHARDT, BERLIN.

Sole Agent, C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN

KNITTING MACHINES

THE NEW
"LETTER H"

STOCKING KNITTER LAMB PRINCIPLE,

By those old-established and celebrated Makers, EDWARD DUBIED & CO.

SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF

FIRST-CLASS MACHINES

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, OF THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF "DUBIED" MACHINES POST FREE, ALSO DETAILS OF THEIR MOST RECENT PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING—

THE DUBIED PATENT SYSTEM OF KNITTING CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF STOPS.

G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW,

LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.
Aug. 1, 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,
MEISSEN (SAXONY),
(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."

Specialty—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

Bièlfeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO.
HAMBURG.

HEKSTENBURG & CO.
BIELEFELD.

DURKOPP & CO.
BIELEFELD.

C. SCHMIDT & CO.
SAAULT.

A Large Stock of the following Machines always kept in London.

Express Wilcox & Gibbs System.
Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic.
Elsa.
Gloria.
Singer System.
Low Arm.
Do. High.
Do. Medium.
Saxonia.
Wheeler & Wilson No 1, 9, 12 System.
Elastic White System.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines. Musical Albums in great variety, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

SPECIALITIES.

SACK, SAIL, TARPALIN, & BELT SEWING MACHINES.

OSCILLATOR, MEDIUM, FAMILY, & HAND Sewing Machines.

KILTING, CASING, AND WRINGING MACHINERY.

Liberal Terms to Dealers.

KIMBALL & MORTON, LIMITED.

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—
52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., MANCHESTER,
56, Aldermanbury, LONDON, E.C.
HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
THE "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST INVENTED,
THE FIRST IN UTILITY,
THE FIRST IN VALUE.

SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

Highest awards at the great International Exhibitions,
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, PHILADELPHIA, SYDNEY, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMA of HONOUR at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1872)
BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

LONDON DEPOT, 135, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C. PARIS DEPOT, 1, RUE DU PRINTEMPS.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation
for High-class Finish,
Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

BEST MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CHILDREN'S CARS.

With all latest improvements, Bent Shafts, Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated Catalogue, containing all our new styles and designs for the coming Season now Ready, sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.


RATE.—4d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

WANTED CANVASSERS, COLLECTORS, and SUPERINTENDENTS. Men of known ability liberally treated with.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 18 & 19, High Street, BROADSTONE.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, to assist in a Sewing Machine shop, must be first class sample maker.—Apply "S. W. Z.,” Singer Machine Gazette Office.


NEEDED.—Singer Medium and Family, 2s. per gross. Postage 21.—Cos. & Co., Eagle Works, Accrington.

HIRE Purchase Business and Repairing (Perambulators, Sewing, Wringing Machines, &c.), Main Road, S.E. Established business showing nett profit of £2 weekly; capable of great improvement; convenient house; rent moderate. Every investigation allowed, and proprietor would remain for a time if required. Satisfactory reasons for selling Price £150. Stock at valuation.—Further particulars of Messrs. Bell & Co., Accountants, 91, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company, 91, Bold Street, Liverpool, have a Vacancy for a respectable and energetic man as COLLECTOR-SALESMAN. First-class references required. Salary and commission. A permanency for a successful man.—Apply to M. R. G. Singer, Singer Machine Gazette Office.


CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Frame Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 1/4, 1 oz. 16½, 4 oz. 1½. per gross, in barrelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oil matched.—Address The Manager, Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

A OLD-ESTABLISHED Tradesman, occupying several establishments located in the central thoroughfares of the central town of a populous manufacturing and agricultural district, and employing an experienced staff of salesmen and mechanics, is prepared to REPRESENT Manufacturers of Household and Agricultural Machines, Implements, and Specialties, Amateur Tools, Cycles, Musical Instruments, &c.—Address "Agents" Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

COMMISSION WANTED, in Prams, Wringers, Mangles, Cycles, Sewing Machines, or other kindred trades for the North of Ireland.—"A. M.,” Singer Machine Gazette Office.

WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in the North, BUSINESS AGENCY, for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply: highest references or security.—Address "Genuina,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

REQUIRED, by Advertiser, who has large Office and Showroom in principal street of large town in Kent, Business Agency for the sale of Furniture, Domestic Machinery, Musical Instruments, Watches, &c., on Hire Terms. Good references and personal interview.—Address "Energy," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

WANTED by ADVERTISER, Agency for the sale of CHEAP Cycles; must be of reliable Manufacturer; none but substantial firms need apply.—Address, Wilkinson, Nunaton.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale; First Class Position for practical or pushing men, one to travel, other to manage business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent premises.—Apply "Enterprise," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

DOMESTIC MACHINERY and PERAMBULATOR BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.—Town 12 miles from London, large shop premises, with dwelling house. Centre of High Street. A going concern at very moderate price; an advertiser is unable to give it attention.—Address "N.,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

AGENCY WANTED for good and saleable Domestic Appliances. 20 years’ experience in the Sewing and Domestic Machinery trade. Offers, with full particulars, Jas. Trueman & Co., Gibbet Street, Halifax.

Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company.

The first annual general meeting of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company took place on Thursday, July 7, at the Wellington House, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Siddall (chairman of the company).

Mr. F. Jackson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, I rise to propose that the report and balance-sheet be received, and that the directors' remuneration for the year be fixed at $2,000 per annum, per annum, be declared. We meet to-day for our first annual meeting; our company was formed a little more than twelve months ago, and I have known, our statutory meeting was held at Birmingham, where I spoke hopefully as to the future, but stated that work had been hindered considerably up to that date by unexpected delays of a technical character. I am glad today to be able to report that the difficulties then existing have been more than overcome, and you have the continuance of this in the result of what I may term eight months' working. If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will find a credit balance of $725. 38. 06—enough to pay 10 per cent. dividend; but your directors have thought it prudent at this stage to divide only 5 per cent., and carry forward the balance, to be dealt with at future deliberation may suggest. Now, gentlemen, this dividend has not been earned in the usual way, but it is essentially on the part of our managing director, who remains most enthusiastic as to the future of this company, and there seems really no reason why his views should not be realized. When you regard that Mr. W. H. Dunkley, for his own business, has taken all the wheels we have made, he must think a very great deal of his company. I feel the necessity both of the demand for, and approval of, the wheel supplied. The capital we first asked for was $2,000, $200 of which has, as yet, only been obtained, but for which we are now asking, or $2,000. The demand is very, very, and quite inadequate for the trade we could do, and the more profitable part of which, up to date, we have been unable to attendant, and we are therefore in a position of considerable strength. The eight directors are confident that if these wheels were made known in France and Belgium a very large and profitable demand would arise for them. I have the honour to make a mark for myself, as far as this class of wheels at all in France, with larger premises, and greater facilities for the completion of our patent wheels, which much increased trade could be done, and, as one instance, I will mention that bicycle wheels are a department we have hardly touched, and only a few have been made of our wheels; but we have a variety which is quite approved of; but our improved tyre is bound to come to the front, and to be much appreciated by cycle riders, who find the inflated rubber one of the most critical points of interest. I do not think I can add anything more at the present time; if, however, there are any questions to be put to me I shall be happy to answer them. I now propose that the report and balance-sheet be accepted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be declared.

Mr. John Thomas seconded the motion.

The following questions asked: the chairman put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. W. M. Wilson: I should like to draw the shareholders' attention to the fact that we could have sold a much larger quantity of wheels had we had the capital at our command.

Mr. W. H. Dunkley: It may be that we shall, in the event of Mr. M. Wilson seconded that Mr. John Thomas, the retiring director, be re-elected.

The motion was unanimously passed.

At the annual general meeting, the Secretary read the notice convening an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of submitting, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution:—That the capital of the company be increased by the sum of $5,000 by the issue of 8,000 additional ordinary shares of $5 each.

The chairman said he did not think he could add anything to what he has already said. He had no reason to think that this was not a successful company a success. He was in hopes that Mr. Dunkley would have told them a little more about them, as, he thought the more widely their patents were known the better for the company. One of their patents, the tyre, was manufactured in such a manner that it was made completely solid, and the rubber could only be taken off the wheel by cutting it, and that could only be done partly. Therefore, they could see that it would be of great value to cyclists to know, however rough a road might be, the tyre could not be injured. The work was carried on so steadily that the company was being worked for the benefit of all concerned in it, and not as a packet borough for the directors. As a matter of fact, the Directors took no remuneration for themselves. They represented it as being a success for the company. He was in hopes that Mr. Dunkley would have told them a little more about them, as, he thought the more widely their patents were known the better for the company. One of their patents, the tyre, was trained in such a manner that it was made completely solid, and the rubber could only be taken off the wheel by cutting it, and that could only be done partly. Therefore, they could see that it would be of great value to cyclists to know, however rough a road might be, the tyre could not be injured. The work was carried on so steadily that the company was being worked for the benefit of all concerned in it, and not as a packet borough for the directors. As a matter of fact, the Directors took no remuneration for themselves.

Mr. Wilson seconded the motion, and said as regards the increase of capital there were several points which ought to be borne in mind: (1) to ensure the development of those already acquired; (2) the establishment of branches and agencies for the sale of the specialties of the company; and (3) the installation of increased power, for the purpose of serving the cycle industry generally, by which company's output would be increased by reason of the company's output being limited. In this connection a rubber plant was absolutely necessary, and steps would be taken to secure it. In the fourth place, they would build up a reserve for the acquisition of relative inventions, appliances, or works calculated to assure the company's hold of the market. He went on to say that, apart from the rubber and manganese, the company's profits could be laid down, materials bought at great advantage, settlements made with manufacturers, motion demands, salaries, and many other ways the money could be employed most remuneratively. In the matter of labour alone, the employment of machinery would mean a great saving, and material could be manufactured at a big advantage when prompt cash could be paid. There was also another feature of the company's future trade upon which an expenditure had already been made, in the shape of the department on the company's wheel to the notice of particular users, e.g., the Government, for military bruises, as well as and also in foreign countries the company's patent could be exclusively worked in this way.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

Claim for Wages.

A t the Weston Super-Mare County Court, on July 13th, Henry Martin, agent, of Iliffe Villa, Clevedon Road, sought to recover wages, in the amount of £10, 10s., from Mr. R. Brice, of Burnham, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Dickinson (Messrs. Sudy & Dickinson, of Bristol, defended. Mr. Brice, in opening the case, said that he was the agent of the plaintiff for the employment of the defendant company. It appeared that by an agreement dated 28th August, 1899, he was employed at 25s. per week to sell the goods of the plaintiff, and if he sold for the company's account, he would receive 5 per cent. of the value of the articles sold. On the 2nd May last, plaintiff received a letter from the manager (Mr. R. Brice), stating that they intended to terminate the agreement, and they informed him that the wages were to be decided by the arbitrator. He was not able to settle this question, and he was given wages as usual, until on the 5th May last, when he was informed by the defendant that his services were no longer required, and he was given his wages. He was there, therefore, at the end of the plaintiff to make a claim, and his company's solicitor, Mr. Brice, having consulted with his client, informed his Honour that he was willing to accept £1, and judgment was given accordingly. —Gazette.

The Two-Reel (Jones') Sewing Machine Company.

At our last issue we reproduced some correspondence which Mr. Newton Wilson had sent to the Sear. We follow on with additional correspondence which has appeared:—

THE TWO-REEL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED)—WHAT A TRAVELLER THINKS.

We have received a letter from a correspondent who described himself as a travelling showman, and was willing to give an opinion on the work of the company. He had been constantly, and am now so engaged, in pushing the sale of sewing machines wholesale to dealers. Our correspondent is of the opinion that this scheme is doomed to a most signal failure, simply because it will be, and is, utterly impossible to make a remunerative market for a sewing machine, no matter what its quality, price, or merits; the market is stifled with all kinds, stuff, and repletion. — What business there is, is done on the beggary weekly installment system, and, in the face of the great monopoly of one firm, the small dealer has not the ghost of a chance.

Dealing more particularly with the machine owned by the Two-reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company (Limited), he says:—"I could say something about two-reel machines. I saw one twelve or fifteen years ago made by a Yorkshire firm. It did its work so well that it was right away engaged. Then I came across an exceptionally nice machine made (two-reel) by Fankel and Rich, a German firm of note. I see one or two of them up and down the country, but they are dead waiting for notebook to buy them. Then there was the "Noble," brought out in London a year or two ago, system, and, in the face of the great monopoly of one firm, the small dealer has not the ghost of a chance."

Dealing more particularly with the machine owned by the Two-reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company (Limited), he says:—"I could say something about two-reel machines. I saw one twelve or fifteen years ago made by a Yorkshire firm. It did its work so well that it was right away engaged. Then I came across an exceptionally nice machine made (two-reel) by Fankel and Rich, a German firm of note. I see one or two of them up and down the country, but they are dead waiting for notebook to buy them. Then there was the "Noble," brought out in London a year or two ago, system, and, in the face of the great monopoly of one firm, the small dealer has not the ghost of a chance."

THE TWO-REEL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED)—WHAT THE DIRECTORS.

We very recently publish the subpoenaed letter which we have received from the Secretary of the Two-reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine. We have no wish to injure the company in any way, but in direct response to the attention of the directors to the question of the validity of the patent, we considered, and consider, that we were perfectly justified. If the patent is valid, our references to it cannot injure the company; if it is
not valid the directors should thank us for directing their attention to the fact. We have never questioned the perfect good faith of the Board.

"I am desired to write to say that your remarks and those of a correspondent in the Star of Monday last on the two-reel lockstitch sewing machine were brought to the attention of the Board on the same day.

"The statements of your correspondent appear to be in very strong contrast with applications which have come to the Board, and you will yourself observe that while your correspondent says a great deal about existing two-reel machines, he does not, and cannot, say that these are all of them lockstitch machines, nor does he deal with the other facts which would very seriously modify the impression which his letter conveys.

"I am to say that the Board are prepared by previous notification, that the new company would experience all the opposition and injury which certain persons could accomplish, but they cannot on that account be deterred from the strict performance of their duties.

"I am further desired to point out to you that the publication of such injurious statements may be used to the great detriment of the company in respect of certain very important negotiations which are going forward, and you will probably consider it only fair and reasonable that they should seek to recover any loss which may be sustained from this cause, observing that with this intimation it must not be expected that we should reply through your columns to any further attacks which may, by correspondents or otherwise, be made upon the property and interests of the company."

Lloyd's New Car.

On another page we give an illustration of the new car made by Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London. This firm have for some time past been devoting special attention to cars, and have introduced so many new designs that to quote their own words, there appears to be "no end" to the number. Their latest is called the "Stanley," and may be largely used in its production. We have found it to be handsome in appearance, durable in use, and low in price.

Simmons "Oriental" Car.

MESSRS. SIMMONS & CO., the well-known perambulator makers, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, London, E.S., are introducing a new car, which they have registered, and which they call the "Oriental." This car, which we illustrate, is made of bamboo and cane. It is light, strong, and, as will be seen from our woodcut, handsome in appearance.

Visit to Lucketts' Works.

DURING the past month we have called on Mr. Lucketts, at his works, 58, Inge Street, Birmingham, and found that he was busily engaged in making new patterns in perambulator bodies, in preparation for next season's business; and we feel sure that manufacturers will do well to place themselves in communication with him in respect of same.

We also found him very busy with the new Machine truck, which we hope will be illustrated on another page, and which he recently introduced; it is currying favour wherever it is introduced.

In Cartl carts he has been well to the fore during the present season, and still is full of orders.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD

(Continued from our July Number.)

Mr. Samuel Szontagh, patent dated the 11th of September, 1834, relates to the flat pointed needle (Leather Point) which produces the stitch, by inserting, in applying magnets to take the place of springs, the shuttle, and race, this invention having been forestalled by Mr. Newton and Julian Burnard, Esq., it will be of no service to describe the claims in these notices.

Mr. Bellford obtained a communication patent on the 20th September, 1834, the specification of which is very lengthy, and the mechanism of a highly complex order, but we gather however that the invention relates to the needle and shuttle mechanism consists in giving a lateral movement to the needle or fabric in addition to the ordinary feed traverse, whereby button-holes, whips, and herring-bone stitches can be produced. This Mr. Bernard had previously done, as will be seen on referring to the notice of his patent of December 31st, 1834.

Another improvement, mentioned in this patent, consists in the use of a curve needle to enter each loop formed at the edge of the button-hole and retain the same during the next interlacing of the threads in the cloth, and until the sewing needle enters in its next movement past the edge, so that every loop formed at the edge may be clasped by its predecessor. Mr. Bellford also describes an arrangement of feed mechanism whereby the fabric is moved in the direction of the line of sewing once for every two revolutions of the needle and shuttles when working the button-hole stitch, by which means the visible parts of the thread are laid parallel to each other, and the zigzag form that would be produced by feeding after each single operation is avoided. An ingenious arrangement is also described for causing the instantaneous stoppage of the feed motion when the needle thread breaks, or the loop is otherwise prevented from being formed or drawn tight.

Another feature is the longitudinal adjustment of the shuttle which enables the shuttle to receive just sufficient motion to carry it through and clear of the loops and no more.

Mr. Walter Sneath obtained a patent on the 29th of September, 1834, but we fail to discover the novelty of a sewing machine wherein a single thread and eye-pointed needle are used in combination with a hook which catches the loops of the needle-thread, and holds it until at the next descent of the needle the edge of the cloth passed through the fabric, and through loop so held, thereby producing all but the exploded chain stitch. This plan, however, forms the basis of Mr. Sneath's invention.

Mr. Julian Bernard obtained provisional protection on the 21st of October, 1834, for various improvements relating generally to balancing the arm or lever which actuates the needle of sewing machines; the imparting a lateral motion to the arm which actuates the needle, attaching one or both of the jaw presses for feeding the fabric to the needle actuating arm; a mode of imparting motion to the feeder; moving or travelling sewing machines, upwards or laterally in the case or stand which may contain them; use of a fly wheel for sewing machines so constructed as to enable the operator to work the machine by hand or power; also making grooves in the feed plate and presser foot or traveller.

(To be continued)
**Song of the Carpet.**

H ave gone into the carpet-sewing business.

If Am I tired? Not a bit. But I sewed eight yards of beautiful ingrain with red and white pinwheel wheels sprawling about on a cream ground. I began operations where carpet-sewing was going on a large scale, and I sewed eight yards, over-stitched and flat seam, in one minute. Don't you believe me? Wait.

The place was the ninth story in Marshall Field's wholesale house, and the machine I did that marvellous bit of work with was: the invention of Franklin Ames, manager of the carpet department—the Ames electric carpet-sewing machine.

Somewhere a year ago Mr. Ames set his inventive brain working on the problem of how to make carpet-sewing pay. The price charged customers was five cents per yard, and just that much was paid to the girls who did the sewing, to say nothing of the wear and tear upon time an temper in the hiring and keeping of a large staff of girls.

True, several machines had been invented, but they were of little account, having to be turned by a crank—I mean with a crank, but perhaps the first was right—and were worn out and inefficient.

Now, Mr. Ames likes inventing better than eating, and he is by no means "a lean and hungry Cassius," either, but a man who looks as though he enjoyed three meals a day and domestic felicity. So he put on his considering cap to see what particular adaptability electricity had as a motive power for carpet-sewing. In three months he had rigged up something that "paid" the firm. Now he has a machine able to earn 20,000 dols. a year, and his patents are applied for.

From a woman's standpoint it is a queer-looking object. First, a table, 110 feet long, with something like a gutter extending all along one side of it. Overhead a variety of pulleys with dangling things, and on the floor a miniature railroad—narrow-gauge in truth, and running on these rails two of the machines.

And this is how Mr. Ames and I sewed carpet yesterday. A boy handed up a roll of ingrain, which we spread smoothly on the table, matching the pinwheels, and basting the edges together with the pins that dangled from cords on the overhead rigging. Then we took the ends of the carpet, turned a couple of small windlasses by means of two blocks sliding in the aforesaid gutter or groove, and, presto! the carpet lay stretched as smooth and taut as possible. Mr. Ames took hold of the machine with red and green thread neatly arranged in boxes and over wires to prevent tangling. We were ready.

"If you want a ride, get on the machine," said the inventor.

I obeyed. It was a carriage about the size of a hand-car, fitted up with four bicycle wheels, light but strong. Upon this was arranged a cunning little seat, a "specially" designed sewing machine and an incandescent motor. The latter was a one-quarter horse-power C and C volt, which, with its resistance box, is set under the forward axle of the carriage, while the return is supported at the rear end under a shelf which carries the sewing machine. The motor and machine are belted together, and the latter is set so that its needle-plate is at exactly the same height as that of the table.

Struggling with a certain direful foreboding that the thing might somehow "go off," I clambered over the motor into the little seat.

"Press your foot on the treadle. Hard—harder," called Mr. Ames. I did, and off went the machine, purring-purling along the selvage edges, while the little bastard pins conveniently removed and hung themselves up as their usefulness passed. It was gorgeous—a heap better than riding on a bicycle, for the thing didn't kick, but ran ever so smoothly over the shining track.

"One minute—you have sewn eight yards," said Mr. Ames, before I could object.

So I had. Eight yards so finely oversewn with the red and green that the seam seemed but a bit of the carpet's complexion, lying flat and strong.

Then I went over and watched a small boy sew on a bit of Brussels like a frosty morning. It was all so perfect. No lifting up of heavy weights by tired hands, no hateful pucker in the middle of seams where the workers met, no blistered palms and needle-pricked fingers. The new carpet machine with two carriages manned by four boys can do as much work as six girls. Think of it! Surely this would be a sight to brighten Tom Hood's sympathetic eyes could they but open once more and see. There is no "stitch, stitch, stitch from weary morn till eve," for the boys go riding up and down the smooth inclines and know not the inscrutableness of labour.

It is a fine invention and one Mr. Ames may be justly proud of—Eva Bright in the "Chicago Times."

---

**What is a Non-Suit?**

What is a non-suit? What was the rule formerly, and what is it now, as to the effect of a non-suit?

A. A non-suit happens if, during a trial before the jury, return to deliberate on their verdict, the plaintiff does not appear in court by himself, solicitor, or counsel; then the plaintiff is said to be non-sued; *non sequitur clamorum summon.* Originally the plaintiff had to be present to answer the amenability or fine to which he was liable in case of failure for his false claim. A plaintiff who saw he had not supported his claim was often voluntarily non-sued, which entitled the defendant to his costs, but did not bar the plaintiff from recommencing the same action for the same cause, as an adverse verdict would have. However, Order 31 of the Rules of 1875 provided that any judgment of non-suit was, unless otherwise ordered, to have the same effect in this respect as judgment for the defendant on the merits, thus barring the same action being recommenced; but in the existing Orders of 1885 there is no express provision regarding a non-suit; Order 2, rule 1, provides that a plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, discontinue his action upon such terms as the Court may think fit, one term usually being that the plaintiff shall pay defendant's costs, and another (usually) that the discontinuance shall bar any future action for the same cause.

(Signed) A. S. Legg.

*The Law Gazette.*
The Last of the Automatic Safety Lock-Brake Company.

EXACTLY twelve months ago we reproduced, in our columns, the prospectus of the above company, and the prospects were there painted in unusually brilliant colours, even for a limited liability company. The capital asked for was £30,000, and we believe that quite half that amount was subscribed. For several months after allotment but little was heard of the concern, and then a trade list was sent out from 145, Bermondsey Street, London, S.E. This list contained several poorly-executed illustrations of perambulators fitted with the company's patent brake, and was strikingly modest compared with the brilliant anticipations of the prospectus, in which appears the following:

"It is intended that the company shall carry on the manufacture and sale of perambulators and similar vehicles constructed on this principle in all its branches, and it is fully expected that as soon as it has acquired suitable trade premises, and working plant, it will be able to turn out at least 1,000 perambulators, or similar-wheeled vehicles per week, for which a ready sale is anticipated. The average price (wholesale) of vehicles fitted on this principle will be about 30s. each, and, assuming that the above trade is done, this would realise £75,000 per annum, the net profit on which is estimated at 25 per cent., or £19,250 per annum, being over 60 per cent. on the capital of the company."

"It is intended also to open retail depots in prominent positions, in which case the bulk of the vehicles will be sold for cash at a greatly-increased profit."

"The directors will take into consideration the expediency of granting licences to other manufacturers on royalty."

We have now to chronicle the fact that not 10, let alone 1,000, perambulators per week have been sold; no retail depots have been opened; no licenses have been taken out by makers; and the company is no more!

The end of this concern was quite humiliating. Late one evening a catalogue of "Stock and Plant" for sale by auction was sent to perambulator makers, the sale to take place at twelve on the following day. But few buyers attended on the morrow, the only members of the trade present being Messrs. C. L. Young, H. Nash (Star Company), Garton (Highbury Machine Company), and Cole, of Cambridge. Mr. Young and Mr. Cole, however, bought most of the lots, the former, we believe, making...
a profit on his purchases of quite £60. The stock went at extraordinary low prices. Mr. Young secured, among
other bargains, one dozen hoods and 22 best aprons, 14s.;
23 bundles of lace, 26s.; a lattice and fittings, 15s.; 7
painted bodies on springs, 35s.; 5 bodies, 13s.; 6 for
8s. 6d., and 4 for 4s.; and 5 painted bodies on springs,
21s. One gentleman present bought 26 sets of Hughes' wheels, which cost 16s. 3d. per set, for 21s. the lot.

have said enough to show that the sale was very much
unreserved, and we hear from the landlord of the
premises that there was a very good reason indeed for
the precipitancy which distinguished it.

We may have something more to say of this company
next month.

Agent Charged with Embezzlement.

AT the Hailsham Petty Sessions, on the 22nd July,
before Messrs. H. Curteis, Dr. G. H. Jeffrey, Mr.
Osborne, and Mr. Newman Thomas, John Carpenter
Wills, an agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company,
was charged with embezzling £2 12s. 6d., the balance of
the purchase money on a sewing machine received by
the prisoner, one dozen of his employers, at Waldron,
on the 2nd of July. He was also charged with embezzling
other sums said to have been received from customers of
the company. Mr. George Nicholson, a manager for the
Singer Company at the Eastbourne Centre, said he en-
gaged the accused as a canvasser and collector, and it was
his duty to collect money from the customers and enter
the amounts on a collecting sheet. The sheets had to be
sent in with money to the office each Thursday night.
Prisoner commenced work on the 18th of June, and
neither of the sheets produced contained any mention of
a sum of £2 12s. 6d. received from a person named
Ovenden, of Waldron, nor had the prisoner paid over
any such sums to the company. A good character was
received with the prisoner. Jane Groomebridge, a clerk
in the service of the Singer Company, said no such money
had been paid by prisoner. Lucy Ovenden, of Waldron,
said she paid prisoner the £2 12s. 6d. on account, on the
2nd of July, and received the receipt produced. At this
point prisoner pleaded guilty. On his behalf Mr. Fisher
pleaded that Willis, who came from Alfriston, was a bad
accountant. Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.
The other charges against the prisoner were not pro-
ceeded with.

An "Improved Hire System."

Mr. and Mrs. Veneering, whose social pretensions
were so amusingly described by Charles Dickens, had
recourse to several ingenious manoeuvres in order to
sustain an appearance of affluence. They did not, how-
ever, says the Furniture Gazette, resort to a device which
seems to have been successfully practised by a similar
class of persons in America. It is complained that
upholsterers have often been victimised by such persons
without being aware of the fact. A group of draperies,
some fine rugs, and some choice articles of furniture are
selected, and the confiding tradesman is requested to
send the things to the house so that they may be com-
pared with the other furnishings with which they are
required to harmonise. This is done, the goods being
carefully and tastefully arranged in the several rooms
to which they are allotted.

The lady who has ordered the goods explains that she
wishes her husband to see and judge of them when he
returns from business in the evening, after which she
will let the tradesman know whether she can decide to
buy the things or not. The goods are allowed to
remain. On the following day a note is sent, stating
that they will not suit, and can be fetched away at once.
In the meantime a party has been given at the house,
and the borrowed furniture has added to the attractions
provided for the guests. We do not know whether this
"improved hire system" has taken root in British soil;
but is it too much to hope that upholsterers in this
country will be less easily taken in than our "cute"
friends across the water?

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED
TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers
of every De-
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,

Good Joints, H a n d l e s in
Brass, China
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.
Annual Cuttings.

The Domestic Machinery Warehouse, Bridge End, Belfast.

Mr. J. E. Keotuce, the popular proprietor of the above establishment, has just announced that a new dinner will be held on the evening of the 24th inst., in the Lanyon Hotel, held to be given as a "annual excursion," to Newcastle, the seat of the late Lady Annsley. Unlike many employers, he engaged a second-class carriage of the B. and a. Line, and provided tea, refreshments, etc., for the benefit of all the employees, at the usual rate, or less. The excursion, which begins at 6 o'clock, will be taken in the most magnificent, scenic, and delightful parts of the county, and the expenses are to be charged against the firm. The tour is to be conducted by Mr. W. J. Harris, and the charges are to be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the excursion tickets. The excursion promises to be a great success, and is expected to be well attended.

Mr. J. E. Keotuce, the popular proprietor of the above establishment, has just announced that a new dinner will be held on the evening of the 24th inst., in the Lanyon Hotel, held to be given as a "annual excursion," to Newcastle, the seat of the late Lady Annsley. Unlike many employers, he engaged a second-class carriage of the B. and a. Line, and provided tea, refreshments, etc., for the benefit of all the employees, at the usual rate, or less. The excursion, which begins at 6 o'clock, will be taken in the most magnificent, scenic, and delightful parts of the county, and the expenses are to be charged against the firm. The tour is to be conducted by Mr. W. J. Harris, and the charges are to be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the excursion tickets. The excursion promises to be a great success, and is expected to be well attended.

Lloyd & Co., BOROUGH.—The annual dinner of this firm took place at the Black Horse Hotel, Ulster, on the 24th ult. The party to the number of about fifty, started in bagnes at 9.30 a.m., and on arriving were received with an excellent dinner, Mr. H. V. Lloyd occupying the chair, assisted by his manager, Mr. A. Ives. The toasts were deferred until after tea, when "The Queen," was followed by "The Trade," proposed by Mr. T. Cony.

Mr. J. Sewell (Steam Machine Gazette) was asked to respond, and said that the name of Lloyd had of late become known universally in connection with children's cars, and that their chairman was one of the most industrious and persevering in the trade.

Mr. Leonard Hague, of the Borough, in a capital speech proposed "The Firm," in the course of which he said that Mr. Lloyd's fellow tradesmen had deputed him to present Mr. Lloyd with a liqueur stand, suitably inscribed, as an example of the respect which they all felt for him.

Mr. Lloyd feelingly responded, stating that the presentation was to him a complete surprise. He referred to the warm feeling existing between himself and Mr. Hague, and to the fact that he had helped him in the past. All the Borough, he said, would appear to work for Lloyd & Co. He thanked all heartily for their kind wishes.

Mr. Lloyd then proposed the emblems, stating that they were all very much surprised to hear Mr. Hague, and that they looked forward to their seeing them all to them. The firm of late had grown much, and was still growing. He was especially indebted to his managers, Messrs. Ives, Jarvis, and F. W. Lloyd.

Mr. Ives, in a neat speech, responded, and said that he was pleased to be present and see old and new faces, which he hoped to meet again soon.

The company then adjourned to the grounds, where they were provided with various amusements, including dancing.

In the evening the party was received in number by the arrival of ladies and gentlemen from town. Among the visitors present were Mr. Leonard Hague, Mr. W. W. Harris, Mr. W. C. Brown, Mr. T. P. Johnson, formerly Chattam agent for Lloyd & Co., but now representing Lloyd & Co. The party remained at the house just before midnight without the slightest mishap, having made the best of a very wet day.

The Howe Company.

The Howe Company have received from the New Howe Machine Co. Company. Limited, several photographs of their factory, and also photographs of some of their new art works, which are located in Bridgeton, Glassgovan, and although from a personal visit we know them to be of large area, we are surprised to hear that the buildings comprise 6,500 square yards. We are pleased to hear that the new company are fast gaining ground, and hope soon to recover the reputation previously held for both Howe sewing machines and cycles. They are possessed of ample capital, and the Directors are men of considerable commercial experience. We have already had the pleasure of receiving a copy of their new catalogue, which contains a large number of new designs, some of which are almost unique, and in all forms of trade. The Howe machines have always been distinguished for strength and durability, and we are pleased to hear that another quality, viz., lightness, is being studied in the cycle factory.
Failures and Arrangements.


On the 14th July, at the office of the Official Receiver, Worcester, a meeting of creditors was convened under the failure of Edward Henry Seymour, machine dealer, Sidbury, Worcestershire. No creditors appeared, nor the debtor, whose wife came to say he was too ill to attend. The amount of affairs showed debts and liabilities £111 16s. 6d., estimated assets £22 9s. 3d.; deficiency £21 16s. 3d. The Official Receiver in his observations stated that the debtor commenced business as a sewing machine factor in 1888, with a capital of £15. His effects, which were estimated to produce £13 9s. 3d., had been sold under a distress for a half-year's rent due March 29th, and after the expenses of the costs of sale, a sum of £2 4s. 3d. only had been paid him. The only book kept by the bankrupt was a record of his sales on credit. The bankrupt, who was seriously ill, stated that he had no capital to attend to his business for several months past.

The wife, in answer to questions by Mr. Cox (Assistant Official Receiver) said debtor had been ill for four months, and the deficiency represented what it had cost him to live in the meantime.

In the afternoon meeting was held up for Mr. Registrar Allen. Debtor was represented by Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Tree appeared for the White Sewing Machine Company.

In an affidavit to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that he was in that situation as manager to Messrs. Steed, stabilized up to 1888, when he started in business on his own account with a capital of £15. He had a good connection, and as he did all the work himself, and the expenses of the business were therefore small, he thought he should be able to get on. It was a hard struggle at first, but he kept his debts paid up as well as he could, for twelve months or more he had been ill, and for almost quite laid up, during which time there had been scarcely any business. He should have been able, he thought, to have met all his engagements if he had not been so unwell and incapacitated.

Arthur William Brown, furniture and sewing machine dealer, 6, Falmouth Road, London.

In the foregoing bankruptcy the following are creditors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Company</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Wringer Machine Company, London</td>
<td>1.0 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan William, London</td>
<td>0.1 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham Wire Mattress Company, Birmingham</td>
<td>10.0 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill &amp; Co. Ltd., London</td>
<td>31.1 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Hardware Company, Birmingham</td>
<td>1.0 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, N. B., London</td>
<td>15.0 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward &amp; Atkinson, London</td>
<td>10.0 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. W., London</td>
<td>15.0 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layby &amp; Co., London</td>
<td>1.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, W., London</td>
<td>3.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. E. L. C. London</td>
<td>3.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. E. L. Co., London</td>
<td>10.0 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odds, B. &amp; Co., London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Receiver, London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland Locomotive Co., Ltd., London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Allen &amp; Co., London</td>
<td>10.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Allen, London</td>
<td>5.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Allen &amp; Co., London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &amp; J. Sewing Machine Company, London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Allen, London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Receiver, London</td>
<td>0.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Allen, London</td>
<td>10.0 11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. J. WILSON, sewing machine dealer, Sheffield.

The foregoing has just been adjudicated a bankrupt.

James Cathcart Henry, 25, hospital, Newry.

The above has petitioned for an arrangement. Among the creditors are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Company</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham</td>
<td>0.5 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles L. Edgestaff, ironmonger, Bristol</td>
<td>0.1 0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

Messrs. W., Summercamp & Sons are creditors for £23 14s. 4d.

A Bill of Sale for the sum of £45 6d. was filed on June 24th against Archibald Murray Sewing Machine agent, London House, Lawrence Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, in favour of the Southern Bank.

On May 22nd, a Court Judgment for the sum of £12 16s. 6d. was registered against A. Lewis Jones, sewing machine dealer, 67, Berners Street, Leicester.

How to Buy.

THE buyer who limits his “view” of the market to the inspection of the stocks offered by a few houses is certain to be disappointed and disappointed wrong; and is not entitled to be called a business man; and when his partner or his employer discovers his methods, neither can reasonably have any more use for him. If the buyer is in business alone, he is not accountable to anyone for his contracts, but to the merchants, exporters, or others, who may sometimes be considered. In case of failure, but that is immaterial, as the following remarks do not apply to a buyer thus situated. The buyer, upon whose judgment depends the success or failure of others, cannot properly place his money until he has carefully and scientifically examined the stocks offered by every reputable house in the market; friendship, prejudice, and other influences frequently lead to the contrary course.

A buyer will travel two or three thousand miles, at great expense in money and time, and then refuse to go a few blocks out of his way, or it may be, climb a flight or two of stairs, to inspect goods offered by A 1 houses—because he thinks he “knows it all,” or because he happens to like A and does not particularly care about B. Such a buyer is false to himself, towards his factors or employers, and is not even just to himself. There are such buyers, and sooner or later their firms find that they cannot compete with their neighbours, who always buy “here a little and there a little,” going through the whole market, and purchasing only what is best, cheapest, and most desirable, and who not only buy but conduct their entire business on business principles. Firms who have their purchasing done for them by partners or employees should investigate their buyer’s methods. The time devoted to the investigation will be profitably spent in more instances than one.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM THE SEWING MACHINE NEWS

See if cam rollers are worn, arm very loose, shuttle worn, driver and link, and driver slide, throat-plate, take-up, needle bar loose, foot shaky, main shaft plays endways, if in time. Such is generally the case with old machines of the Howe A, and the question is asked, What is the first thing to be done on an old machine like this?

Answer.—First, if the machine is dirty or gummed up, take up the machine, clean it, oil it, and wipe dry, then examine each part for wear and tear, and you will generally find it will need a new roller and stud for the needle-arm and shuttle lever, a new needle bar piston, and a shuttle carrier and link. With these parts new you can take up and fix up the rest by bushing.

If the needle-bar is worn, the outside face-plate can be filed off to suit the bar.

Question.—How should the “take-up” spring be adjusted, tight or loose?

Answer.—The function of the “take-up” is to give enough slack thread so as to allow the shuttle to pass through the loop freely, and to take up the slack thread after the shuttle passes through the loop, therefore the strength of the pull must be regulated to accomplish this movement.

Question.—What is the cause of the machine dropping stitches? The needle, I think, is set right, as it throws the loop square into the path of the shuttle, and the machine is on time and the shuttle is good, yet it drops a stitch.

Answer.—Much depends in the proper working of sewing machines, upon having the needle right. A needle may be set correctly in height, not too high or too low, and at the right angle, yet with all this the needle may not work correctly enough for the shuttle. See that the needle works close to the shuttle, as close as it can be without touching. It can be regulated by loosening the adjuster cam-screw; you can move it to suit the case. Examine the point of the shuttle and see that it has a good point; a dull point is one of the causes of dropping stitches.

Question.—What is the cause of the needle breaking continually? It does not strike the throat-plate, as I have watched closely, and the throat-plate does not show any signs of it, nor does the shuttle.

Answer.—Sometimes it is the fault of the operator pulling the goods in such a manner that the needle in its upward movement strikes the plate. Another cause is that too much pull in the bobbin works in some cases. Sometimes the needle bar is worn too much, which allows the needle to dance around the throat-plate hole, and sometimes it causes the needle to strike the presser-foot. Examine the needle bar while it is down; when the needle is down in the throat-plate hole, then shake it, and you will find where the fault is.

How to Buy.
LEON L'HOLLIER,

THE

Renowned Perambulator Maker.

IS ALSO

The most Important Manufacturer in England

OF

WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
upholstered in all kinds of materials.

English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.

Write for L'Holliers' Complete Wicker List.

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

TAYLOR & WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Washing & Wringing Machines.

OVER 200 MEDALS!
Including all leading Exhibitions at Home and abroad

The "DERBY" Wringer and Mangle.
CAN BE FITTED WITH WOOD TOP.

Taylor & Wilson's

Fitted with Patent Roller Bearings at a small extra cost.

Strong and Durable, Easy to Work.

TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND—

Mr. CHAS. BRADBURY, 249, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.,
Who will give prompt attention to all enquiries, and send complete Catalogue.
Papers on Subjects not Generally Understood.

No. 3—Photography.

The jubilee of photography now being at hand, and that art being now indispensable in commerce, it is quite true that its origin should be settled once and for all. Most persons who have given this subject any consideration at all have taken it that to a Frenchman named Daguerre is the world indebted for the beneficent art of photography. Mr. W. H. Sherman, who is recognised on all hands as an authority on this matter, does not admit this, and has furnished the Photographic Times with the following:

"Truly this is an age of innovations. But, as John Randolph, of Roanoke, once said: "Change is not always reform." These photographers, as it appears, have decided to depart from the old and time-honoured custom of giving "honour to whom honour is due," and to confer the title of Father of photography upon one who had nothing to do with the discovery or invention of the art which they propose to commemorate. This event, we are informed, is to be commemorated on the 15th of the present month (August), by unveiling in the national capital, in front of the Smithsonian Institute, an imposing monument in granite and bronze to Daguerre, intended, without doubt, to transmit his name to future ages as associated with this art that there shall be no question as to its real founder. In the appeals made to the photographers of America, Daguerre is called the Father of photography. The president of the Memorial Committee says in his circular or open letter, "He was the author who we all know fixed the visible image on a given surface," a remark which savours more of poetry than of perspicuity, but which is probably intended to mean that he solved the problem which gave photography to the world, "or words to that effect." The President of the Photographers' Association of America speaks of the monument as "a tribute of respect from American photographers to the Frenchman who originated our beautiful art."

Now, with all due respect to such high authorities, I beg to inquire what has been handed down to us photographers of the year of grace 1839 by Daguerre? In other words, what process or appliance have we in use to-day that is directly or indirectly due to anything he did or suggested? Did he hand down to us the developed negative? No. Did he hand down to us the positive proof on paper? No. Did he hand down to us the autotype, the phototype, the photographe, the photo-lithograph, the photo-cineetching, the photo-engraving, or any other process now in use in the vast field of photography which, in fact, encircles the earth? No, not one.

What might have been handed down to us from Daguerre, if it had been furnished by its creator with sufficient vitality to survive half a century, was dead and buried before most of the photographers now living were born. The sole invention of Daguerre belongs to the past generation. It is a lost art. Although the Daguerreotype may a species of photograph, it is now an extinct species, of which nothing exists but its fossil remains.

In speaking of "the originator of our beautiful art," it must not be forgotten that it is, and always was, distinct and independent, both in origin and growth, from the art which Daguerre gave to the world. The one did not grow out of the other in any sense. They were two streams, each issuing from a different source unknown to each other, which flowed near each other for a time, until one sank into the earth never to reappear on the surface, while the other flowed on ever widening and deepening until now nothing can stop its course. Photography has become one of the great factors of civilisation and progress. It lends its aid to all the arts and sciences. Through its agency nature copies itself. It reproduces painting, sculpture, architecture, as the printing press reproduces literature. It even reproduces books more faithfully than printers' types. It is fast monopoli-ising the engravers' domain, and is well-nigh as indispensable as the art of printing. Great as its achievements now, what will it have accomplished at the end of another half-century. It is a proud distinction to be justly called the Father of photography, a distinction which ought to be conferred only upon the man to whom it belongs. It is an unprecedented, unheard-of thing to glorify the
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

Aug. 1, 1891.

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringerers in Europe is to be found at the
Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGER MACHINE COMPANY,
26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the following well-known Wringerers.

HOUSrHOUSE, EMPIRE, NOVELTY, ROYAL, SUPERIOR, UNIVERSAL, EURrEKA, KEYSTONE.

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Iron Piano Frames, and How They are Made.

Many owners of pianos are not only affectionate admirers of these pleasure-giving instruments, but are also curious about their mechanism, and will open the lid, as the small boy opened his pet dog's-mouth, "as wide as possible so as to see its works." One of the questions with which such people ply the periodic tuner, or the music dealer, or the pianoforte teacher, will certainly relate to the iron frame on which the metallic cords are strung to vibrate the melodies of Mendelssohn or Chopin. The pianoforte frame is as important to the pianoforte as the keel timbers are to a ship. Strength, balance, roundness, finish, lightness, must all be present in it, and it is obvious that a pianoforte cannot be a good one without a good plate.

There is an extensive plant in Connecticut devoted especially to the manufacture of pianoforte plates and brackets for holding the action. The amount of detail in pianoforte manufacture has, indeed, caused such a subdivision in the processes of manufacture that there is only one large pianoforte firm in the country which casts its own plates. There is, besides the domestic demand, a considerable export trade for plates. It need not be added that the tariff has encouraged this industry materially, as it does all manufactures of iron.

The best quality of iron, of different kinds combined, enters into the plate, a few shillings of extra cost for the best material not being worth considering in a work demanding the highest perfection. About fifteen tons of iron are melted each day in the furnace. Near to the furnace is a small building in which the beginnings of the plate are to be seen in many valuable wooden models, carefully cut to suit the requirements of different makers of pianos. These wooden models are used to secure a casting for the iron pattern; and the latter, when perfected, is used to make all the impressions in the moulds for plates of that form. This particular firm has made an innovation by preparing the wooden models themselves, so that makers have only to send their drawings and specifications in order to receive plates to suit them.
The Sun that Dims the Stars.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."

Success beyond Kings, Queens, Singers, Earthly Saints, and Royal Crowns. Unequalled for simplicity, durability, and range of work. Dealers make more money in handling the VERTICAL FEED, because its excellence and beauty commands best prices.

THE HANDSOMEST CABINET WORK
In Walnut, Antique Oak, and Hungarian Ash. The VERTICAL FEED is the only Machine that performs the great range of practical and ornamental work now in demand for family and manufacturing purposes.

The VERTICAL FEED has several recent improvements. The VERTICAL FEED attachments are known all over the world to be far superior to any others, and are automatic in their action.

The New No. A Manufacturing Machine was immediately accepted by manufacturers, and by them pronounced the best for all purposes that has ever been produced by any company.

Dealers who want to control prices, territory, and a trade that will be profitable and enduring, will make no mistake in handling the VERTICAL FEED.

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest House in the Trade.

Send for Price List free on application.

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM
Embezzlement by a Collector.

At the Eastbourne Police Court, last month, George Martin, a young man belonging to Fletching, was charged with embezzling various sums amounting to $12, i.e., the moneys of his employers, The Singer Manufacturing Co., for their own use.

Mr. G. D. Wansbrough appeared to prosecute.

The case was reported to His Worship, Mr. W. H. L. Dalling, and, said W., if the police had come to the Singer Company, they had the knowledge that the accused had been a warden in a machine, and had met to make the warden separate easily from the casting.

The afternoon brings a weird scene, when the moulds, being all closed and ready, the dusky foundry is enlivened by gangs of men hurrying with pots of melted iron from where it runs in a fiery stream from the furnace door to the long rows of waiting moulds. Each gang of six men takes six moulds to fill. A foreman directs the movements, and all begin to pour and all stop at the word of command. Meanwhile, from the apertures in the moulds, jets of gas spout into the air, and these, lighted with a red hot rod by a young son of Vulcan, add to the fascinating lights and glories of the interior. The casting remains in the sand until one hour is applied, prevents warping or straining.

The bringing another force of men, who open the moulds and put the plates in a connecting room to cool. From here they are taken in hand by men who carefully chip off, file, sandpaper, and brush away the surplus from the plates in the fireproof oiler.

A pianoforte plate contains several hundred holes, and these must be bored with exactness to hold the turning pins, where, with the iron, must be hammered to assure the hole stamped through the pattern on the plate. The latter is now started on a journey across the room, and one size of hole is drilled in it at a time. As the shaper is being sent, and again on a platform that slides or rolls either way, enabling the operator to bring the exact spot under the drill. The pressure is brought downward by a cord attached to the hour end of the operator (who looks as if he were being served as an unruly cow doing penance for jujubes). The punch is energetic little machines, and eat through the casting in a few seconds.

The first process is japanning, a liberal coating of the sticky fluid being applied when the plates are piled in enormous bales, and heated to 400 degrees to give the hard, dry surface desired. Punice stone perfects this process, and now the plates are more or less glazed or bronzed, and ready for the finish, which are highly decorated by hand with delicate tracery in colours. Just before shipping, a boy hammerers in the small pins, over which the ends of the wires are fastened.

The contrast of the pig iron in the yard, and the smooth, artistic, burnish-like plate, with all its musical possibilities, is truly remarkable. The designs are themselves handsome. The curved arms and brackets, an interlinking network, while designed only to secure lightness, are rendered effective, have by some correspondence of line, also developed a design of beauty, which is heightened by the decoration. The plates weigh on an average about 200 lbs. each, yet the strain of the pianoforte plates is very great, and a thousand or more can be expected in the size of pounds. The firm sends its castings occasionally to the Stevens Institute to be tested; and, while ordinary cast iron has a tensile strength of between 20,000 and 30,000 pounds, the plates have been tested up to 27,000 and 28,000.

The Chickering's were the first to develop the idea of whole cast plates, but until the last thirty years they were not used greatly, as thinner wire and less severe strain in stringing were used in the old times. Since the introduction of the piano wire, which has been popular in recent years the making of whole plates has grown greatly in importance. Skilled students have worked over the problems of resonance, resistance, the composition of the iron, i.e., until the business has become one of itself; whereas it used to be a side issue in foundries primarily devoted to other casting.

The other metal settings of a plate, the brass, silver, &c., are cast, nickel plated, and polished in a small extension of the foundry mentioned. The whole area of the buildings is about four acres, the street frontage being 500 feet. The foundry is on the grandest lines. The foundry was erected for this special purpose, and the furnace being placed outside the main building gives a cool effect. The chimney is 100 feet high and 10 feet in diameter, and is finished plate at the other, and there is no waste of time and labour in moving and holding down the pattern or weight, each man takes the plate from the next man under him, and all are as busy as bees in a system that looks the perfection of economical production. The number of men is 120, and the number of pianoforte plates cast is not the only names of well-known New York pianoforte makers, but manufacturers in Canada, the far west, Europe, or Australia.

Sold by all perambulator dealers.

Machinery at the Morpeth Agricultural Show.

Amongst the many novelties exhibited at the Northumberland Agricultural Society's show at Morpeth on the 23rd July, none took more interest and attraction than the display of domestic and manufacturing machinery by Messrs. A. H. Ries & Co., the well-known watch and clock manufacturers of Morpeth. They told me that these machines were introduced in order to show us that they now produce their "Minerva" sewing machines with high arm, and that they can also be had on wooden base with cover. Besides these machines, they manufacture a medium with high arm and cover, and have also a small machine with low arm and cover, which they call the "Titania.” Messrs. Junker & Ruth, we understand, have greatly improved their machines of late, and their agents, as above, are prepared to supply the same to dealers on favourable terms.
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.
Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.
This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade, either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
Jottings.

Mr. Isted, who for many years had a sewing machine depot Above Bar, Southampton, which he closed a few months ago, has not gone entirely out of the trade. He still sells sewing machines from his private residence at Glendover, Gordon Crescent, Southampton.

Mr. G. Steel has opened a domestic machinery depot at 15, Fawcett Road, Southsea.

Mr. Hermann Loog has ceased to represent Messrs. Sodell & Naumann in this country, and the manufacturers have themselves opened a warehouse and offices at 19, Chapel Street, Milton Street, London, E.C. We understand that these are only temporary premises, and that permanent premises have been taken at 23, Moor Lane, E.C. Further announcements will be issued in the course of a week or two.

Mr. G. W. Ash, the well-known Portsmouth sewing machine and musical instrument dealer, has opened new premises at 63, Palmerston Terrace, Southsea. They are said to rank among the finest buildings on the south coast, being located at the junction of two streets, and having a glass frontage 85 feet long.

We hear of the death of Mr. T. Bland, the well-known sewing machine repairer, at Luton.

One of the oldest employees of the Singer Company has just died. His name was James Scewart, and he entered the company's service at Dundee in 1871, and has acted as mechanic and general hand, ever since. He was taken ill several months ago, and was paid full wages for two to three months, and then half wages down to the time of his death, which occurred just after he had informed his employers that he would at once return to work.

Messrs. Benson, Lees, & Co., who recently erected a factory at Dukinfield, called the Bridge End Rubber Works, inform us that they have already been very successful in creating trade with their perambulator tyres. They have shown us samples and they are of splendid value. This firm also make rubber rollers for wringing machines.

Mrs. M. Grayhurst who for many years was saleswoman at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Birmingham depot, has commenced business as a sewing machine dealer on her own account. Although her depot is at 19, Stephens's Place, the Wheeler & Wilson Company's old address, she is not their accredited agent, as Mr. F. J. Cocks, of Worcester Street, represents the company.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have introduced a new advertising novelty. It is a small mirror in a celluloid frame and cover of oval shape, and very handsome in appearance.

We hear on all sides that the late summer has been severely felt by perambulator makers, several of whom do not expect their production this year to be much more than one-half their average. Complaints against the past weather are universal, and it is expected that firms supplying the makers will have cause to remember 1891 season as one of the worst on record.

Quite a number of makers of perambulators have informed us that prices this season rule much higher than has been the case for three or four years. The craze for "cheap stuff" appears to have quite died out, and quality is now in demand in places where it had quite been ignored from 1887-1890.

At last! The Official Liquidator of Hermann Loog, Limited, has just declared a first and final dividend of 47½% in the pound. This miserable composition, after 4½ years winding-up proceedings, has given great dissatisfaction to the creditors, particularly as in February, 1890, the Receiver, referring to this estate, stated before Baron Huddleston that "he estimated the debts, with stock $6,500, to realise £31,954." The total amount available for dividend has at length dwindled down to about £1,800! Where is the remaining £30,000? That is a question that the creditors are endeavouring to solve, and we advise them not to rest content until they have a satisfactory answer.

The creditors in the short-lived Co-operative Trading Company have just received 2s. in the pound, and but faint hopes are held out of more than a couple of shillings additional dividend.

The visit of the German Emperor to the City last month gave Mr. Henry Raper an opportunity of inviting friends of the Singer Company to his company's Cheap-side depot from whence to view the procession. The energetic Singers' London manager took full advantage of this opportunity, and many persons are under obligations to him for his kindness.

Mr. E. Crowly, watchmaker and sewing machine dealer, of Criterion Buildings, Tottenham, N., has opened a depot in Stroud Green, N.

Mr. A. Taylor has been promoted from the management of Bradbury's, Praed Street, London, depot, to the management of that Company's Glasgow branch. He has been succeeded at Praed Street by Mr. T. Taylor, late manager of Jones' Camden Town depot.

In mentioning the improvements in the fitting of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine heads to stands, in our last issue, we omitted to state that certain improvements have also been introduced into the machine, with a view to reduce noise. We are able to state that it is now an exceedingly quiet machine.

Preserving pianos.—A slight moisture is said to be good for pianos, and one authority claims that a single growing plant in a room will give out all that is necessary to keep a piano in proper condition.

The Wanzer & Defries Patent Safety-Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited, have purchased the stock, book-debts, patents, machinery, and premises of the business carried on by the Defries Safety-Lamp and Oil Company, and subsequently by Wanzer, Limited.

Protecting pianos from heat.—According to the Piano Organ, and Music Trades' Journal, a novel idea has been hit upon by a musical instrument company in St. Paul, Minnesota, who had experienced difficulty in shipping pianos for long distances, on account of extremes of temperature. The firm in question determined to try sending the pianos in refrigerator cars, and the experiment was quite successful, the pianos coming through in perfect order.

How to cut glass.—Cabinet-makers making glazed doors may note the following, from the Patn Dispatch, of St. Louis:—"One can cut glass with a pair of scissors as easily as though it were an oat-leaf. The entire secret consists in plunging the pane of glass into a tub of water, submerging also the hands and the scissors. The scissors will cut in straight lines without a flaw. This result is achieved in consequence of the absence of vibration. If the least portion of the scissors be left out of the water the vibration will prevent the glass cutting."

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZELLO, Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leathers look and feel soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

REMARKS ON THE NEEDLE.

An old expert claims that a good needle must have a deep, narrow groove on the side opposite the loop-taker, about one-third the diameter of the needle in width, and two-thirds deep. The eye should be as long as the groove is deep, and the sides of the channel of the groove all the way through. A bad needle, or one too small or too large, will break if the thread. If the needle is bent it will often cause skipping of stitches, and sometimes uneven stitches. If the needle breaker thread happens, likely it can be removed by pulling the stitches to or from you in such a manner that the needle strikes the throat-plate. The needle may, however, break in trying to sew extra-ordinary heavy seams, when the pressure on the pressure-foot has not been sufficient. If the stitches are not even it may be sometimes caused by using too fine a needle with too coarse or uneven thread.

If the needle is set too low or too high it will cause double stitches. The needle, when descending, should occupy the exact centre of the needle hole. Use as fine a needle as will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye. The needle should be taken to adapt the size of the needle to the size of the thread; so that in passing through the fabric the thread will lie in and fill the groove without crouding.

Upon nothing does so much depend, in the proper working of sewing machines, as having the needle set right.

If the needle is set too low, there will be loose stitches; or if too high, the thread will break. The machine may miss stitches because the needle sets too far from the shuttle. A blunt needle causes a thumping noise and makes the machine work badly.

The time of a machine should be, that the needle, when it has completed its descent and ascended one-twelfth of an inch in its first motion up, the point of the loop-taker should cross the needle's eye, and in its forward movement, the thread which has been carried down by the needle and thrown across the track of the loop-taker. These instructions are considered by experts to be both accurate in every particular and applicable to all lock-stitch machines. No beginner should fail to understand them thoroughly. The operator who understands these things will save much time and trouble, and never be at a loss to exactly what to do in a critical juncture.

It is very often neglected that the simplest things that cause a machine to work badly, and a beginner must not lose patience and fret if at first the machine does not run as well as if in experienced hands. And a machine must never be stopped in fact it cannot be. Knowledge and patience must discover the trouble, and remedy.

The causes of most of the difficulties are easily remedied, and usually will be found in the improper setting of the needle, the use of poor thread, or thread too large for the needle, improper needles, or wrong adjustment of the tension. First see that the machine is properly oiled, so it can run lightly and easily, then thread it up with the proper size thread, to correspond with the needle. On thick or spongy fabrics, raise the feed a little, and have a greater pressure on the presser-foot than on thin goods. Dropping stitches occurs when the needle is too high or too low, when the thread is too large for the needle, when the needle is not straight, sharp, and perfect, when the stitch is too fine for the work, when the needle is too far from the shuttle. Have a good stock of needles; sharpen the dull ones on an oil stone.

Breaking of the upper thread happens when the thread is not straight for the needle, when the eye of the needle is imperfect, or when the tension is too strong, or when the long groove of the needle is set toward the right, or when the needle is set too high or is bent, or running the machine the wrong way, using rough or poor thread.

Breaking of the under thread is caused by the thread catching between the slides when not closed; or by having the bobbin too full or uneven; by winding the bobbin as the thread is being taken off the end of the bobbin; by having too strong a shuttle tension; by using poor or glazed thread.

Irregular stitches generally result from poor thread or to loosen a tension; from letting the work drag the feed, or too short a stitch; from pulling the work with the hands, or thread too coarse for a needle; too light pressure of the presser foot; breaking a needle will always result from drawing the point away from the needle hole, or using a bent needle so that it strikes the plate.

It is understood that use the needle made expressly for the machine, but there are times when the dealer, canvasser, and repairer runs short of "sorts," and in such cases there are a few kinds of needles that are alike, or nearly alike, as to fit the same machine and serve the purpose.

The following table I can recommend for those who have not the time to order the needles desired, and wish to substitute those that they have on hand. It is the result of actual tests, and will, I doubt, prove very useful to sewing machine men, both in the office and repair shop. Many machines are now in use, the manufacture of which has been discontinued, and they are rapidly finding their way to the scrap pile, being replaced by the very latest in the most modern and greatly improved make of machine. A little courtesy in the way of supplying needles for pay prolonging the use of these old machines a few weeks, or perhaps months, will give the obliging agent the best chance when a new machine is wanted.

**Singer Medium**—Can be used in the Singer A. Levitt, J. Etna, old style; Empire, old style; Greene, Whitney, and Grover & Baker, No. 6.

**Singer, N.F.**—Can be used in the Brees, Home, and Avery.

**Singer, V.S.**—Can be used in the New Home, and Crown.

**Singer, I.F.**—Also fits the Singer V.S. No. 2.

**Howe**—Can be used in the Empire, Home Shuttle, Ladd & Web-stone, Buckeye, Keystone, and Wilson.

**Weed**—Can be used in the Domestic O.S., St. John, Dauntless, Queen, Gardner, and Wheeler & Wilson, No. 4.

**New Home**—Can be used in the Crown. New Avery, and Singer V.S.

**Davis, O.S.**—Can be used in the White, Howe "C," and Weed Manufacturing.

**Wilson & Giese**—Can be used in the McLean & Hooper, and Post Combination.

**American O.S.**—Can be used in the Independent, New England, Little Giant, Folsom, Chicopee, Reliance, Keystone, and Home Shuttle.

**Wheeler & Wilson, Curved**—Can be used in the Ehrich, Beckwith and Germania.

**White**—Can be used in the American, B. H. Davis O.S., and Howe "A," "B," and "C."

There are other needles that can be used, but not so well, as they require more care in setting them. The "Domestic" needle will answer for the Helpmate, Weed, Hartford, and Remington.

"The Household" needle can be used in the Jennie June.

The New Home needle is almost like the Royal St. John and Davis, the New Home being the shortest.

The "Union" and Howe "G" are almost alike.

The "Union" needle can be used in the Howe "G."

The new Remington needle fits the "Springfield."
The "Domestic" needle will answer for the Eldridge "A.O.S."

*(To be continued.)*
DUNKLEY'S
NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.
(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)
THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

Highest Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888-9.

The above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine.

It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—12, HOUSDITCH.
Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finchley, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1871.

1014. E. Corney and R. Corney, for a new embroidery seam. Price 1d.

1018. B. Poole, for improvements in children's mail carts. Price 1d.

1019. E. J. Hall, for improvements in, and relating to, needles for use in sewing machines. Price 1d.

1016. C. M. Hinde, for improvements in sewing machines. Price 1d.

1017. C. M. Hinde, for improvements in sewing machines. Price 1d.

1025. W. Thompson, for a communication from T. Ames, of United States, for improvements in apparatus for sewing carpets. Price 1d.

1020. A. O. Jeram, for improvements in, or connected with, sewing machines. Price 1d.

1066. R. Bowker, for improvements in steering panoramas and embroidery. Price 1d.

1068. A. V. Duhayes, for a new or improved machine for sewing, embroidering, and other kindred operations. Price 1d.

1070. A. S. Muir and J. Muir, for an improved collapsible mail cart. Price 1d.

1072. V. Wite and S. B. Cochran, for improvements in button-holding devices for embroidery machines. Price 1d.

1100. C. B. Prent, for improvements in sewing machines. Price 1d.

1111. H. J. Allison, a communication from C. Calley, J. D. Winter, and E. M'Intosh, of Canada, for improvements in sewing machines. Price 1d.

1121. J. Stedler-Meyer, for improvements in machinery for embroidery. Price 1d.

1131. K. C. Thompson, for improvements in children's mail carts, panoramas, hand trucks, and other light vehicles. Price 1d.

ABBREVIATIONS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE IN EACH EXTRA.

8569. Embroidery Machines. R. Weiss, of 139, Noel Street, Nottingham.—Dated June 4th, 1890. Price 1d.

This is an apparatus to be used in combination with embroidery machines in which series of needles produce groups of designs on a tissue which is stretched on a frame, which frame is moved by a parallel or otherwise. This apparatus has for purpose, to enable the machine to do "cording" or "braiding.

5945. Latch-needle Knitting Machines. J. W. Watts, of Counters- bore, Leiceseter.—Dated June 23rd, 1890. Price 1s. 7d.

Relates to various improvements in this class of machines, amongst which may be mentioned improved web or fabric holding devices for preventing the fabric rising up the stems of the needles while knitting is being done. Improved apparatus for automatically fashioning heels and toes upon all kinds of latch needle knitting machines. As improved needle ring is also described, as well as improved cams and means for operating them.

13066. Knitting and like machines. B. Hague, of Rosen Street, Nottingham.—Dated August 30th, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists of an improved tension device which shall also act as an automatic feeder of the yarn or thread from the bobbin to the machine.


Relates to sewing machines of the kind described in the specification of a patent No. 11417 of 1859, wherein the operating parts are actuated by energy stored either in one or more springs arranged so that the tension while the machine is at work by occasionally operating a suitable lever. An important improvement is the application of a driving mechanism in which the motion of the parts may be at once arrested, or the speed thereof controlled with great facility and precision.


Relates to sewing machines, and more particularly to the feed and stitch forming devices of such machines. The invention is also applied to a machine having a plurality of needles and shuttles, commonly termed a gang machine, but some of the improvements can be applied to single needle machines. Price 1s. 3d.

4272. Foot and Shoe Sewing Machines. A. Eppler, jun., of 112 South Street, Boston, Mass.—Dated March 10th, 1891. Price 1s. 3d.

Relates to machines employing a curved needle reciprocating in the arc of a circle, and consists in providing a simple and effective mechanism of this class, in which a web guide is combined with the stitch forming mechanism to hold a web in the proper position on the upper and towards the inner sole in forming the stitches.


The cars are so constructed that they can be readily folded to occupy a small space when not in use. Simple means of adjustment are provided, and the wheels can be readily secured to the axle and detached therefrom.


Relates to the blades or wings of knitting wheels, and consists in providing some of the blades of such wheels with a presser-bit integral with the blade, whereby the correction of wheels having presser-bits is cheapened.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 23RD, 1891.


45377. N. A. Hall, Ferris, Ind., sewing machine case. Price 6d.


ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 16TH, 1891.

45403. C. M. Hinde, Pittsburgh, feeding mechanism for sewing machines. Price 6d.

45404. C. M. Hinde, Allegheny, Pa., feeding mechanism for sewing machines. Price 6d.


ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 3RD, 1891.


45424. H. C. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, device for controlling the throttle of sewing machines. Price 6d.


45431. A. Routte, Chicago, Ill., shuttle driving mechanism for sewing machines. Price 6d.


PRAH RUGS, GOAT SKIN. PRAH RUGS, GOAT SKIN.

From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cloths withinked borders.

Send 2s. for assorted sample dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

Jewellery, Watches, and Clocks.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches. Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Ruth's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO.,

Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and measured weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Srewcutting, Bails, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY.
What is Steel?

Steel has been defined as any kind of iron which, when heated to redness, and suddenly plunged into cold water becomes hard; and every kind of malleable or flexible iron that can be hardened by that process is steel. But this definition, says "An Occasional Contributor" in the Mechanical News, is not applicable to the steel of mild quality now made for many mechanical uses. One of the requisites for this mild steel is that it will not harden after being heated to a cherry red and plunged into water. To include all the kinds of steel now used in the agricultural and mechanical industries, the better definition of steel will be, a malleable iron combined with a percentage of carbon. Chemically considered, steel occupies a half-way position between wrought and cast iron, wrought iron being simply iron almost entirely free from carbon, while steel that is to be tempered contains 1 to 1½ per cent, of carbon.

The reason why this very slight change in the chemical construction should produce such wonderful results in the properties of iron and steel, is as yet an unsolved mystery. We know that a bar of iron converted into steel becomes more granular or open, and while it loses to some extent its toughness, it gains, instead, elasticity, greater strength and closeness of fibre.

Blister steel is made by heating bars of iron, packed in charcoal, in a furnace for a period of from six to ten days. When the metal is withdrawn the bars are found to be of crystalline texture, and have a blistered surface—hence the name. Cast steel was formerly made of blister steel broken into fragments, melted in crucibles and cast into ingots; but the modern practice is to charge the crucibles with pieces of good Swedish or American bar iron, adding charcoal and black oxide of manganese. The heat of the furnace soon seals the lid of the crucible, and the melting iron absorbs carbon from the fumes of the charcoal, thus shortening the tedious process of making "blister" bar. The cast steel is rolled or hammered from the ingot to any desired bar, sheet, or plate.

The chief characteristic of steel consists in its capability of being hardened and tempered; and when exposed to heat it takes on in succession the following colours:—

1. A faint yellow, which indicates a proper temper for lancets or small cutters that require the finest edge, with but little strength of metal.
2. A pale yellow, which indicates the temper for razors and surgical instruments.
3. Full yellow for pen knives, &c., with increased toughness.
4. Brown, with purple spots—that being for axes and carpenters' tools.
5. Bright blue, for swords and watch springs.
6. Full blue, for fine saws, daggers, &c.
7. Dark blue, for large saws or instruments that may be sharpened with a file.

The above colours are based on steel suitable for the requirements. A piece of steel suitable for razors, lancets, &c., would not take the colour indicated for large saws, as that quality of steel is but little above the "blister" quality. The finer steel is, the less heat it will temper at, requiring a lower temper of colour. Recently there have been some valuable discoveries in tempering, welding, and restoring steel, both from burnt or a low grade.

SIMMONS & CO.'S CHILDREN'S CARTS
ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.
Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.

READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.

COPY OF LETTER.

*I am in receipt of your Lists, and I regret very much that I did not write for them at the commencement of the season, in which case I should certainly have placed all my orders with you. I can do with the following lines which please despatch at once.*

SPECIAL SHEET OF INVALIDS, MERLIN CHAIRS, MAIL CRAFTS, BASSINETTES, &C.

BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE HALESOWEN PERAM. & CARRIAGE CO., LIM.
HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the

Sole Manufacturers:

The "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, POTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFNENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines

for
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers of Wringer and
Mangling Machines.

That Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
lencc of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES AND
EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLE, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S

Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at

23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

LLOYD & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR

PRAM. CANOPIES.

Handsome Designs, Lace and Fringe.

58, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

TO INVENTORS.


G. F. REDFERN & CO.

4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent including first year's tax, £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad.

[Telephone No. 159.]

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "INVENTION, London."

THE "VERACITY" WATCH

IS A HIGHLY-FINISHED ENGLISH LEVER, IN STOUT SILVER (HALL-MARKED) CASE

Price 85/-

20 per cent. below London Prices.

AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH WATCH CLUBS

LIBERAL TERMS.

Active Agents employed by J. N. Masters earn a minimum of £1 per week.

The Evening News, 1888, says: "Mr. Masters supplies Watches and Jewellery at remarkably low prices; this he could not do if he had to pay London rents, rates, and taxes."

Applications from energetic, respectable men invited.

CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

J. N. MASTERS, Jeweller, HOPE HOUSE, RYE, SUSSEX.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.

Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.

Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/ per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages &c.,

187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
GRIMME, NATALIS & CO.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE
CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN,
MAKE THE BEST
WASHING, WRINGING,
AND
MANGLING MACHINES
And Special Laundry Requisites.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:
R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE ‘BRANSTON’

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

H. PETERS & CO.'S

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WILL NOW BE

SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP ‘UP TO DATE.’

For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to

H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W.

Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.  GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

SEWING MACHINE
THE HIRE DEALERS

GAZETTE
GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.


JONES' HAND
MACHINE

AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES

SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—Yields most Profit to the Dealers.
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.

(REGISTERED No. 175008.)

NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000
WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
JOHN WILDE & SONS
EXCELSIOR WORKS
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

Unequalled for Price and Quality.
London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.  
Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.)

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT
E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

Telephone No. 4667.
Telegrams, "Grover, London."

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, repayable on demand. Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, Free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings and other Securities and Valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Court; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application. FRANCIS RAYNSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Kent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 23, Northampton Buildings, Chancery Lane;

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, same address.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, on application. FRANCIS RAYNSCROFT Manager.
NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

SIMPlicity with efficiency.

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.

THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.

THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

Awarded the Highest Honours at all the Great Exhibitions.

13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 30.

BRADBURY'S NO. 25.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
THE IMPROVED
“Bonnaz” Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
Reliable.

Made in Six Styles according to requirements.

For TAMBOURING, BraidinG, CORDING, or FANCY LINING,
The Best Machine in the Market.

Manufactured by
LINTZ & ECKHARDT,
BERLIN.

C. LOHMANN, 22, JEWIN STREET,
LONDON; E.C.

KNITTING K N I T T I N G K N I T T I N G
THE Most Profitable and Satisfactory
Knitting Wools for Drapers and Machine Knitters.

EFG KNITTING WOOLS
Made in the Greatest Variety, and Stocked in Enormous
Quantity at the Glasgow Depot. Sample Stock of
Leading Qualities at London Showrooms.

— SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. —
ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOLE SALE IN
UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

G. STIBBE, 25,
JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW,
LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE
IN
Knitting Machines
THE NEW
“LETTER H”
STOCKING KNITTER LAMB PRINCIPLE,
By those old-established and celebrated
Makers, EDWARD DUBIED & CO.
SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF
FIRST-CLASS MACHINES
AT POPULAR PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, OF
THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES
OF “DUBIED” MACHINES POST FREE. ALSO
DETAILS OF THEIR MOST RECENT PRACTICAL
IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING—
THE DUBIED PATENT SYSTEM OF KNITTING
CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF
STOPS.
BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN (SAXONY),
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENT WANTED.

KOCHE'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHLMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO.
HAMBURG.

HENGSTENBURG & CO.
BIELEFELD.

DURKOPP & CO.
BIELEFELD.

C. SCHMIDT & CO.
SAALFELD.

A Large Stock of the following Machines always kept in London.

Express Wilcox & Gibbs System.

Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic.

Elsa.

Gloria.

Singer System.

Low Arm.

Do. High.

Do. Medium.

Saxonia Wheeler & Wilson No.1, 9, 12 System Elastic White System.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines. Musical Albums in great variety, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

SPECIALITIES.

SACK, SAIL, TARPALIN, & BELT SEWING MACHINES.

OSCILLATOR, MEDIUM, FAMILY, & HAND Sewing Machines.

KILTING, CASING, AND WRINGING MACHINERY.

Liberal Terms to Dealers.

KIMBALL & MORTON, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—
52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., MANCHESTER,
56, Aldermanbury, LONDON, E.C.
Sept., 1891.

HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks;

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,
LARGEST CONTINENTAL SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE MANUFACTURERS,
23, MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Our celebrated New High Arm
"NAUMANN"
Sewing Machines for Family and Manufacturing Purposes will now be supplied direct to the Trade.

Besides a very extensive list of useful time and labour-saving attachments, we supply every New High Arm
"NAUMANN"
FAMILY and HAND MACHINE with our new
"DARNING & EMBROIDERY APPARATUS."
Also woodwork beautifully inlaid with Mosaics.

TRADE MARK.

Machines for Sale in England are delivered ready mounted for use and securely packed in a strong case, Free of Charge.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED FROM STOCK IN LONDON ON THE DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED.

No necessity for keeping Stock, beyond a few Samples.

SUB-AGENCIES OR SOLE SUPPLY FOR ANY PORT, TOWN, OR DISTRICT ARRANGED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN
Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation for High-class Finish, Durability, &c.

PARKER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

With all latest improvements, Bent Shafts, Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated Catalogue, containing all our new styles and designs for the coming Season now Ready, sent on receipt of Business Card or Memo.

SINGLE RUSTIC, CAR.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

N OW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,

NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,

NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFI Y COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges and comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.—For Sale, 2 Branches, fitted complete with shifting, etc., for 20 Machines by Singer; 20 Singer’s Oscillators, large size; 1 Singer’s Buttonhole, 1 large Pressing Machine and Trouser Shrinker, by Beecher; 1 blacksmith’s Patent Ventilator, 2 Gas Irons and Tubs, etc.—G. Rushbrook, AmPhilph.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced MAN to take charge of a Wholesale Sewing machine Depot in Wolverhampton (mechanic preferred).—Apply by letter M. G., Office, Sewing Machine Gazette.

WANTED, Management of Branch in Sewing Machine and Paramitabutor Business; 12 years’ experience and character; thoroughly practical and conversant in every part of the trade.—B. 6, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.

TO SEWING MACHINE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS—A Special Bargain.—For Sale, 20 nearly new Phoenix Sewing Machines (Head’s only), taken out of a factory after only a few months’ wear; in splendid condition.—For price apply by letter to “Bargain,” Sewing Machine Gazette.

SINGER’S MEDIUM AND FAMILY, 25, 2d. per gross: 5 gross, carriage paid, for ros.—Cox & Co., Alcester.

ADVERTISER is open to an Engagement to open a Depot for a substantial Firm, for Bicycles, Wringer, Sewings, and Furniture, or any household article; to give account of all goods sold; has good connection; several years with large firm of sewings in the hire business. Advertiser binds himself to the strictest confidence.—Apply to “Presto,” Sewing Machine Gazette.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, owing to ill health of owner, a well-established RETAIL BUSINESS (Bassinettes, Sewing Machines, Mangles, Invalid Chairs, and Mail Carts), situated in a leading West End London thoroughfare; returns £2,500 (more than half cash); net profits average £550 per annum; books to prove. About £600 required. Apply at once to “Owner,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

WANTED CANVASSERS, COLLECTORS, and SUPERINTENDENTS. Men of known ability liberally treated with.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 18 & 19, High Street, Bristol.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, to assist in a Sewing Machine shop; must be first class sample maker.—Apply “S. W. Z.” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.


RATE.—id. per Word: Minimum, 6d.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED Tradesman, occupying several establishments located in the principle thoroughfares of the central town of a populous manufacturing and agricultural district, and employing an experienced staff of salesmen and mechanics, is prepared to REPRESENT Manufacturers of Household and Agricultural Machines, Implements, and Specialities, Amateur Tools, Cycles, Musical Instruments, &c.—Address “Agencies,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

COMMISSION WANTED, in Prams, Wringers, Mangles, Cycles, Sewing Machines, or other kindred trade for the North of Ireland.—“N., of Ireland,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in the North, BUSINESS AGENCY, for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply; highest references or security.—Address “Genuine,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

REQUIRED, by Advertiser, who has large Office and Show-room in principal street of large town in Kent, Business Agency for the sale of Furniture, Domestic Machinery, Musical Instruments, Watches, &c., on Hire Terms. Good references and personal interview.—Address “Energy,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

WANTED by ADVERTISER, Agency for the sale of CHEAP Cycles; must be of reliable Manufacturer; none but substantial firms need apply.—Address, Wilkinson Nuneaton.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale; First Class opportunity for practical mechanic or 2 push men, one to travel, other to manage business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; ten months’ good position; incoming easy; excellent premises.—Apply “Enterprise,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.


AGENCY WANTED for good and saleable Domestic Appliances, 20 years’ experience in the Sewing and Domestic Machine trade, &c.—Address, with full particulars, Jas. Priestley & Co., Gibbet Street, Huddersfield.

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting
Sewing Machines.

REPRODUCED, COMPILED, REVISED AND NEW
ADDITIONS MADE.

By WM. FUNK in the United States "Sewing Machine News."

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difficulty which most canvassers encounter in country towns is getting new parts for machines at the time they need them. When a machine is brought for repairs, it is expected to be done at that moment. If a new piece has to be sent for to a distance, there will be a delay of a week or more. For such cases a few hints may assist in fixing up the old parts so they will work very large, and of an irregular shape, causing the thread to hang in loops, and giving other trouble to the operator. The most common way to fix them up is to file out a square hole about a quarter of an inch, then fit in a piece of sheet iron shaped as a feed bar, and solder it in. A pattern should be kept of the plate, showing where to drill the hole. The hole should be drilled smaller than the desired size, then reamed out to suit. To file a hole square it is necessary to reverse the work very often, a square file should be used, and the hole should be finished with a half-round file; this leaves the corners square.

When the needle-plate will not admit of putting in a piece, you can fill the hole up with silver solder, and then drill it out.

In the case of old machines the feed-bar generally wears at the place where the cam, or other device, strikes in the up or lifting movement. To remedy this, bushing is necessary, when the feed point is not moveable. The feed point is another part which becomes worn and blunted. Before you sharpen it, draw the temper by holding it with a pair of tweezers, and with a blowpipe directing the tampa up to sufficient heat is communicated to take out the temper; after it cools, dress up the teeth, then temper it in the usual manner.

In the case of the vibrating feed lever, just as a fork is forked at one end to receive the ball or eccentric movement, generally give way at the fork, and cause lost motion, which, when much worn, cause the shuttle lever to work with a jerking motion. The most common way to take up the play is to file the fork, which in some cases appear—until it is a smooth surface, and if it has no take-up-lost-motions screws, put in a vise and draw it up until it will fit the ball or eccentric. It is best to put a block of wood here, so you are drawing it up, for fear it should draw it up too much and break the lever.

After several years' wear the hand-wheel journals become worn, allowing the wheels to wabble, so that they rattle unpleasantly. Every repairer has his own method of putting them in order. The best plan is to put in one of the patent journals which have been invented for taking up the lost motion.

If you simply wish the machine to run for a few months, and have no wish to produce a job that will look better, do not do anything to upset the journal, and ream out the hub of the wheel.

Every repairer, canvasser, and dealer in new and second-hand sewing machines needs all the information he can obtain on the subject of the business in all its details.

It is to their interest and welfare not only to understand repairing and selling machines, but also the art of putting them in a saleable condition. People seldom purchase an article with a dirty or shabby appearance, and especially a sewing machine. The information given below on old machines will apply to new machines which have been rented for months, or have been put on trial a dozen times or more, and have been badly used. As such information is needed, I think the directions and

SO-ALL
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.
Best British Manufacture.

HAND MACHINES:
35/-

35/-

35/-

IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.

TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.

These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The Times of April 14, 1891, says:—"The So-all is a marvellous machine, well and soundly constructed."

Showrooms—3, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
instructions for making old and new machines look attractive will prove valuable.

The woodwork on sewing machines which have been carelessly used for years, generally is very dirty, greasy, dented, scratched and stained.

I have tried almost everything for cleaning and polishing the woodwork of sewing machines, and find that it is best, first to clean the woodwork thoroughly with a weak solution of sal-soda, just strong enough to take the grease and dirt off—if it is too strong it will take out the filling; and after it is cleaned, to use a polish of alcohol, 1 pint; gum copal and shellac, of each 1 oz.; dragon's blood ½ oz. Apply with a sponge three coats, say about twenty minutes apart. Although this polish is intended more for old work, it is also excellent for reviving new work that has become shop-worn. It is not a good plan to varnish sewing machine woodwork, unless you use a varnish made of shellac, which puts on a finish the same as new work. When old tables have become dented and scratched, it is best to plane them off; if it is veneer work, scrape it. When the work is planed, or scraped, you will be compelled to use a filler to bring up the polish.

Woodwork finished in oil should receive a filling consisting of equal parts, by weight, of whiting, plaster of Paris, pumice stone and litharge, mixed with one part of

LLOYD'S
LATEST
CAR.
STRONG, HANDSOME, CHEAP.
MANY OTHER DESIGNS IN CARS.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LLOYD & CO., 58, Boro' London, S.E.

T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO, WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE
Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies, INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.
Also Manufacturer of
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our August Number.)

MR. BELFORD obtained a patent for an invention communicated to him from abroad dated the 13th December, 1854. This invention relates to the class of sewing machines wherein two threads are employed to form the stitch, one thread being carried through the cloth and left protruding in the form of a loop, so as to receive the second thread, thereby producing the interlocked or shuttle stitch. The improvements here consist principally in the substitution for the ordinary shuttle of a thread case so arranged relatively to the line of motion of the needle that, instead of requiring, like the shuttle, a movement of its own, to carry the locking thread through the loop of the needle thread, this loop is drawn over it by the withdrawal of the needle, thus simplifying the construction of this machine.

Mr. Elmer Townsend obtained a patent on the 11th of January, 1855, for certain improvements communicated to him from abroad. The improvement in question relates to that class of sewing machines wherein a hooked needle ascends through a hole in the material previously punctured therein, by an awl or punch, and catching the thread, which is properly presented to it by a guide or carrier, draws it, in the form of a loop, through the material and through the previously formed loop, which is thus released from the stem of the needle; each successive loop remaining on the stem until it is released by the needle descending, in order to draw the loop through it. The chief improvements for which the patent was obtained consist in certain peculiar arrangements of parts for feeding the material, and holding the same during the operation of sewing—a grooved needle holder, for communicating a vertical reciprocating motion to the needle, combined with a semi-rotary or rotary movement of the needle on its longitudinal axis, and of means for ensuring a proper and uniform tension of the thread when a waved thread is employed.

Mr. Joshua Kidd obtained a patent on the 21st of February, 1855, for constructing sewing machines in such manner as to render the same capable of producing the ordinary chain stitch, and the double or cross chain stitch, by simply changing the needle or thread carrier. The principal operating parts consist of a straight needle, formed with an eye to receive the thread, descending at equal intervals through the fabric or material, and worked in combination with a needle or thread carrier, and appendages placed beneath the bed or table of the machine and moving in a horizontal direction. In making the cross chain stitch the thread passed by the upper needle through the fabric is interlooped with a thread carried by the lower needle, but when a single chain stitch is required the second thread is dispensed with, and the upper needle in its next descent will carry a new loop through. This invention also includes certain methods of feeding the fabric and thread, and regulating the stitch, which, however, are not sufficiently important for detailed notice.

Charles Heaven obtained a patent on the 10th of March, 1855, for an embroidery machine whereby an embroidery stitch similar to the button-hole stitch is produced, but as we do not see the application of this machine to sewing or uniting fabrics we pass it over without further notice.

(To be continued.)

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED
TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of every Description of Permanent Fittings,
Good Joints, Handles in Brass, China and Wood,
Brass Handle Rods, Toy Fittings, &c.
How a Sewing Machine Was "Promoted."

JOHN W. POST has come to the surface again, this time as the inventor of a steel tubular car, for the manufacture of which he is endeavouring to "promote" a stock company in the East. Sewing machine people will remember him in connection with the "Post" sewing machine of several years ago, which he unloaded on a stock company in Washington, D. C. and sundry reminiscences of which are now lying around the country in sewing machine dealers' cows, or back sheds, or wherever they keep their stocks of uncalled for rubbish.

It is a short and not merry life for his first attempt to "promote" his cheap machine stock company.

John W. Post, the inventor of the Steel Tubular Car Company's patents, who caused the arrest of Architect Bleeian in Buffalo, acquired some notoriety in this city in the month of October, by being at the time a seller of sewing machine to dealers for 4 dollars.

Mr. Z. D. Lansing, a broker, of No. 18, Broadway, recalls the history of the scheme, which involved a loss of about 30,000 dollars to a number of confiding capitalists. The reason that it made no more was due to the loss of confidence on the part of the stockholders and his subsequent arrest. Here is Mr. Lansing's story:

"I had known Post in a casual way for some years. I loaned him my name to the extent of 2,000 dollars, which he repaid, finally. It is this inspired me with confidence. When he called in the early part of 1885, and showed me a sewing machine for which he owned the patents, I thought it could be made a valuable paying investment. According to his statement, the machine could be manufactured for less than a dollar, and sold at a handsome profit at that figure. It was so simple it was called the Child's Sewing Machine."

"I became interested, and sought capital to manufacture the machines. Through my influence the firm of Giffon & Son, with a large amount of iron donated to the tune of 10,000 dollars in the stock of the company, with the understanding that this was to be invested in a plant. Post accordingly purchased a factory from a man named Beebe, of Middletown, Conn., but he never put in any machinery, not even a simple sewing machine. The only machines he had were ten or twelve which he had made by hand in Connecticut. These he used for exhibition purposes. He had elegant apartments somewhere in Twenty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue. His president was John S. Orr, the same man who poses as president of the Tubular Car Company. Post was secretary and treasurer."

"After he secured the factory in Middletown, Post managed to obtain 500 dollars in cash, and a mortgage for 15,000 dollars on the property of a Dongkeepole school teacher, whose name has escaped my memory, he converted the mortgage into cash. All this time he was telling his clients he was perfecting the plant and the machine would soon be ready for the market. He secured some other money from other parties, and managed to keep his head above water until the latter part of December. During all this time he told me he was putting up all the money for the concern, and that the public were very eager to buy."

"But the people who had intrusted him with their money finally became suspicious, and one day he came to me and said he did not wish his address to be known for a few days. In case a dispatch came for him in care I was to forward it to the Stevens House. The dispatch only arrived and I went to the hotel with it. I was not aware a detective was following me, and when I handed the telegram to Post, he was arrested by a couple of detectives and two deputy sheriffs. The papers on which he was arrested charged him with having defrauded the Giffons and other the sum of theylum have named." Post was equal to the emergency. He simply told his victims that he would assign all his patents to them, along with the stock still in his possession, if they would release him. He also agreed to resign from the Directory and the Directors of the Corporation. Let me say of Orr, that when he came here he did not wear a shirt, but a decent suit of clothes. In fact, he seemed more a tramp than a wealthy Pennsylvania capitalist, as Post led me to believe. I was also a director, and I agreed to resign, but the proposition of Post would not conspire to them. They discovered this too late, for Post was in Canada, and would see neither them nor their lawyer."

"President Orr, however, appeared and caused so much trouble, that finally the Giffons were compelled to pay Post 7,000 dollars in cash to get the patent and some other stock which Post had not given up on, on the plea that it belonged to an innocent party. Post demanded this boldly on the ground that he had been made to give up his property while under duress. After he had the legal process served upon him, he was arrested on the ground that he might proceed against the Giffons for having forced him to a settlement under duress. Post got about 30,000 dollars in all, and the capitalists have his patents and his stock."

"While Post was exhibiting his machines, he invariably had one or two very pretty girls in his employ. They were engaged to operate the sewing machines, but Gery's Society complained against him three times, the facts being reported briefly in the papers at the time. On one occasion he secured as the result of his examination, and engaged a lawyer named McEllanor, or McLennan, who proposed to get him off if he would pay him 400 dollars for the use of his influence. Post gave the money to the lawyer, but the latter would not accept it, because it was to be used for bribery, and Post afterwards gave the money to the lawyer personally, but his influence was not of the right sort, and Post had to secure Orlando L. Stewart, who made a fight and won the case after a fashion."

"The Gery Society is well acquainted with Post's history. In addition to causing me a great deal of trouble and annoyance by being connected with him, Post succeeded in getting 500 dollars from me on a note, which I shall have to pay. He plundered several rich men in Washington through similar schemes. His history in Canada is no better, I am told."

The Repairer's Column.

A SHORT time ago we were asked by a sewing machine mechanic if we would start a column for questions and answers on machine repairing and adjusting. We at once expressed our readiness to comply, and our correspondent has sent us the first batch of questions, which we herewith accompany with complete answers. We shall be pleased to receive from our readers from time to time similar questions for answer in this column. We shall in all cases endeavour to get the answers prompt, as the best of the answers, in the present case Mr. Arthur Clegg of 48, Fore Street, E.C., has himself supplied the answers for which we tender him our very best thanks.

The Club Machine.

To: W, N.—To the machine, as a rule set the needle to the mark level with top of yoke, and set the hook in such a position that when the needle rises the point of the hook shall be about 1½ in. above the eye of the needle. If this is the case the needle will come through the cotton should throw off, that is to say, leave the hook when the eye of the needle is in contact with the top side of the fabric to be sewn.

If the hook is set too late—that is to say, when the needle eye has entered the fabric too late, if too soon, a very poor loop will be made and cause mis-stitches.

The hooks have always been made exactly the same, but in course of years—it must be a very many—the hook..."
becomes shorter, and a short hook should always be replaced.

The spool cases have always been made so that the inside case should almost touch the face of the hook. The makers allow a thickness of paper only as clearance, but as sometimes the spool cases get bent, it would be as well to take notice that the spool is in the exact centre of the loop—that is to say, divides the loop, so that on each side the cotton is equal in relation to it. The little spring in the spool case is not intended as a tension, but simply to incline the spool so that it may the more readily come in line with the loop.

If a flat foot be on the machine, and the heel of the foot touches the feed, the work is drawn, and the material under the needle and no puckering during occur. If, however, the foot should rest on the front, the feed pushes the work towards the needle with a gathering effect.

The whole and sole cause of gathering in a sewing machine is the peculiar form of the plate on the plate. Be careful in all cases to avoid tightening up centre screws. If you have to alter screws, first loosen short lever screw.

Templates are used in Clegg's works, to see that every part is made to gauge, but they are unnecessary for ordinary adjustments.

The Lord Mayor's Visit to Kilbowie.

DURING the past month the Lord Mayor of London visited the Singer Manufacturing Company's mammoth factory at Kilbowie, near Glasgow. First looking into the extensive foundry, the party were taken through the milling department, over the despatch-room (where 7,000 machines are being packed for Italy), and into the needle department, which proved highly interesting to the ladies of the party.

At the conclusion, a service of cake, wine, and tea (prepared by Mr. White, Gordon Street), took place in the commercial-room, and the Lord Mayor there took the opportunity of thanking the management of the company and to the Messrs. Thomson for the kindness extended to himself and the Lady Mayors and the Sheriffs of London.

Mr. Anderson (manager of the Singer Company's factory) and Mr. James Thomson, shipbuilder, briefly replied, remarking how much they had enjoyed the visit of the Lord Mayor and party.

The train was drawn up in front of the works, and some six thousand workers at that time came out and gave a hearty demonstration of their appreciation.

The Lord Mayor, speaking to the crowd, remarked that he did not know what the ladies of England would do without the great industry of "Messrs. Singer & Company."

As the train moved off loud cheers were raised.

We might add that several handsome specimens of work done on the sewing machine were presented to the visitors, and for which thanks were returned in the following letters:

— The Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, August 20th, 1891.

The Lady Mayors presents her compliments to the Director of the "Singer" Company and begs to thank him most warmly for the very beautiful cushion which has so kindly been sent to her. She will value it exceedingly, not only for its intrinsic beauty, but as a memento of its visit to the factory, which greatly interested both her and the Lord Mayor.

She would have acknowledged it sooner but has only just returned from the visit to Loch Katrine.

Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, August 29th, 1891.

Lady Farmer presents her compliments to the Manager of the "Singer" Manufacturing Company and thanks him for the handsome switch on her visit to the Director, 18th August.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled Kerosene Machine, Wringers, and From Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are:— 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles.

— Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

End of a Machine Dealers' Association.

ON the 10th of last month the German Sewing Machine Dealers' Association ceased to exist. It was started several years ago with the object of getting the retailers to try and put a stop to wholesale firms selling retail, also by a combination to prevent under-selling.

For three years past the officers have worked very hard to achieve the objects before named, but without success, which is due very largely to the absence of support from the retail dealers. At the annual meeting recently held at Dresden only 26 persons attended out of a membership of 192 in spite of the fact that the object of the meeting was of vital importance. The Chairman, speaking in a strong feeling speech to the effect that the Association had done good in several ways, and could achieve much more in the future, but the members felt that the objects of the association were unattainable. Hence, when Herr Hirsch, of Cirmcmsch, said, that as the Association had not with success it should cease to exist, all present voted for the proposition.

We might add that the income of the association for the past year was £143 8s., and the balance in hand, after paying all expenses, was £49 16s.

Notes by an Old Mechanic.

The Bachelor feed had three terms of life, as it was twice extended by means best known to those concerned in it; and yet this thing, upon which so much money was expended, was simply a leather band studded with short teeth, serving to aggravate the process of mechanism by producing an intermittent feed. It was no more a four-motion feed—taken in the sense of the A. B. Wilson patent—than a buckboard is a Pullman palace car. Yet upon this monstrosity, this abomination of to-day—there were not at the expense of the people of the United States millions of dollars during the last four years of its existence; and it is doubtful if a single machine, outside of the model patented, was ever made using the device.

The Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, and Groover & Baker Companies formed what was so long known as "The Combination." Hunt was one of those inventors who were not compelled to depend upon his daily labour for a living, but was a mariner of the literary kind, being a man of rare ability who did not realize the full value of his inventions; and it is owing to this fact that his name does not stand foremost in the list of sewing machine inventors. He afterwards invented the imitation stitch on paper collars.

While speaking as to the importance of attention of such importance as the sewing machine should not have aroused more enthusiasm, it is but a repetition of hundreds of others of a similar nature.

In closing let me say a few words about some things that may not be generally understood, and perhaps that the treadle spring may be better comprehended.

A machine cannot, under any circumstances, create power; it cannot, in fact, transmit the full amount of power applied to it. We speak of the mechanical powers, but there are some such, they are only instruments for the application of power. Really the lever, the pulley, and the inclined plane cover all the so-called mechanical powers. All resistance—to be overcome—no matter what it may be—is reckoned as weight. Motion only takes place when the power applied is sufficient to overcome or move the weight.

If the treadle were hung centrally and the heel and toe compelled to do equal work, would it not seem that anything assisting the treadle would do double the work? If the treadle had sufficient force to relieve the heel altogether, would not the toe have to do double the work? For, as no machine or device transmits power until it is first applied to it, as a certain amount of power is required to start a machine, can your spring be of any assistance in the matter since it is evident that the spring has no power that does not come from without? And with this query I leave the matter.
HENRY RIPLEY, perambulator-maker, Great Wilson Street, and
16, Catherine Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds.

A fine of £5, and costs, of £1 1s. 6d. is now being paid in the above,
at the Official Receiver's, Bailey.

GEORGE LEWIS, Tenter Street, near Selby, late 35, Pasture Road,
and formerly of North Street, Halifax, sewing machine dealer, now
out of business.

This creditor having granted his release on May 14th. The trustee is
the Official Receiver, Wakefield.

ALLISON & HOOKE, furniture dealers, Clyde Place, Glasgow.
The official receiver, after refusing to accept any resolution for a private arrangement
to pay 6s. 8d. in the pound. The liabilities are given as £3,145 19s. 5d.,
preferential creditors £280, and the assets are estimated at £1,432 13s. 6d.
Among the creditors is Mr. John Wilde, Birmingham, £1,228.

BRISTOL & CARDIFF FURNISHING COMPANY (John
Jacobian), furniture dealer, 82, Tylsheaden, Penraig; 47 & 48,
Middle Road, Bristol.

The above debtor has executed a deed of arrangement. The unpre-
cured liabilities are given at £2,142 19s. 5d., the estimated net assets £2,640.
secured creditors £280, and the assets are estimated at £1,432 13s. 6d.
Among the creditors is Mr. John Wilde, Birmingham, £1,228.

ERNEST ALBERT SEAGER, furniture dealer, 373, Old Kent
Road, S.E.

The above debtor has executed a deed of arrangement. The unpre-
cured liabilities are given at £3,019 11s. 3d., and the estimated net assets
£4,099 7s. 8d. Messrs. Simmons & Co. are creditors for £149 9s.

TIMES FURNISHING COMPANY (John Gershon), furniture
dealer, Ivergate, and 21, Grove Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford.
The above has executed a deed of arrangement. The unsecured
liabilities have been given at £1,723 7s. 5d., and the estimated net assets
£284, and the secured creditors at £5,675.

Among the creditors are Messrs. Watson & Wilkie, Keighley, £2,245.

JOHN ALFRED DELANY, ironmonger, &c., 1, Walsall Street,
Walsall.

The above debtor has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The total
liabilities are estimated at £218 2s. 5½. There is a preferential creditor,
the above debtor, for £5,420.

Among the creditors are Taylor & Wilson, Accrington, £105
Summerscales W. & Sons, Keighley, £12 3s. 4d.

Sewing Machines and Technical Education

At the sitting of the Amenity Local Board of the
Eastern Borough, on 11th August, the clerk stated that he had
in receipt of a letter from one of the local agents of the
Singer Sewing Machine Company, referring to
nomination by the Technical Education Committee,
and stating that they were prepared to give lessons in
the use of the sewing machines to the girls at any school
That was the substance of their letter, and they asked for
a reply.

The Chairman: Will they provide the machine?
The Clerk: I should think so. It will be free of
charge to schools who apply.

Mr. Williamson: The School Committee will have
that to deal with.

Mr. McNees: Better address it to them. They
can easily adopt arrangements which we cannot.

Mr. Tuck: I should think so. It will be for the
district committee that was appointed for technical education
to consider.

Mr. McNees: They were only nominated—have you
any reply?

The Clerk: No reply.

Mr. McNees: You were not asked to appoint them.
They cannot act until they get instruction, at any rate.
I should think the School Committee could handle that.
Mr. Williamson: I don't think it is for the technical
education department.

Mr. Tuck: It refers to that.

Mr. McNees: I don't think there is anything to
prevent the committee of any of the schools adopting
that for their own use.

Mr. Tuck: I don't think the schools committees will
have anything to do with it unless it is in connection with
the technical scheme—a part of the business.

Mr. Williamson: He says any school.

Mr. McNees: We must be in connection with the other, that is my opinion of it.

Mr. Williamson: If they ask for a reply, it would only
be common courtesy to acknowledge receipt of the letter.

Mr. McNees: They are an enterprise company—
it is a sort of advertisement, you know.

It was agreed that the letter lie over, but be in the
meantime acknowledged.
LEON L’HOLLIER,

THE

Renowned Perambulator Maker.

IS ALSO

The most Important Manufacturer in England

OF

WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
upholstered in all kinds of materials.

English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.

Write for L’Holliers' Complete Wicker List.

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

TAYLOR & WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Washing & Wringing Machines.

OVER 200 MEDALS!
Including all leading Exhibitions at Home and abroad

The "DERBY" Wringer and Mangle.
CAN BE FITTED WITH WOOD TOP.

Fitted with Patent Roller Bearings at a small extra cost.

Strong and Durable, Easy to Work.

TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

Mr. CHAS. BRADBURY, 249, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.,
Who will give prompt attention to all inquiries, and send complete Catalogue.
Exhibition at South Shields.

A GRAND Exhibition comprising commercial, model, and scientific exhibits has been going on at the Royal Assembly Hall in Shields the past fortnight. All the leading tradesmen in the town, and several from Newcastle, occupy stands, and in every case have made special efforts to render them as striking and effective as possible. The exhibits include knitting machines (by Jowett & Malman) which show the full process of stocking manufacturing.

The well-known firm of Runciman & Co. have an elaborate display of prams, mail carts, wringers, bicycles, and the Embank carpet sweeper, the last named being considered by many visitors as a most useful item for the household. Space will not permit us to give details of every stand, but we cannot omit to mention Weightman's patent ventilated secret beds, for which is claimed the following advantages: secrecy, ventilation (open or closed), comfort, being fitted with a special spring mattress, and cleanliness; the mattress can be lifted out in a moment leaving the inside of the bed quite open. Considerable attention was given to these beds by the visitors, and words of praise were frequently heard. Mr. W. Wigg exhibited organs, pianos, &c., and Mr. Harford, bicycles, tricycles, &c.

The Singer Manufacturing Company had a splendid display of machines, and of work done by them. This stand was, without doubt, the centre of attraction, and is crowded with visitors to the Exhibition every evening.

Here may be some choice specimens of crewel work, etching, frilling, writing, &c., the machines being in actual operation by the company's experts. Many expressions of wonder were given attention to by the visitors, at the beauty of the work done by the aid of sewing machines. Considerable praise is due to the local manager of the company, who, we understand, had charge of the arrangements, and also to the staff of workers in connection therewith, by whose courtesy numbers of the visitors had the working of the various machines explained to them. A unique feature in connection with this exhibition is the fact of the public themselves being constituted the judges of the exhibits. This idea has taken well with the visitors, who have not failed to subject the various stands to close scrutiny. Each visitor, upon entering the hall is presented with a voting ticket, upon which is printed six spaces for the visitors to fill up with the names or numbers of the stands they consider best. To the successful six a gold medal will be presented, and where every stand is in itself perfect it is not an easy matter to forecast the likely recipient.

Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Lim.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The second annual meeting of the above company was held at their works, Guide Bridge, on the 13th August, at 3 o'clock, when the following report was presented:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders,

The directors have pleasure in presenting their second annual statement of accounts, which shows that after allowing a sum of £2,035 6s. 3d. for depreciation, the profit on the year's trading amounts to £25,718 11s. 10d. The interim dividend paid in February last, together with interest on the debentures and the directors' fees, absorbed £2,700. Your directors recommend the appropriation of the balance amounting to £23,018 11s. 10d., as follows: £2,000 to reserve fund, raising it to £5,000; a dividend upon the preference shares for the half year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and upon the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the balance of £318 11s. 10d. to the reduction of formation expenses.

For the directors,

WILLIAM JONES, CHAIRMAN.

The report, as presented, was carried, and the two retiring directors re-elected.

LLOYD & HILL.


Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

London Representative—
Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

Sept. 1, 1891

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringers in Europe is to be found at the Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the following well-known Wringers.

HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE, NOVELTY, ROYAL, SUPERIOR, UNIVERSAL, EUREKA, KEYSTONE.

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
The Sun that Dims the Stars.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."

Success beyond Kings, Queens, Singers, Earthly Saints, and Royal Crowns. Unequalled for simplicity, durability, and range of work. Dealers make more money in handling the VERTICAL FEED, because its excellence and beauty commands best prices.

THE HANDSOMEST CABINET WORK
In Walnut, Antique Oak, and Hungarian Ash. The VERTICAL FEED is the only Machine that performs the great range of practical and ornamental work now in demand for family and manufacturing purposes.

The VERTICAL FEED has several recent improvements.

The VERTICAL FEED attachments are known all over the world to be far superior to any others, and are automatic in their action.

The New No. A Manufacturing Machine was immediately accepted by manufacturers, and by them pronounced the best for all purposes that has ever been produced by any company.

Dealers who want to control prices, territory, and a trade that will be profitable and enduring, will make no mistake in handling the VERTICAL FEED.

THE VERTICAL FEED SEwing MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Agent in Yorkshire: — W. S. MOISER, 14, Pinstone Street, Sheffield.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest
House
in the
Trade.

Send for Price List free on application.

PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
The "Lea" Sewing Machine.

We have recently inspected a sewing machine which possesses several novel features which render it economical to produce, light running and noiseless. It is the invention of Mr. Ernest Charles Lea, engineer, of Silverdale, Kingston-on-Thames. Patents have already been obtained in Germany and America, besides other countries, which are evidences of novelty sufficient to entitle it to careful examination by the trade.

The patent is for working and controlling the motion of the shuttle through the medium of the needle, and is applicable to any top feeding mechanism, having a simple reciprocating needle.

The under mechanism of the machine is shown in the accompanying sketch, which gives a vertical section in front of the face plate A.

At the top of a cylinder or plunger N are two small steel jaws, meeting at an acute V, and the needle in its downward stroke engages between them, pressing the plunger down upon the cam or lever at the foot of the shuttle carrier C, throwing the carrier and the shuttle S, and extending the spring K to the position shown by the dotted lines; upon the needle ascending, the carrier is drawn forward to its first position, the shuttle passing through the loop in the top cotton in the usual manner, the motion being very smooth and quiet.

On pressing the carrier a short distance beyond the position indicated by the dotted lines, the shuttle drops out. The needle is of an ordinary size, and apparently is not affected by the work allotted to it. The actual point of the needle does not engage with the steel jaws before-mentioned, only the thick part being used to operate the shuttle carrier. The tension obtained is quite even and regular.

The So-all Machine.

DURING the past month the preliminary steps were taken towards turning the business of the So-all Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company into a limited liability concern. Mr. Postans, the manager, claimed for his machine, at the Press inspection, the following advantages:

1. Simplicity—few working parts.
2. Economy.
3. The machine is of British manufacture.
4. The machine is of British manufacture.

But, better than publicity, we are able to state they have received an order for 10,000 machines from one of the largest French houses. This will make a considerable stir in the sewing machine trade, and the other orders coming in besides are overwhelming the proprietors' resources. It has, therefore, been decided that the public shall shortly be allowed to subscribe a certain amount of capital, in order that the machines may be put before the public generally without delay. When the prospectus of the proposed company arrives we shall carefully consider the various points involved, and make a few notes upon the venture as a probable dividend-paying property. From the figures put before us, we should say that, with a moderate capital, a very handsome return can be made. There will be "no company-promoting plunder," as it is called, paid to useless nominees. Mr. Postans being a man of singular straightforwardness."
The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR

CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.

THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.
Jottings.

Readers who, in renewing their subscriptions, write complimentary of the Gazette, must not think that we do not appreciate to the full their kind words, merely because we do not acknowledge the same. This jottings is intended especially for Mr. C. S. Rigg, who, during the past month, wrote as follows:—"P.O. value 3s. 6d. herewith. I consider your Gazette the best value I get for the amount in any twelve months."

We last month noted the appointment of Mr. H. T. P. Johnson, as Kent manager for Messrs. Boyd & Co., with offices and storerooms at 345, High Street, Chatham. We hear that he has already been very successful, which is no doubt due very largely to his 13 years experience with Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough. Messrs. Boyd & Co. are a growing firm. Established some three years ago at Harrow Road, they opened during the present year several new offices as follows:—19, Holborn, E.C. (head office), Stroud Green, Peckham, Kilburn, Guildford, Maidstone, and Chatham. They deal in musical instruments, sewing and washing machines, jewellery, &c.

Mr. John Stamp, 50, South Street, Exeter, has commenced business under the style of J. Stamp & Co., dealers in sewing machines, watches, perambulators, musical instruments, &c.

Mr. Walter Fisher has been appointed sub-manager for Bradbury & Company, Limited, at their Halifax depot, in succession to Frank Bentley, who has resigned on account of his wife's health, after having been in the company's service over three years. Mr. Walter Fisher is the eldest son of H. Fisher, manager for the same company at Bradford, and was previously engaged in the delivering of machines, &c., for a number of years at Bradford for the same firm.

The White Sewing Machine Company have just adopted a novel advertising scheme. They have had printed a large number of cards in about twenty styles, referring to the letting of rooms or apartments, and these they are open to supply, free of charge, to all sewing machine dealers or news agents who will apply for the same. Of course the White machine is extolled at the back of the cards, but the front is free of any advertisement other than the required notice.

Mr. G. Motham, wholesale representative of Bradbury & Co., Limited, Oldham, has been appointed their manager for Leicester and Northampton districts.

Mr. P. Pitman of Withington, Manchester, sends us particulars of his "Demon" Water Motor, which will, he says, drive a sewing machine with such power only as can be obtained from a domestic water supply. If this claim can be substantiated, the patent is beyond doubt very valuable for the trade. We intend, however, testing the invention ourselves in the course of a week or two.

The Singer Co. have removed their High Wycombe branch to 22 Oxford Street, and their Middlebrough depot to 3 Cleveland Place, Lynnshope Road.

Mr. T. Potter, of Dunlace Road, Clayton, E., wholesale agent for Kong's machines is now supplying musical instruments to the trade.

Annual Outing.—On Wednesday the 12th August the empleys connected with the Dundee branch establishment of Mr. George Milne, machine maker, held their first excursion. They drove to Blairgowrie, where dinner, purveyed by Mr. Mitchell, was served in the spacious dining room of the Railway Hotel—Mr. R. Templeton, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Milne, presiding. Craigall grounds having been explored, and tea partaken of, the journey homeward was commenced, Dundee being reached about eleven. On Thursday night Mr. Templeton, on behalf of the empleys, presented Mr. Milne with a handsome walking-stick bearing the inscription:—"To George Milne, Esq. from his Dundee empleys, as a souvenir of their first picnic, August 1891."

In our report of the Morpeth Show last month, we gave the Singer Company's local manager's name as "D. Gull." We should have said P. Padsfield.

Dealers will be interested to know that Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, are now making a speciality of perambulator canopies.

The Secretary of the Automatic Safety Lock Brake Company, Limited, writes us after 15, Hanover Street, E., that his company has not been wound-up, and they hope for a reconstruction, also to allow their patent to be worked on a royalty.

Mr. Alfred Gardiner has removed his sewing machine business to Station View, Bishop Auckland.

The perambulator factory of Mr. B. Thompson, at 151, Upper Street, Islington, London, was destroyed by fire during the past month, several firemen being injured by the falling of a wall.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have just declared a dividend at the rate of 71 per cent. per annum.

Messrs. A. E. Downs & Co. the well-known dealers in sewing machines, &c., Dereham, are now making American organs, and have already achieved success in this department.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, of St. James' Street, King's Lynn, is now making a special feature of cycles without entirely neglecting his sewing machine department.

During the late Highland Agricultural Show the Singer Company created a sensation with their new machine for sewing on buttons. This was its first exhibition in Scotland.

The Liverpool sailmakers are trying to get up a strike against the introduction of sewing machines in sailmaking. It is said that only in the Royal Navy are hand-stitched sails preferred, and that shipowners have no such preferences.

It was stated at the reception of the Lord Mayor of London, at Kilbowlie, that the Singer Company expect to make at their Scotchworks 400,000 sewing machines, during the present year. Last year their total production was about 375,000.

Our readers will have noticed that Mr. Davison's Papers on Knitting Machines were not continued in our last number, and they are also omitted in this issue. The reason of this is, the illness of the author, who, we sincerely hope will soon recover, as his articles have been highly appreciated, and their cessation would be much regretted by a large circle of readers.

An Old Machine.

SHE Singer Manufacturing Company a few months ago offered a handsome sewing machine in exchange for the oldest machine found in London. Mr. C. H. Poole, of 81, Junction Road, N., was the successful competitor, and the machine he sent in is now on show at the Singer Company's Cheapside branch.

Of course, this machine, being forty years old, is an undignified looking object, but after it has been cleaned and oiled, it accomplished some first-class sewing, several specimens of which are now before us.

The Singer Company now offer a prize for the oldest family or medium machine.

The Journal of Domestic Appliances Sept. 1, 1891.
Sept. 1, 1891.
and Sewing Machine Gazette.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
A Woman's Scheme.

HOW a clever woman worked a scheme to get a $75 dollar sewing machine held in recent issue of the Butte City, Montana, Miner, and reproduced in the U. S. Sewing Machine Advance, as follows:

The defendant is a lady of mature years, long past the age at which women cease to be attractive. Her story is that she was deserted by her husband, who is 48, but a much younger-looking man than she, in St. Paul, some time after a year ago, and for a few months since she learned he had come to this state with another woman, and was living at Cheyenne under an assumed name. She hunted him, but it seems she had so far failed to induce him to return to his allegiance, though she has taken no steps to bring him to account through a criminal prosecution.

Mrs. Fletcher was accused by the company's agent, H. M. Tichnor, of grand larceny, on May 23rd, in making away with a sewing machine, of the seven-drawer, open pattern, in antique oak, valued at 75 dol.

Mr. Tichnor, the agent, testified that the defendant came to the office of the company and said she wanted to rent a machine, and to come home, and that she promised to her that she could contract in the usual way to lease one, and pay 5 dol. a month for its use; that she made the lease and paid the first instalment of 5 dol.; that the machine was taken on the afternoon of Saturday, May 23rd, to 323 Wash Street, as Mrs. Fletcher testified; that subsequently she found that Mrs. Fletcher did not live there, and that the machine had been removed without notice to the company, as required.

Two ladies named Foran testified that Mrs. Fletcher had taken a sewing machine in a small way on Galena Street, about 5 p.m. on May 23rd; that the machine was delivered the same afternoon; that defendant paid one dollar only on account of rent, and never slept in the room or returned, to their knowledge, after that day; that they were at the machine at 9 p.m. on Friday, May 24th, sitting in the room, the door into the hall, where there was a lamp lit, being open; that they heard a hack drive up to the door, and that immediately Mrs. Fletcher and a youngish looking man entered the house and went up to her room, returning shortly after, Mrs. Fletcher carrying the cover of a sewing machine and the man the rest of it; that they went out and drove away; that they knew the woman to be Mrs. Fletcher by her being dressed the same as when she rented the room that they were in, in women-like, white, and blue, and wore, and that the light in the hall was sufficiently clear to make their identification certain.

Mrs. Fletcher's own story was that she had met her husband that eventful Saturday morning; that she had prevailed upon him to return and live with her, and when taking to get a sewing machine by the earnings from which with plain sewing, she expected to support them both; that she went and rented the room on West Galena Street from the Misses Foran, and had then gone to the Singer sewing machine office and contracted to purchase a machine; that she went about 6 o'clock that evening, after the machine had been brought to the room on West Galena Street, to the house of Mrs. Maggie Johnson for supper, her husband having failed to show up after she saw him in the forenoon; that Mr. Johnson asked her to keep house for her that night as she had to go out nursing; that she slept at Mrs. Johnson's house, and on the following Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, she went from Mrs. Johnson's house to the room of the Misses Foran's house and found the machine gone; that she made enquiries of the people in the house where it had disappeared to, or who had taken it, supposing that her husband and the woman living with him had come and taken possession of the machine; that it was a scandal; that she fully intended to pay the rest of the payment on the machine, when they became due, and trust to discovering where her husband had taken the machine, when she expected to recover it, that she had gone to Mrs. Thomas' house in Washington St., and had lived there until she was arrested; that she had visited all the rented rooms and boarding houses she could in search of her machine without avail; that she was met one day on the street by one of the men belonging to the Singer company, who accused her publicly of having stolen the machine and had her arrested, since when she has been in jail. She cannot read or write and was ignorant of the wording of the lease from the sewing machine company, except as explained to her by the agent when she got it, but she thought she was buying the machine and fully intended to pay for it.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Thomas both testified, in the main corroborating Mrs. Fletcher's statements as affecting them, though varying in many important details from the defendant's own story, Mrs. Johnson is a lady who, it seems, has had transactions with the same company, which if the defendant produced any further proof of the business relations with the representatives of the company in the room, and rather inclined her to tinge her evidence with marked asperity when reference was made to them by Mr. Haldron, their counsel, when cross-examining.

The defendant's counsel, Judge Lippincott, briefly summed up the evidence, and urged on the judge the fact that the contract of lease did not call for a second payment on the machine until the 23rd of last month, so that the defendant could not actually be said to owe the company anything yet, and that until she failed to make that payment, the company could not hold her as a defaulter or request the return of its machine; that she evidently did not know where the machine was; that the Misses Foran could not be positive that it was the defendant whom they had seen return with a man that evening for the machine; that their description of the man accompanying the woman on that Saturday night tallied very closely with the description of Mrs. Fletcher's husband, as shown by the lease, and Mr. Thomas; that it might have been him and the woman with whom he was living who took the machine away that night, and that the judge had to consider if there had been reasonable evidence submitted by the prosecution to procure a conviction of the defendant, or whether her conduct and behavior would go to people with honest intentions, but limited means, as, if the company cannot be protected it must refuse a great many worthy people what would really prove the means of furnishing them subsistence. He maintained that the testimony of the Misses Foran had been unimpeached; that there was no doubt about the identity of the parties who came to take the machine from their house the same night it was brought there; that one witness had testified that Mr. Fletcher had spoken to his wife and bade her good-bye, saying she was going to return to St. Paul, having evidently raised the money by disposing of the machine—at least that was a fair inference. He dwelt on the discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses for the defence, and made a strong plea in favour of holding the defendant under moderate bonds to the district court.

At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Eddy admitted that some of the evidence against the defendant in the state's case was pretty strong, but that on the whole there was not enough, in his opinion, to warrant him in putting the county to the cost of going to trial on the case, and he accordingly discharged the defendant.

A Bull in a Machine Shop.

AN exciting scene was witnessed in King Street, Wigan, about half a past five on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. A consignment of cattle was brought from America, landed at Wigan, in the presence of many curious animals, a fine bull, belonging to Mr. McEwoy, butcher, of Scholes, and which had been being sent to the streets in Manchester, Wigan Observer, that the bull was not familiar with town life, for it was evidently in an excited state, and the numerous girls who were wandering through the streets to see 'his wonderful power' were given anything but confidence as the huge beast trotted along. Suddenly, for some reason or other, it made a sudden rush towards three girls who were seen wandering along King Street, and these girls made the nearest place of refuge, which happened to be the depot of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The bull followed, and although one of the young ladies in the shop, with astonishing bravery, tried to push the door back in its face, he gave the door a powerful dig with his horn and forced his way in. One of the girls fell in her terror, but
DUNKLEY'S
NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUUCOT.
(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)
THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!
Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.

The above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.
W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.
Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

1521. J. A. Clarlingham and H. Clarke, for an improvement in knitting machinery.

1532. H. H. Lake, a communication from L. E. Salisbury, of United States, for improvements in knitting machines.

1215. R. Todd, for an improved feed regulator for use in conjunction with button-hole attachments to sewing machines.

1216. A. L. Preusse, for improvements in thread tension and let-off mechanisms for sewing machines.

1217. A. V. Neale, a communication from B. Fischer, on behalf of Kents Machine Gesellschaft von Germany, for improved machinery for sewing leathers.

1216. J. Forbes and A. K. Forbes, for a machine for creasing and folding hems on textile and other fabrics.

1237. H. S. Shah, J. W. Hicks, and H. P. Shattes, for improvements in and relating to bobbin or bobbin case-holders for sewing machines.

1238. J. W. Hicks, H. S. Shaft, and H. P. Shattes, for improvements in, and relating to, loopers for sewing machines.

1265. W. Birch, for improvements in sewing machines.

1264. J. T. Birkby, for The Rise, Clapham Junction, London, for a convertible mail cart.

1267. D. D. Williams, for improvements in sewing machines.

12941. A. J. Boalt, a communication from A. Schneider, of Germany, for improvements in permachines.

12977. E. Washbourne, for improvements in embroidery machinery.

13051. W. Jackson, for improvements in the construction of sewing machines.

12976. F. Schmidt, for improvements in sewing machines.

13380. E. Edwards, a communication from Prease & Co., of Germany, for improvements in machines for sewing books, pamphlets, and the like.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE IV. EACH EXTRA.


Consists in certain improvements in embroidery machines, by which it is possible to obtain, in the same machine, various kinds of work, and more particularly raised and flat-brid embroidery, and also embroidery with a cord formed with a core of wool, results which hitherto have been obtained only imperfectly, and by employing a special machine for each kind of work.


Relates to circular knitting machines, especially such as are employed in the manufacture of sleeves for knitting jackets, or of other tubular fabric, and in which a whole set of loop or multiple stitch loops. The object of the invention is to apply improved mechanism to operate in conjunction with the rotary head of a circular-ribbed knitting machine, to ensure the production of perfect fabric.


Pram. Rugs, Goat Skin. From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cloths with pickled borders.

Send 21s. for assorted sample dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

HAND & CO., 45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding Reference.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Bob's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accomplished by business card.

EF. WARD & CO., cycle Engineers.

Prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Braided, Hardening, Scrubcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
and Sewing Machine Gazette.

31

and

Hi

This invention is particularly applicable to that class of machines which operate by means of a curved needle, and are used for sewing the webs to the uppers and insoles of boots in what is commonly known as "walking work," and for sewing the uppers to the soles in what is called "turned work." A machine for this class of work was patented by C. J. Gardner in 1884, No. 142509, and a patent for an improvement on this machine was obtained by the present inventor in 1888, No. 182626. The present invention consists in certain improvements in the constructions of (a) the needle shield, or cast off; (b) the channel gauge; (c) the "well guide," or "well gauge," and in so constructing the mechanism for giving movement to the "feed dog," that after the "welt gauge" is locked in position, the welt being in contact with the work, the "channel gauge" is given a slight inward movement, so as to squeeze the welt.

8506. Knitting Machines. C. Stilhe, a communication from E. Duhid, of Cowes, Switzerland—Dated May 19th, 1891. Price $65. Comprises a new or improved system, and mode and means to enable circular knitted goods to be made on knitting machines on the "Lamb" system, without the carriage striking stops at the ends of its traverse.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 27TH, 1891.

455378. E. Wood, Johnston, guide for sewing machines. 


455535. A. Johnston, Oshawa, Iowa, hammer for sewing machines. 


455991. C. S. Reed, Boston, Mass., sewing machine. 


460612. N. H. Bruce, Waterford, trimming attachment for machines for sewing high pitched fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 21ST, 1891.

46918. C. Marks, Detroit, Mich., lap seam gauge for sewing machines.

465154. L. T. Bulley, Tyler City, Conn., oversewing attachment for sewing machines.

465155. L. T. Bulley, New Haven, button hole attachment for sewing machines.

465335. H. S. Shaft, Gloversville, N.Y., bobbin case holder for sewing machines.

465467. C. P. Borton, Providence, R. I., manufacturer of sewed garments.

465468. S. Borton, Providence, R. I., manufacturer of sewed garments.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 28TH, 1891.

455723. I. Irish, Bridgeport, Conn., Embroidery machine.

466469. T. Gariepy, Montreal, Canada, shuttle-driving mechanism for sewing machines.


467034. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

467035. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

467036. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

467037. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

467038. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

467040. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 60 and 100 per bottle. Particulars free from the WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 62, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.


SIMMONS & CO.'S

NEW AND ELEGANT,

STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.

(REGISTERED No. 175,008.)

NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.

COPY OF LETTER.

"I am in receipt of your List, and I beg respectfully that you will kindly make your nearest approach in your Letter, and lose no time in carrying out my request.

SPECIAL SHEET OF

INVALIDS, MERLIN CHAIRS,
MAIL CARTS, BASSINETTES, &c.

BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE HALESOWEN PERAM. & CARRIAGE CO., LIM.
HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer’s stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the “ECLIPSE” MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE “ECLIPSE” KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

The “ECLIPSE” MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines
for
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers
of Wringer and
Mangling Machines.

These Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
lency of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

---

The ATLAS-BEDSTEAD Co
BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.

Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by
Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS
and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS
ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.

Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK
PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are
ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and
value guaranteed.

N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP
WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WARE-
HOUSE.

A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E C.

For London Trade only.

First Orders should be accompanied by References or
Remittances.

---

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES AND
EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLE, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
HENRY VORLEY'S
Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.
For Sewing and Knitting Machines, Physical and Surgical Instruments, Guns, Clocks, Lathes, &c., &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This very beautiful oil is incapable of thickening in use or of gumming the bearings, being an "absolutely neutral" substance, unaffected by the weather or age. It may now be obtained in bottles at all respectable Sewing Machine and Bicycle Depots, and Wholesale at
23, SHAFTESBURY ROAD, HORNSEY RISE, LONDON, N.

Lower Qualities of the White Oil may now be had. Also Fine Lamp for Bicycles, and American Golden, in Casks direct from the Docks, or packed in Cans, Drums, or Bottles Suitable to the Trade.

LLOYD & CO.
HAVE NOW OPENED A Special Department FOR PRAM CANOPIES.
Handsome Designs, Lace and Fringe.

58, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

THE "VERACITY" WATCH IS A Highly-finished English Lever, IN STOUT SILVER (HALL-MARKED) CASE Price 85/-
20 per cent. below London Prices.

AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH WATCH CLUBS LIBERAL TERMS.
Active Agents employed by J. N. Masters earn a minimum of £1 per week.

The Lady Newspaper, 1883, says: "Mr. Masters supplies Watches and Jewellery at remarkably low prices; this he could not do if he had to pay London rents, rates, and taxes."

Applications from energetic, respectable men invited.

CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO J. N. MASTERS, Jeweller, HOPE HOUSE, RYE, SUSSEX.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade. Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 30 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN,
MAKE THE BEST
WASHING, WRINGING,
AND
MANGLING MACHINES
And Special Laundry Requisites.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:
R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

H. PETERS & CO.'S

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WILL NOW BE

SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP "UP TO DATE."

For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to

H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W.,

Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES
Sewing Machine
THE HIRE DEALERS
GAZETTE
GUIDE & RECORD
SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Vol. XIX., No 254. OCT. 1st, 1891.
Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

The Latest
Production
of our
Factory.

The Finest
Machine
in the world
for
Domestic
Sewing.

Send for Sample Machines
by Factory Sample Bridge
in Manchester.

SIMMONS & CO.'S
NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT
"ORIENTAL" CART.
(REGISTERED No. 175069.)
NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.
The \textit{White Sewing Machines} are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

\textbf{OVER 800,000}

\textbf{WHITE MACHINES NOW IN USE.}

See a \textit{White} before purchasing any other.

\textbf{DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.}

NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

\textbf{GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.}

MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

\textbf{THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES}

\textit{ARE}

\textbf{SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK}

\textit{LIGHT OR HEAVY.}

\textbf{Manufactory—}

\textbf{CLEVELAND,}

\textbf{OHIO, U.S.A.}

\textbf{EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.}

\textbf{MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS, CORSET MAKERS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.}

\textbf{SAMPLES OF WORK AND PRICE LISTS SENT POST FREE UPON APPLICATION.}

\textbf{White Sewing Machine Co., 48, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENGLAND.}
JOHN WILDE & SONS
EXCELSIOR WORKS
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.
Unequalled for Price and Quality.
London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.  
Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric. Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES
In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK-STITCH both applicable. Combining both the advantages essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, receiving the ends of covers, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The part which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is shown to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Salable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Solo Manufacturers:
E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST
NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.

THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.

THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

Awarded the Highest Honours at all the Great Exhibitions.

13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.

BRADBURY’S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY’S NO. 30

Handsome Bassinet body has oval ends, with an ornament in the centre. The sides, cleverly pierced in coach style, is upholstered on the best woolen carriage cloth. The body is supported by strong straps to C shackles, mounted on 25-in., and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with brass handle bars. China handles, registered pattern, well-covered, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is handsome shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to C springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

BRADBURY’S NO. 25

Handsome painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Coach leather, mounted on steel shockle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-covered, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
THE IMPROVED "Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
Reliable.

Made in Six Styles according to requirements.

FOR TAMBOURING, BRAIDING, CORDING, or FANCY LINING
The Best Machine in the Market.

MANUFACTURED BY
LINTZ & ECKHARDT,
BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT, C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

KNITTING KNITTING KNITTING

THE Most Profitable and Satisfactory Knitting Wools for Drapers and Machine Knitters.

THE NEW "LETTER H"

STOCKING KNITTER LAMB PRINCIPLE,
By those old-established and celebrated Makers, EDWARD DUBIED & CO.
SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES AT POPULAR PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, OF THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF "DUBIED" MACHINES POST FREE, ALSO DETAILS OF THEIR MOST RECENT PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING—

THE DUBIED PATENT SYSTEM OF KNITTING CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF STOPS.

G. STIBBE, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW,
LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.
BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN (SAXONY),
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.
THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Bielefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
SEIDEL & NAUMANN,
LARGEST CONTINENTAL SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE MANUFACTURERS,
23, MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Our celebrated New High Arm
"NAUMANN"
Sewing Machines for Family and Manufacturing Purposes will now be supplied direct to the Trade.

1,000 workmen. Yearly production, 80,000 Sewing Machines, 8,000 Cycles.

Machines for Sale in England are delivered ready mounted for use and securely packed in a strong case, Free of Charge.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED FROM STOCK IN LONDON ON THE DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED.

No necessity for keeping Stock, beyond a few Samples

SUB-AGENCIES OR SOLE SUPPLY FOR ANY PORT, TOWN, OR DISTRICT ARRANGED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALTIES.

SACK, SAIL, TARPALIN, & BELT SEWING MACHINES.
OSCILLATOR, MEDIUM, FAMILY, & HAND Sewing Machines.
KILTING, CASING, AND WRINGING MACHINERY.

KIMBALL & MORTON, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.
Branches—
52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., MANCHESTER,
56, Aldermanbury, LONDON E.C.
HARRIS' PATENT
CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Telegraph Address—
"Admired, London."

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

The only perfect Suspension Car in the trade.
Patented and Registered 1891.
Nos. 799 & 165, 220.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.
Prices
FROM £8 10s.


AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
TAYLOR & WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Washing & Wringing Machines.

OVER 200 MEDALS!
Including all leading Exhibitions at Home and abroad

The "DERBY" Wringer and Mangle.
CAN BE FITTED WITH WOOD TOP.

Fitted with Patent Roller Bearings at a small extra cost.

TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND—

Mr. CHAS. BRADBURY, 249, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.,

Who will give prompt attention to all enquiries, and send complete Catalogue.
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NOW OFFERS
A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT—RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK
In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & Co.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.


WANTED, Management of Branch in Sewing Machine and Pernambulator Business; 12 years' experience and character; thoroughly practical and conversant in every part of the trade.—B., 6, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.

ADVERTISER is open to an Engagement to open a Depot for a substantial Firm, for Bicycles, Wringers, Sewings, and Furniture, or any household utensils; to take account of all goods sold, has good connection; several years with large firm of sewings in the hire business. Advertiser binds himself to the strictest confidence. —“ Presto,” Sewing Machine Gazette.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale;
First: Class opportunity for practical mechanic or 2 pushing men, one to travel, other to manage business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent prospects.—Apply “Enterprise” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

YOUNG LADY seeks re-engagement in Sewing Machine Shop or Office; several years' experience with The Singer Manufacturing Company.—Address A. Lambour, 144, St. Mark's Road, Wolverhampton.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.—For Sale, a Bench, fitted complete with shaving, &c., for 20 Machines by Singer; 20 Singer’s Oscillators, large size; 1 Singer’s Buttonhole, 1 large Pressing Machine and Frouser Shrinking, by Beeston; 1 Blackman’s Patent Ventilator, 2 Gas Irons and Tubes, &c.—G. Rushbrooke, Amity Hill.

COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Pernambulator Smitta and Spring Makers, 84 and 85, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettet, and Mall Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

RATE.—1d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

CYCLES.—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames; lists free; cheapest and best house in the trade; canvassing and plating.—St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, London, N.

YOUNG LADY, aged 21, desires re-engagement in Sewing and Domestic Machinery Department; country not objected to.—Address Miss M. Gilton, 39, Ingely Road, Holloway.

MANAGER Wanted, to take entire Management of Branch; Domestic Machinery and Instruments; hire system; thoroughly experienced; strictly confidential.—Apply to Young & Co., 21, High Street, Kingsland.

WANTED BY A SUPERINTENDENT, at present controlling a large staff of Sewing Machine Canvassers and Collectors, a similar situation whereby he would financially benefit his position.—Apply X, Sewing Machine Gazette.

BASSINETTE HOOD MAKER.—Hoods re-covered and re-lined, and returned in one day to town or country. Own material found if necessary.—Edwards, 23, Fornos Street, Mile's Vale, W.

WANTED BY THE — SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LONDON, a good, energetic Man to Collect and Canvass.—Write at once to W., Gazette Office.

ADVERTISER (age 29), well versed in Wholesale, Retail, and Hire Instrument trade, is open to an Engagement as District or Depot Manager; ten years experience in Sewing Machine and Cycle Trade; good references and security if required.—Address “Program,” Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

ADVERTISER, with remarkable Sewing Machine Patent, is desirous of Purchasing or Amalgamating with established Sewing Machine Factory, doing good and increasing business.—Apply by letter in the first instance, giving full particulars, to J. D. K., care of J. W., Victors, 5, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

NEEDLES.—Singer’s Medium and Family, 2s. 2d. per gross; also machine extras supplied in small quantities.—Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

Oct. 1, 1891.
and Sewing Machine Gazette.

Registered under the Companies' Acts, 1862—1886.

The above Company during the past month issued the following prospectus:—

Subscription lists opened Monday, September 14th, 1891, closed Thursday, September 17th, 1891.

Ten per cent. per annum guaranteed for three years.


Auditors.—Messrs. C. C. Smith, Son, & Richards, Chartered Accountants, Cobden Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.


Consulting Engineer.—Henry J. T. Piercy, Esq., M.I.M.E., 53 & 54, Broad Street, Birmingham.

Secretary.—A. J. T. Jackson.

Registered Offices.—1 & 2, Market Street, Smithfield, Birmingham.

Issue of 744 Ordinary Shares, forming part of the Original Capital of the Company, and of further 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, payable as regards £3 per Share, as follows:—£1 on application, £2 on allotment. It is intended to call up only £5 per Share of this issue for present purposes.

Total Capital of the Company, £10,000.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—PROSPECTUS.

A year ago this Company was formed, with a nominal Capital of £10,000 in 2,000 Shares of £5 each, of which 1,250 have been actually issued, for the purpose of acquiring and working the Patent Rights of Mr. W. H. Dunkley, of the Patent Wheel and Tyre. The practicability of those Inventions has been fully demonstrated, as also the public demand for the goods. Despite the hindrances usually connected with the starting of a new manufacture, the Company has earned a profit of 10 per cent. of the balance, in 1991, of which has been paid as dividend to the Shareholders, and the balance carried forward to next account.

The Directors having now gauged the workability of the Patents, and acting upon the resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, on Monday, July 27th, empowering the creation of £10,000 additional Capital in the Company, now propose to issue the balance of the original Capital and a further 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, of which £5 only will be called up at present, for the following purposes, or such of them as may be deemed expedient.

1. To further develop and extend the existing business of the Company.

2. To work or otherwise use and develop the Foreign Patents already secured (two) and the three others which have been applied for, and may be expected to be completed shortly.

3. To acquire the business, stock, plant and goodwill of the trade of Perambulator Manufacturer now being carried on by Mr. W. H. Dunkley in Birmingham, at 41 and 42, Jamaica Row; 1 to 6, Upper Dean Street; and Dunkley Street; and The Show Rooms, 58, Corporation Street, which trade comprises the making and selling of Perambulators, Cycles, Bath Chairs, Invalid Carriages, Ambulances, Rocking-horses, and almost every description of toy vehicles, Patent Circular Switchback Railway, Steam and other Roundabouts, and numerous similar productions.

4. To establish new agencies and permanent depots and provide Stock at home and abroad for the purpose of meeting the current demand and creating new markets as occasion offers.

5. To lay down, acquire or otherwise provide for the use of a complete plant for the manufacture of Rubber Tyres in the sections needed. The want of such a plant under the present condition of the Company has been felt from the first, seeing that the process of obtaining these special sections, &c., from the ordinary manufacturers causes a loss of time and high cost which much impede the extension of trade.

The Directors of Mr. Dunkley's business, for which a Contract has already been entered into by the Company, will include (1) the existing valuable arrangements made with his Australian Agent, whereby the Colonial markets are kept open to this business, and the indenting of this particular make. The Company will acquire the Agreement (without additional cost) by which the terms of this arrangement are firm for seven years from 1890.

(2) Arrangements for the working of the trade with the London depot at 76, Houndsditch. From this depot, now many years established, a very considerable volume of trade passes not only among the wholesale houses and shippers, who frequently fill their smaller indents from this stock, and use the depot as a medium of communication with the trades, but also in retail sales, all of which trade has been connected to Mr. Dunkley, for the (3) the Indian Travelling Agency. (4) The South African Agency. And (5) the extremely valuable patent rights for various carriages, mail carts, &c., invented by Mr. Dunkley—all of which will be transferred to the Company on completion of the transaction.

The purchase money agreed to be paid to Mr. W. H. Dunkley for his business is fixed at £20,000, payable as to £7,500 in fully paid-up shares and the balance in cash. Mr. Dunkley will receive all accounts owing to him and discharge all liabilities owing by him up to the date of completion of the purchase of his business by the Company.

It has been plainly evident to the Directors that with the use of the additional capital there is a great future for the Company's specialties, and they feel sure that the demand for the Patent Wheel and Tyre will be adequately met by the establishment of a rubber plant under the Company's own management, provide a handsome return for the investment.

It is absolutely desirable that this Capital should be provided with a fixed object, so that the Company may be enabled to benefit by the virtual monopoly of trade which the Patent Rights confer; for the public, if constantly brought face to face with the advantages offered by the Company's specialties, will, as they have already done, give these goods a preference over any other make.

It is to provide an immediate, efficient, and well-established connection with merchants, shippers, and other large buyers, that the business of Mr. Dunkley is to be acquired. That gentleman has hitherto resisted several overtures for the purchase of his business, but now, seeing that the change will so greatly benefit the future working of his inventions—the Patent Wheel and Tyre—he is consented to the absorption. The reputation Mr. Dunkley has established has been principally composed of high-class goods and specialties commanding better prices than the ordinary run of work and trade. The Directors feel such confidence in the prospects of the concern, when amalgamated, that he has made it at a term of his Agreement with the Company for the sale to them of the above-mentioned business and premises.

That three-eighths of the purchase-money, to be paid to him shall be paid to him in shares, and furthermore, that he will for the term of three years next after the sale of his business to the Company, guarantee a dividend of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Company. Also that the original right to the name of the Company, in the Patent Wheel and Tyre, by giving the Company their support—they may have at least an equal footing as to benefits, Mr. Dunkley has included their Shares in the amount of his guarantee. This in effect is that all the registered Shareholders in the Company, other than the
MURDOCH & CO'S.,
ORGAN DEPARTMENT.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE CARPENTER ORGANS, BRATTLEBORO, U.S.A.
THE FARRAND & VOTYE ORGANS, DETROIT, U.S.A.
THE LYON & HEALY REED PIPE ORGANS, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
THE PEERLESS ORGANS, LONDON.
OUR SPECIALITIES
FOR THE TIME PAYMENT TRADE.
FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

MURDOCH & CO.'S IMPROVED CELESTINA

Is indisputably the Best Automatic Organ Made, and the only one which can be safely handled by the Time Payment Trade.

It is exquisitely finished in every detail, handsome in appearance, strongly made, easy to repair, and has no weak parts. The tone is refined and like that of a good American Organ.
The music is English throughout, whilst its price is less than half that of other instruments. It is supplied in endless bands for Hymns, Songs, and Dances, and on neat spools for Oratorios and Opera music.

PRICE £5 15 0.
With ten English tunes and one spool of music free. New music from threepence per tune, or one shilling per spool.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.
Special prices for quantities of six or more.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.,
91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
TWO MINUTES FROM FARRINGDON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.
Vendor and the Holders of Shares issued as fully paid up, will be guaranteed a ten per cent. dividend per annum for three years certain, upon the amount paid up on their respective Shares.

The Directors of the Company, other than the Vendor, have satisfied themselves as to the value of the property proposed to be purchased, but for trade reasons it is not thought desirable that any statement of estimated profits should be published. The Directors believe investors will prefer the more tangible form of the offered Guarantee. The advantages to be realised by Subscribers to this Company may be summed up as follow—

The amount needed for the Guarantee will be deposited in cash in the names of three Trustees, contemporaneously with the completion of the contract for the purchase of the said business, so that investors’ security will be absolute.

No Founders’ Shares. Thus Shareholders will have the benefit of every penny earned by their money, subject only to legitimate working expenses, &c.

The following contracts have been made, viz.:

1. A contract dated May 27th, 1890, between William Henry Dunkley, of the one part, and Louis Monaet, on behalf of the Company, of the other part.
2. A contract dated June 19th, 1890, between the said W. H. Dunkley of the first part, the said Louis Monaet of the second part, and the Company of the third part.
3. An Agreement for New South Wales, and dated October 11th, 1889, between the said W. H. Dunkley of the one part, and John Robert Wyckham Nason of the other part.
4. A contract dated August 25th, 1891, between the said W. H. Dunkley of the one part, and the Company of the other part.
5. A contract dated September 7th, 1891, between the same parties endorsed on the previous contract, being the contracts referred to above in the prospectus.

There are also numerous trade arrangements and contracts in existence, the benefits and obligations of which the Company have already incurred or will take over. It is believed that these contracts do not come within Section 35 of the Companies’ Act, 1867, but in any event applicants for Shares shall be deemed to have waived the insertion of the names of the parties to, and dates of such agreements, and shall accept the above statements as sufficient compliance with the Statute, and applications for Shares will only be accepted subject to this provision. Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Company’s Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, Birmingham, and all Branches, or to the Secretary at the Registered Offices of the Company in Birmingham.

The South Shields Exhibition.

THE South Shields Exhibition, which was finally closed on the 5th September, was, from the opening, an unqualified success. The magnificent hall, which was built by Mr. Farquhar Lang, the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, was thronged every day with visitors from all parts of the north, and the only fault complained of was the limited time allowed for the run of the show. As was mentioned in our last issue, the visitors were requested to vote for the stands which they considered the best, six votes being allowed each visitor. The result was announced on Thursday, the 19th instant. The Singer Manufacturing Company were awarded a gold medal for their sewing machines (being the only award made for this class of exhibit), and Messrs. Pail & Co. (hardware, &c.), Tetley & Co. (artistic furniture), W. Wigg ( pianos, &c.), and Mears. Stead & Simpson, for boots and shoes of all descriptions. The last four were each presented with a gold medal for excellence, the result being hailed with satisfaction by the public, who took a keen interest in every detail of the awards.

On Tuesday evening, the 22nd ult., the standholders met in the saloon of the Royal Hotel for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. J. B. Lawson (the general manager of the exhibition), and also to Mr. W. Lydon, his assistant. The first-named gentleman received a beautiful gold Albert and pendant, the latter inscribed with the following:—Presented to Mr. J. B. Lawson by the standholders of the South Shields Commercial Scientific and Model Exhibition, September 1st, 1891." Mr. Lydon was presented with a medallion, upon which was engraved a similar inscription. N. S.


BELL AMERICAN ORGANS, AS SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE. Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS. CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD., HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO., 46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, GOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS, CHINA AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE BOIS, TOY FITTINGS, &c.
The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 5.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES COLE.

THE BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.

BY THE remarkable development of the rubber-wringer trade of late years is no mere accident but the outcome of industry and perseverance, and credit is especially due in this matter to the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Thomas Charles Cole has often been taken for an American, but "in spite of great temptations" he is an Englishman, having been born at no less distinguished a town than Stratford-on-Avon, in 1859. On leaving school he at once entered the Civil Service, but not finding it congenial relinquished his office at the end of two years in favour of a commercial career.

His connection with the wringer business commenced in 1877, and the following year found him exhibiting the "Empire" wringer at the Paris Exhibition. In 1879 he opened a small warehouse in the Blackfriars Road for the sale of the "Empire" washing and wringing machines. The "Empire" washer is now seldom heard of, but at that time it commanded a considerable sale, as many of our readers may remember.

Three years later Mr. Cole visited America for the purpose of opening new business connections, and did not return to this country until 1882.

During this time he had opportunities of studying the American system of manufacturing and selling wringers, and the experience then gained has since served him in good stead. His stay in America, however, was suddenly terminated whilst he was representing the Bailey Company at the New Orleans Exposition. His company asked him to open a branch office for their manufactures in this country, and without delay Mr. Cole consented.

Accordingly, in July, 1885, the Bailey Company opened an office and warehouse at 39, Upper Thames Street, E.C. We well remember its unpretentious character, it was a mere block compared to the present quarters in Southwark Street, but it served its purpose very well at first, and the business started in such a small manner has increased every year until it is now the largest of the kind in the country. The European trade is, however, a very small matter compared with the business of the chief office in the States, as the following details will show.

The Bailey Company was incorporated in 1864 and reorganised in 1880. In the latter year they made 2,500 rubber wringers, which at that time was considered a large number, but last year their output was 300,000 machines.

So prosperous was their business that last year an English syndicate proposed its purchase, together with those of the other wringer makers. But when the various makers met together and compared notes, they felt that they had too good a concern to dispose of in the manner proposed. They therefore decided to combine themselves into a single corporation. Accordingly in May last the American Wringer Company was formed with a capital of $500,000, to take over the following businesses:

Bailey W. M. Co., Woosocket, daily output, 1,200 machines. 900
Metropolitan Co., Middlefield 550
Empire Co., Auburn 450
Adams Co., Erie

Total daily output 2,950

The output of the four companies named is estimated to be 95 per cent. of the total production of wringers in America.

No difficulty whatever was found in at once raising the half-million capital, and under the Presidency of Mr. J. Banigan, already the American Wringer Company is an assured success.

The variety of wringers made by the company at its several factories is surprising, but this is rendered necessary owing to the widespread nature of its business. Machines are sent from one or other of the factories to every country in the world, and of all styles to suit customers' requirements. In this country the most popular are the "Superior," "Fluous," and "Novelty," but others are imported. We will not refer to the medals awarded, as the Bailey machines have been exhibited at most of the exhibitions of the past twenty years, and have invariably achieved the highest possible honours.

It is almost superfluous for us to mention that in the matter of posters and other advertising mediums the Bailey Company are most ready to assist their customers, as must be known to every dealer in the country.

But we are forgetting Mr. Cole—the high quality of the Bailey wringers, and their enormous sale are too well-known to need explanation. We will, however, be quite sure that our readers must have formed the opinion that the representative of the Bailey Company is courteous, punctual, and reliable to the extreme, and so we have always found him. He has just entered on the shady side of thirty, and no doubt has many more years to live, and we feel certain that so long as he occupies his present position he will consult alike the interests of the makers and the dealers.

That Perfect Machine that is to be.

MUCH has been written both on this and the other side of the "herring pond" on the above subject. "J. R. G." has now entered the lists in an American contemporary, as follows:

"Much has been said lately in these columns about how the sewing machine of the future will have to be constructed to meet all demands that will be made upon it. Round and square, or rather flat needle-bars, have been discussed, and plate and wheel tensions have been submitted to comparison. All this is entertaining and to a great extent instructive, even though much of what has been said is really a reproduction of arguments and theories advanced in the 'New's' years ago. But a good thought is not to be ignored, no matter how old, and a bright thought lost by being repeated. By this repetition..."
Uses of Old Sewing Machine Heads.

By W. R. H.

AFTER a sewing machine has outlived its usefulness as a "stitcher of garments" it is generally cast aside to be consigned to the scrap heap at the iron foundry, but there are instances wherein the old machine has been rescued from the scrap and so changed as to serve other useful purposes.

It probably occurred to some kid of Young American type that in the old sewing machine head there was all the movement necessary for a fret saw, through some little change purpose was accomplished. The lower end of the needle-bar serving for the place to attach the upper end of the saw blade, while the lower end would be actuated in a manner dependent upon the make of the machine.

An old head makes a very good drilling machine for small work. Where there is a horizontal upper shaft, as in the "Singer," and some other machines, the motive power being applied to the hand wheel, the drill may be fixed to the opposite end of the shaft, and with some front portion of the head should be removed or cut away so as to give a place to attach a small chuck to hold the drill. Where but one sized drill is used the drill can be held in the end of the shaft by a set screw. By attaching the bed of the machine to a post so that the shaft will stand in a vertical instead of a horizontal position, a very good upright drill can be improvised. This same arrangement can be used as a small boring machine for wood, and by arranging it so as to hold a reamer it will do good work in that line. It can also be used as a machine for small tapping, screw cutting, grinding, &c., but when used for reaming or tapping it is better to raise by hand, for which purpose a handle should be inserted in the rim of the hand wheel for convenience in turning it. For cutting small springs the old sewing machine head can be arranged as for tapping. The necessary formers being satished in the same manner as the tops are held, the wire being held in the hand and fed to the formers by turning the hand wheel.

These are some of the uses to which discarded heads have been applied, and not by the "kid" alone have they been thus employed, but a few have been used in more than one factory that made a boast of being of some importance.—Swing Machine News.

Mr. Potter's New Musical Agency.

SINCE we have received from Mr. Thomas Potter, the well-known sewing machine importer, particulars of his new agency. Messrs. Dilling & Winter, of Markneukirchen (Saxony), have a world-wide reputation for musical instruments of all kinds, and are specially setting themselves out to cater for British trade. After a few days Mr. Potter will be able to supply the trade with this firm's catalogue, containing illustrations and particulars of nearly every musical instrument manufactured, ranging from violins to musical lamps and beer-mugs. We have gone carefully through the list, and must say that Mr. Potter starts his agency with one of the most extensive assortment of cheap, sundry instruments we have ever inspected, and we think that dealers will do well by examining for themselves his lines of goods.
The White Company's New Attachment.

An extract from the Ottumwa (U.S.A.) Courier the following article bearing on the White Sewing Machine Company's business:

For some five or six weeks past Mr. J. O. Huffman, the attachment expert of the White Sewing Machine Company, has been in the city in close conference with Mr. Allen Edgecomb. He has wrought its own monument in the hundreds of wonderful appliances that crowd the great Johnston Ruffler Works, and do their appointed tasks with such marvellous nicety. The secret of Mr. Huffman’s presence was not Mr. John W. Johnston was preparing to supply the White Company with a new set of attachments which should be superior to anything ever before produced. The White Company have been using the Johnston attachments for a long time, and such an important place have its machines to hold in the homes of the world that the Ruffler Company felt that it was worthy of an attachment which should be a little better than any other company had. Then, when all was ready, and the great works were able to supply the big Cleveland company—and this is saying a good deal, for to meet such a demand means much—Mr. A. L. Moore, the assistant general manager of the White Company, who is also manager of the Chicago branch, called the travelling men who take care of the company’s interests in the West and asked them to observe. It is customary to hold these meetings semi-annually.

And, briefly, in passing, let us take note of the fact that the new set of attachments of which the White will henceforth have exclusive control, will be no unimportant factor in the company’s success. In the culmination of the most ingenious thought directed to the perfecting of an important detail of sewing machine construction, its utility in its old form, every housewife is familiar with. In its modern and improved construction, and with the White, it will be only a matter of their greater admiration. The attachment embodies some new features which are of the highest importance, and its whole make is more substantial because heavier material is used in its construction. The hammer is entirely new, and the neatness of the work never attempted before, is superior to anything that has ever been put upon the market. Herein we have a source of local pride in it as an Ottumwa product, while the White Company will find in it a new and strong claim upon the patronage of the public in all its products known to the civilized world. Everything about the attachment, from its most delicate part to the box in which all are contained, is finished most carefully. This is in consonance with the whole policy of the White Company. In fact, by far the most remarkable thing in this modern renaissance in which we live demands that the utensils of daily use shall appeal to the aesthetic, as well as to the utilitarian sense. And it is very well it should be, for it can benefit us nothing that the things we use should be poorly constructed or imperfectly finished, while it is a great cultivation and conservative of good taste and refinement that they shall be beautiful.

To its other points of superiority, then, the White will add this strong claim upon every woman’s affections—that of being the most complete devised for her use, and the most elegant placed at her disposal.

That the White Company have always been leaders in the race, accounts in pretty large share for that wonderful success which in the past has been regarded as a more or less commercial triumph. Bear in mind that the company was organised in 1876. There were a good many other companies in the field then, and some of them had been in the field a long time. The reader can imagine that things which are to be regarded as a matter of course, else the White company would not-to-day be the second largest producers and sellers of family sewing machines in the world. It required business sagacity, of a high order to establish a popular demand. But it required much courage and enterprise also, for the world was slow in discerning and critical to a degree. It is not easily taken in, and the charlatan who seeks to impose upon it does not long succeed. The White machine was a success from the first, and to-day in the city of Cleveland there is a great factory, covering some acres of ground, where a thousand men are employed making these machines.

Over the interests of the company the same men preside who held the reins of management in 1876. These are Thomas H. White, president; R. C. White, vice-president; D’Arcy Porter, general superintendent; G. W. Baker, mechanical expert, and F. M. Sanderson, treasurer.

We do not know what that fine intellectual attribute known as foresight, or sagacity, is, but whatever it is as a mental exercise, it is definitely known that these men were richly endowed with it, and to them in founding a great business of world-wide proportions much of the most generous credit. From insignificant proportions they have seen the business grow—have nurtured it most carefully in all the vicissitudes of early competition, until now the great works with their army of men are able to supply the world, and which come in upon them from every quarter of the globe.

To adequately realise the extent of this demand one must know the methods of supplying it. The channels of communication must be near the people. The Nebraska farmer’s wife, the civilised New Zealander who, is swiftly reaching Macaulay’s standard of attentions, could not send to Cleveland even for so good a thing as a White sewing machine. It must be brought to them and sold at their doors. That is the secret of modern traffic and one of the reasons why the White company, with their semi-annual meetings, are the most expensive—costly as it may be, these pilgrims of medieval history have gone out of date and the locomotive and the commercial traveller have taken their place. It requires an army of men to do business this way, but then, be it remembered, that it is a large body of men being handled.

So the White Co. maintains a large wholesale branch in London which supplies the trade of Great Britain and the Continent, has a branch house in Boston, in charge of Mr. G. F. Chapman, which looks after the business in New England, and a branch of the same name, in charge of Mr. A. L. Moore, which supervises the Western department, and one in San Francisco in charge of E. L. Sargent, who cares for the interests of the Pacific coast. Twenty-six branch houses in the largest cities of the country subdivide the work, until every section is carefully cared for.

Through South and Central America there are representatives in all the important cities, and this is true of Australia and New Zealand, the trade abroad in its general features being looked after directly from the home office.

It would be a subject for a philosopher of social economics to study the magnitude and generalisation of a great business organisation such as this, which has its ramifications in every quarter of the globe, which attaches to itself, hundreds of thousands of people, from the most remote corners of the earth, and toils for its production, and sends out its finished product through many avenues to homes which, under every sun, range from opulence to squalor.

The sewing machine used to be the toy of the fastidious rich, or the necessity of the needy poor. To-day it is the common attribute of every home that makes pretension to comfort and where women’s lives are made the easier and longer by its use. The finest skill among mechanics, the highest order of genius among inventors, the clearest understanding of business intelligence among salesmen, is given to it. It is the great mechanical triumph of the age, for it is daily in use in millions of homes. It is not surprising then that in variety of make the sewing machine is not without number. Many men have been engaged in its construction and have applied their best thoughts to its perfection. That the White more fully, than any other, realises that “Dream of perfection” which inventors and enthusiasts aspire to, seems to have been demonstrated in the present triumph which gives the promise of a greater future. To this machine, which has carried the banner of American invention across every parallel of latitude; which has gone into millions of homes where to-day it is seen, and finds its warmest appreciation, its content with past achievement but strive continually for further perfection, the Courier pays its respects; and to the men who, in every department of its manufacture and sale represent the advanced and enterprising character of the great firm, it gives greeting.
Labour-saving Machines.

The effect of machinery upon labour was ably dis- cussed some months since by Professor De Volson Wood in the columns of the *Mechanical News*. His presentation of the case was both instructive and complete, and it is with some regret that I noticed the same journal dissenting from any of the conclusions reached by him. Nevertheless, I venture to offer my individual view of the subject, possibly with a more decided leaning toward the wage-earner’s attitude with reference to it, and hoping that the strong consideration bestowed on the humble portion of that class, for the wrong-headedness which they occasionally display in this regard. There was a time when labour-saving inventions, of whatever kind, were certainly counteracted by the hostility of working men. With very few exceptions, the whole community of wage-earners were disposed to resist, peace- ably if they could, forcibly if they must, the introduction of any machine which would enable one man to do the work which had previously given several men employment. Doubtless, that is usually occupied by a labour-saving device to the men whose industry it affects is more than made up in the long run, to them as well as to every other one, by the cheapening of the article produced. In course of time, as a result. It is expected that the cost of labour and materials will be reduced, that is, more accurately speaking, the scale of living, at a given outlay, is raised. There can be no question that working men, both of the agricultural and mechanical classes, get more conveniences and luxuries, better houses, furniture, utensils, clothing, books and amusements for the same amount of their own labour now than they did 50 years ago. This, which is the correct philosophical view of the matter, is a much more prevalent view than it was 25 to 50 years ago. So general, indeed, has it become, that it is expected to join this voice to the others of working men against the adoption of a machine, the first effect of which will be to take the bread out of their mouths, there is a great wonderment at such a revival of ignorance and barbarism. For it does even now occasion- ally happen that working men are unable to silence the appeals of hunger by reflections upon philosophical verities, and are charged with incredible folly and stupidity because they do not like to wait, and keep their families waiting, until a term of years has passed, and the law of wages has had time to affect the value of the work of working men.

Mankind will not dispense with labour-saving machines. It will keep all it has, and invent as many more as it can. It will not submit to have the wheels of progress blocked or turned back, whatever may happen to individual persons. It is possible that there will be more to offer objections to it; but I, for one, am not disposed to join in unsparing condemnation of the men who cry out, when a sudden change occurs which leaves them in enforced idleness, and subjects them to the pinch of poverty. The innovation which brings mis- fortune upon them may be of immense, and ultimately of universal, advantage to mankind. But the benefits to flow from it are indirect and remote, so far as they are personally concerned, but so great may they be, as they stand in relationship with the hardship of a total loss of employment; and, whatever we may say, it is inevitable that men will realise more keenly the privation which they actually feel than the good which they are taught to expect. But of course, the cost of putting back, or, if possible, of restoring, those who, at a trifling cost, shoe-leather could be rendered so durable that from this time forward no shoes would need to be either replaced or repaired, there is no denying that every civilised nation would be instantly made rich; but, so far as the cost of living gener- ally, it would be just cause for universal rejoicing. But a poor shoemaker, knowing that he should never make or cobble another pair of shoes, and unable to turn to any other occupation by which to maintain his family, could hardly feel rejoiced at the thought of his cong- ratulation. Step forward five or ten years, and doubtless the shoemaker and his children, if they have managed to survive the immediate disaster, will be found sharing the general increase of prosperity. But a prospect of that kind, be it never so clearly assured, can do nothing to alleviate the distress of the time being. A large allowance, therefore, must be made for what we term the unreasonable hostility of working men to labour-saving machines. There is less of that hostility among the men are, in fact, better reasoners and more patient philosophers than could rightfully be expected, human nature being what it is. And when those rare instances occur, which are constantly becoming rarer, of a blind revocation of every method by which to adjust its industries, they are to be judged not with harshness, but rather with charity and commiseration.

Annual Outing.

Mr. Allpass employs of Messrs. F. Allpass & Co., of Thaxted Inn, visited Brighton, on Saturday last, for their annual outing. They were favoured with splendid weather, and on arriving at the sea front (the sea being too rough for sailing), chartered a break and journeyed to Rotting Dean returning in time for dinner, which was served at the White Lion Hotel in excellent style, Mr. Allpass occupying the chair.

Having done justice to the repast, Mr. Allpass proposed "The Queen." Mr. Allpass, one of the firm’s oldest agents, then proposed the health of "The Firm," and expressed the pleasure it gave him to propose this toast six years in succession, during which time he had witnessed the steady increase of the business of the firm, and added, that Mr. Allpass had the means of controlling an increasing business, he was sanguine of the continued success of the firm.

Mr. Allpass, in responding, expressed his pleasure at meeting his men together once again. The business of the past year had been very good, but of course those in the office had their usual share of trouble which must necessarily follow an increasing credit business. He said, however, that these troubles were greatly lessened by the fact that the *employés* worked together hand in hand, and the slight difficulties that arose were quickly overcome by his assistance, and in conclusion said he hoped the good feeling which existed between the agents and himself would continue.

Mr. Allpass then proposed the health of the "Agents," and in doing so regretted that through distance, or for other reasons, several of his men were unable to be present, more particularly in the case of Messrs. Mundy and Cater who had been with them at their outings for several years, but as 250 miles divided them from Brighton they were unable to be with him. The thought of his men being present to-day. He thought agents generally were improving, and so far as his *employés* were concerned he had nothing to complain of. He also thought that his men were the most successful in the trade. He was very pleased to state that most of his men had been with him from the commencement of his business, and he hoped to see the same faces at these gatherings for many years to come.

Mr. Harbert in a net speech responded, and said that although he was not one of the firm’s oldest agents, he hoped to put in a number of years with the firm, and to help to increase its popularity.

Mr. Dolton then proposed the health of the "Office Staff," and especially alluded to the prompt dispatch and mutual friendliness with which the communication between the office and agents, an item not to be overlooked by men when travelling.

Mr. Watson responded, and stated that it gave him pleasure to say so. They had a splendid chief in Mr. Allpass, one who from experience was well able to control the work, and he felt sure that if those in the office carried out the work of their employer, the agents would have no cause for complaint.

The party then engaged a break and drove to the Devil’s Dyke, and there indulged in the various amuse- ments. The return journey was then made to the White Lion Hotel for tea, after which songs became the order of the evening, Mr. Allpass accompanying on the piano. The party were left under the impression of the great opinion of the town, all agreeing that the long and varied programme put before them had been most thoroughly enjoyed and carried out without the slightest hitch.
LEON L'HOLLIER,
THE
Renowned Perambulator Maker.
IS ALSO
The most Important Manufacturer in England
OF
WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
upholstered in all kinds of materials.

English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.

Write for L'Holliers' Complete Wicker List.

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD., 147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms:
- J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.
- HENGSTENBURG & CO., BIELEFELD.
- DÜRKKOPP & CO., BIELEFELD.
- C. SCHMIDT & CO., SAALFELD.

A Large Stock of the following Machines always kept in London:
- Express Wilcox & Gibbs System.
- Wilcox & Gibbs System Automatic. Elsa. GLORIA.
  Do. High. do. Family Treadle Medium.
- Vibrating Shuttle Saxonia.
- Wheeler & Wilson System.
- No. 1, 9 & 12 Elastic White System. Rotary Machines.

NEW CURVED COVER HIGH ARM HAND MACHINE.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines. Fittings for every style of Machine, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

We are the SOLE WHOLESALe AGENTS for the "GLORIA" MACHINE, and Buyers should Beware of Purchasing Elsewhere. It is Patented in Germany, and cannot be imitated.

OILS.—We Bottle all our Oil by Special Machinery. Bottles of Various Designs and Sizes from 1 oz. up to 10 oz. Colour of Oil, either Light, Yellow, or Pure White, Scentless.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Musical Albums
Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. IV.

I am glad to say that I have now so far recovered as to be able to write the following letter, in answer to a very great number of inquiries from all parts of the country. To all correspondents who were thoughtful enough to enclose a stamped, directed envelope, I endeavoured to reply, but there were many (oh, so very many) who quite overlooked this very delicate little attention, so, to all those readers of the Sewing Machine Gazette, I will endeavour to reply by this article, especially as our friend the editor (may his shadow never grow less) has given me as much reasonable space as I require.

Now, the great stumbling-block in the way of a beginner appears to me to be the difficulty of getting a knitting machine capable of knitting any size of stockings, ribbed and plain, perfectly seamless, on the one machine. To all those enquiries I must give the same reply, and that is this:—

A knitting machine capable of knitting all sizes of both ribbed and plain stockings, perfectly seamless, is not yet invented, and I do not think it would fill a very great want if it were put in the market to-morrow. If, and a great many more besides me, have lost very large sums of money in trying to attain this very desirable object, but it is a thing I should never do again. Six years ago, ribbed heels on ribbed socks were very much asked for, so much so, that I determined to make a machine that would answer the purpose, and after great expense and loss of time, I succeeded in making ribbed heels as quick (if not quicker) as any other sort.

What was the result?

The stocking looked too clumsy, far too thick, and no one would buy it. There were about one dozen pairs of socks made on the machine before it was broken up. This knitting trade is very discouraging sometimes.

No, if both ribbed and plain hose are required, you will want two machines, and the best ribbing machine in the market is undoubtedly the Leicester Stocking Knitter, made by Messrs. W. H. Dorman & Co., of Stafford. I cannot say that I care very much for the firm themselves, but their machines, to use a Yankeeism, "on top of the heap." I have been asked how undervests are made, what machines to use, &c., so I will give full particulars and instructions next month. I hope you will excuse the shortness of this letter, but I do not feel equal to writing more this time.

M. C. Davison.

Heckmondwike, September 26th, 1891.

Mr. Andrew White has removed his sewing machine depot from 36 to 37 and 32, Bridge Street, Glasgow, almost opposite his former premises.

Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, of Accrington, manufacturers of the well-known "Phoenix," "Perfect," and other wrenches and mangles, are to be congratulated upon having secured Mr. Charles Bradbury, of 249, High Holborn, W.C., as their wholesale agent for London and the south.

LLOYD & HILL,


HOME. Combination Mail Carts. EXPORT.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.
About Trade Marks.

There is probably no subject, says *Fame*, affecting the success of certain trades more than the question of trade mark. This is an age of advertising, and when a trader wishes to advertise his productions he must give them a distinctive name, or he must attach to them a device or sign, so that he may impress his individuality upon the public.

One of our judges describes the foundation of the jurisdiction of our Courts on the question of trade marks in the following way:—

"A manufacturer who produces an article of merchandise which he announces as one of public utility, and who places upon it a mark by which it is distinguished from all other articles of similar kind, with the intention that it may be known to be of his manufacture, becomes the exclusive owner of that which is henceforth called his trade mark. By the law of this country—and the like law prevails in most other civilised countries—he obtains a property in the mark which he so affixes to his goods." The property thus "acquired by the manufacturer, like all other property, is under the protection of the law, and for the invasion of the right of the owner of such property the law affords a remedy similar in all respects to that by which the possession and enjoyment of all property is secured to the owners."

It would appear to the unwary quite a simple matter to fix upon a trade mark, and having got it to keep it, and to stop other persons from infringing it. But we are afraid that "simplicity" is the very last word which can now be applied to the trade mark law in England, and we propose in this article to deal with one or two points which recently decided cases brought into notice, as illustrating the care that a manufacturer must exercise if he wishes to preserve and keep intact his rights.

In a further article we shall touch upon some interesting points relating to the choice of new marks, with some hints as to what should and what should not be selected. We have just said that the name or sign by which a man desires his goods to be known should be a trade mark—of course, it is not absolutely necessary that it should be so; and a man may rely upon his own name only as the means by which he will distinguish his goods, and induce the public to buy, to the exclusion of others. Readers will readily call to mind a name of a maker of soap as illustrating our meaning, but that firm does not rely upon its name only, but has also spent large sums of money registering and protecting a device, not only for soap, but, by way of extra precaution, for almost every article contemplated by the Trade Marks Act. The difficulties of relying only upon the trader's name are manifold—other persons of the same name cannot be debarred altogether from the use of their name, even if they sell a competing article, and although the law will compel the last comer to adopt some distinction—such as initials, Christian name, or a different combination of names in the case of a firm—all the fact remains that a person cannot be altogether excluded from using his own name. For example, another person of the name of Colman cannot be excluded from making mustard. No person, of course, can start a firm of J. & J. Colman to compete with the original house; but the name of Colman could, no doubt, be used in some form, and thus difficulties would arise, and this makes it more essential that the public should be trained to insist, not only upon seeing the name of the manufacturer, but also to make sure that the article bears the particular trade mark which the original house has affixed to its goods.

This brings us to one of the cases to which we specially wish to refer in this article as showing the necessity for trade mark owners to make up their minds. Firstly, what their mark is; secondly, to make sure that their registration is in proper form. A case of Hargreaves v. Freeman was heard, some little time ago, before Mr. Justice Chitty. It was a case in the tobacco trade, in

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringer in Europe is to be found at the Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGER MACHINE COMPANY.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringer Machine Co., include the following well-known Wringers.

HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE, NOVELTY, ROYAL, SUPERIOR, UNIVERSAL, EUREKA, KEYSTONE.

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
TO AGENTS AND DEALERS, FOR TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
PURCHASE THE

VERTICAL FEED MANUFACTURING "A" MACHINE.

FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WORK.

SIZE UNDER ARMS 11½ INCHES.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Liberal Terms. Send for Catalogue and Pamphlet.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, DAYTON, OHIO. U.S.A.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest House in the Trade.

Send for Price List free on application.

PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
The plaintiff had registered a mark consisting of three crowns, his name, address, and the words "Three Crowns Mixture." He had registered those for tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, and this, of course, would include cut tobacco and cigars. The plaintiff sold tobacco under this mark, but he also sold cigars, on which he had business cards containing the three crowns and the words "The Three Crowns," together with certain ornamental devices of leaves and flowers; but it was not exactly the label, in all particulars, which he had registered, which contained, as before mentioned, the words "The Three Crowns." The defendant began to sell cigars with a label bearing on it three crowns and the words "The Three Crowns." Hargreaves brought an action, and moved for an injunction. It was admitted in the case that the word "mixture" in Hargreaves' mark was not applicable to cigars, and the judge finally held that Hargreaves' trade mark, as registered, was inapplicable to cigars; that he was really using two marks, the registered one which he used in respect of tobacco mixture, and the other label for which he was not registered, which he used upon cigars, and that, therefore, he was not entitled to relief. The judge considered that the plaintiff was really trying to sue upon the cigar label which was not registered, and that he was not entitled to do so, the Act of Parliament providing that no action shall be brought upon a trade mark unless it is registered, or unless registration thereof has been refused.

Practical experience shows that traders do not, up to the present time, clearly appreciate the necessity of using their trade mark exactly as they are registered, and that, in order to do it themselves, if they must make several marks in several ways, they must register these in several ways; and not rely, as is often done, on one registration as covering a number of varied methods of uses. In some instances it is merely ignorance, or want of good advice, which puts the trader into the position in which he may have got into the public mind by expensive advertisement, or grudge the trifling expense of registering them in a proper manner, and it is only when the moment of difficulty arrives, in consequence of some other person infringing, that the trader sees penny wise and pound foolish he has been. Space fails us to continue our remarks on this subject, apropos of which we specially wanted to discuss the recent decision in the Apollinaris case, which has startled the peace of mind of a large number of trade mark owners, and we must reserve the continuation of this article until next month.

Defrauding a Sewing Machine Manager.

A T the Marlborough Street Police Court, on the 23rd of September, Darcey David Danziger, 33, a commission agent, of South Molton Street, Oxford Street, was charged with having obtained the sum of £155 from Mr. John Alfred Postans, manager of the Soall Sewine Machine Company, by means of false pretences. Mr. Postans stated that, in the course of a business transaction, Danziger was introduced to him a short time ago as a man of some standing. On the 7th inst. he came to his house in Clarendon's Lane, and handed him a cheque for £155. He said that he had to leave London for Paris that night, and assured him that the cheque was good, and that the friend with whom he was going to travel, who was a customer of theirs, would have willingly changed it if he could have found him at that moment. Yielding to this persuasion, he (Mr. Postans) gave him the money. When subsequently the cheque was paid into the London and County Bank, it was returned marked "no account." Detective Sergeant Scott said that he and the prisoner had met him in the Strand. He then had twenty-one pawn tickets upon him. Mr. Rose remanded Danziger for a week, offering to accept bail in £100.

The Hitchcock Lamp.

Now that the winter season is approaching, it would be worth the while of our readers to obtain particulars of the Hitchcock Mechanical Lamp, for which Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Vertical Reed Sewing Machine Company, is the wholesale importer. Quite a number of machine dealers have done a considerable trade in the past with this excellent invention.

Mr. P. Waterston, of 15, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, agent for his city, recently informed us that his success with this lamp had been extraordinary. He had not only sold it largely among private persons, but had got it introduced into trams, and it had become almost a necessity for side tables at balls and supper parties. We were surprised beyond measure at the number he had already disposed of, and we are looking for a great increase of trade during the coming winter.

We have long known Mr. Waterston as an exceedingly industrious and persevering salesman, but there are others among our readers, and these we strongly advise to apply for the agency for their several towns.

We give an illustration of this lamp, which is fitted with clockwork so arranged that the flame is thoroughly oxygenated, rendering unnecessary a chimney or globe. The lamp can be had in numerous artistic styles, and a variety of shades are obtainable if required.

The Tenth Million Machine.

At the Singer Company's Cheapside depot is now to be seen the tenth million machine made by that well-known concern. It was completed some months ago at the company's factory at Elthamseathport, and is attracting a deal of attention from the public. This machine is surrounded by numerous others which are run by power, and there are also arrayed in the windows numerous samples of work with truly startling effect.

As we always endeavour to keep our readers posted on all events of interest to the trade, we follow on with a cleverly worded circular now being issued by this Company:

Ag's age, "way back in the dawn of time, the first saw was brought into existence, and has come down the ages sawing and singing; for the first saw was a Singer. This little feather-coated singer (the tailor bird of India), when it wants a home, selects two leaves away out at the end of a twig, where no other bird could build its nest, beyond the reach of the passing monkeys; and with its sharp little bill for a needle, and vegetable fibre for thread, sews the two leaves together, and over and round the edge, stuffs in some cottony material to make a soft bed, and rears its little family. As this first Singer sawer of the world has built with no other bird could, so our latest Singer on the western hemisphere has builded 'way out beyond all others. This is no competitor to the old.

Ten million homes and more it has helped to fashion all over the world. The sun never sets on a Singer sawer at work.

Mr. Charles Foster has removed from 7, Church Street, to The Green, Darlaston. Here he can display his stock of domestic machines, perceulators, cycles, and furniture to better advantage. We are pleased to hear that his business is on the increase,
THE

STAR

MAIL CARTS & DOLL'S CARRIAGES.

STONGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Choice Designs. Moderate Prices.

SEND FOR LIST AT ONCE.

FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STAR WORKS,

Goodinge Road, York Road,

LONDON, N.
Failures and Arrangements.

CHISLETT, JOSEPH PERCY, sewing machine agent, 51, Edgcombe Street, East Stonehouse, Devon.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the Official Receiver, Plymouth.

HEATH, FREDERICK GEORGE (late trading as F. G. Heath & Co.), needle manufacturer, Crabb's Cross, near Redditch, now out of business.

Proofs for intended dividend in the above by October 2nd. Trustee Office, 3 Westminster Hall, London.

The liabilities are £288 18s. 2d., and the assets £14 0s. 9d.

Curious Musical Instruments.

With any glass tube whatever it is possible, says The Lancet, to reproduce the song of a bird. It suffices to rub the tube lengthwise with a piece of wet cork. In order to imitate the song of a bird the cork must be moved with varying rapidity, now slowly, now rapidly, and abrupt stoppages must intervene. The experiment can be made more simply by rubbing an ordinary bottle with an ordinary cork. Let us take a glass tube about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and twelve inches in length, and slightly flaring at one of its extremities. Let us wind a sheet of Paper round and twist this tube so as to nearly double its length. This double tube is long enough to constitute a good trumpet whose fundamental tone will be very great. On gradually sliding the Bristol board over the glass, the last half of the column of vibrating air is diminished, and the note is heard to rise in measure as the tube is shortened. This is a revival of the old trombone à piston. As well known in the apparatus of the kind here described, it is the lips that must be made to vibrate. The trumpet may be likewise made of bamboo or a variety of metal tubing and Bristol board. The materials that wind instruments are made of have no influence upon the quality of the sound.

Jottings.

We should have given the Bradbury new manager for Leicester and Northampton districts as G. Mottram, and not Mothram, as printed.

Just before closing time, on Friday last, Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s London City depot was found to be on fire. The fire broke out in the basement, where is stored a large number of machines, and might have resulted in great loss, but not a single tube was burnt in this tube as nearly to double its length. This double tube is long enough to constitute a good trumpet whose fundamental tone will be very great. On gradually sliding the Bristol board over the glass, the last half of the column of vibrating air is diminished, and the note is heard to rise in measure as the tube is shortened. This is a revival of the old trombone à piston. As well known in the apparatus of the kind here described, it is the lips that must be made to vibrate. The trumpet may be likewise made of bamboo or a variety of metal tubing and Bristol board. The materials that wind instruments are made of have no influence upon the quality of the sound.

Mr. T. H. Cauty, of 16, Calderdale Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W., has been appointed wholesale agent for the Gritzner machines, and also acts in a similar capacity for a Keighley Mangle firm.

We direct attention to several advertisements of musical instrument manufacturers in this month's issue, and would mention especially those of Messrs. John G. Murdock & Co., Messrs. H. Peters & Co., Mr. Thomas Potter, and the Bishop's Cluster Company. All these firms have good salable articles, which will be found to yield substantial profit.

Messrs. T. A. Sykes & Co., bassinet manufacturers, of Queen Square, Leeds, have dissolved partnership. Debits by Mr. Thomas at other Sykes.

In another column will be found an announcement of the Patent Abridgement Department, of 19, Spring Gardens. This is an entirely new department, and we congratulate it the improvement of the trade. Full particulars will be seen on page 30.

The Bell Organ & Piano Company have just received a capital testimonial from Madame Patti as follows: "The American organ I purchased of you gives entire satisfaction. The tone is the most pipe-like I have ever heard in a reed instrument."

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Bamber, Baron, of Bath Street, Waterloo, is progressing both in his domestic machinery and furniture business, and we heartily thank him for his kind message, "Your Gazette is the best money's worth I get."

Messrs. Ford, Galloway, & Co., of 10, Vyse Street, Birmingham, have just secured the premises at 9, Broad Street Corner, long occupied by Messrs. J. G. Murdock & Co. These they have stocked with a very fine assortment of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.

We are pleased to know that Mr. W. S. Moiser, of Pinfostone Street and Market Street, Sheffield, and branch office in a few months ago purchased the Howie Company's business in England, is doing exceedingly well. He is especially pushing the sale of the Vertical Feed Machines, of which he has sold some hundreds during the present year.

Mrs. Grayhurst, who occupies the old premises of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, at Exchange Buildings, Stephenson Place, Birmingham, finds trade improving. She is now selling the Vertical Feed Machines as a leading article.

Many in the trade will regret to hear that Mrs. Buckthorne, of St. Heliers, Jersey, has for a long time been too unwell to attend to the business in which she was formerly very active. We sincerely hope for her early recovery.

The Singer Company have removed their Maryport branch to 31, Wood Street, and their Ross Depot to Market Place.

The South Wales Domestic Supply Association, Limited, now occupy a prominent position in the South Wales trade. Sewing and washing machines, and domestic appliances are well to the front, with this firm, the Vertical Feed Machine being one of their leading lines. Certain changes have recently been made, Mr. W. J. Thomas, who has been several years with the company, being now secretary and manager of this enterprising concern.

Among the domestic novelties submitted to our notice the past month was the "Up-the-spout" patent detachable tea and coffee pot strainer. It consists of a small frame of tin wire which is pushed up the spout from inside, and bent over the edge. It can be fitted to all kinds of tea and coffee pots, and is thoroughly effective.

Mr. J. Nelson, of Holme-next-the-Sea, King's Lynn, has sent us particulars of his patent wound wire sanitary pillows, each coil consisting of a separate spring and the coils united to each other. These pillows are said to be always cool and sanitary, owing to a constant current of air circulating within. They are a decided novelty, and, no doubt, will meet with a large sale.

In our last issue, we stated that the White Sewing Machine Company were open to supply gratuitously to dealers twenty different styles of cards referring to the White Sewing Machine. A large number of applications have been attended to the past month, and dealers have been delighted with this new advertising scheme, which they find of great advantage in canvassing. We strongly recommend all our readers to apply to the White Company for an assorted packet of these cards, which will merely cost them a single postcard, as no charge whatever is made for the cards.

Benson's Patent Hem-stitching Machine Company have sent us a copy of their new list of hem-stitch, buttonhole, and other manufacturing machines. It contains numerous illustrations and valuable information, in addition to a coloured diagram showing the kind of work produced on this company's machine.

A New Electrical Sewing Machine Motor has just been perfected, and, we understand, that in the course of a few weeks a company will be formed to manufacture the same, as well as a new patent sewing machine to which it will be attached.

Now that the winter season is near, the Star Manufacturing Company have commenced the manufacture of dolls or cuddies, and have some durable and stylish lines well worth the attention of our readers.
Oct. 1, 1891.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD

(Continued from our September Number.)

We now come to a more extensively known machine, which we refer to the Foxwell sewing machine. Mr. Daniel Foxwell obtained a patent for his invention on the 8th of May, 1855, and it has been extensively employed in the manufacturing establishments of Manchester and the neighbourhood. Mr. Foxwell's name is also well known through his protracted litigation with Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Foxwell has taken the Hughes or Grover and Baker sewing machine as his type, and his invention appears from his claims to consist of certain mechanical improvements, which he has arranged in the form of a compound L. The patent is arranged in a series of perambulators. A. E. Ellis, E. F. Stabler, and certain other adjutants, are employed in the work of regulating the tension of the thread, which is affected by a series of rods or pins, between which the thread is more or less passed according to its strength and the degree to which the action is required. In the case of these pins the patentee states that perforated plates may be substituted, the thread being passed through a greater or lesser number of holes according to the tension required. The bobbin thread is supplied to the needle in a hole passed round a series of pins for the purpose above referred to. There is a helical spring, the object of which is to overcome the back lash of the belt-crank lever which works the vertical needle, one end of the spring being secured to the fixed bracket of the machine, and the other to the top of the needle slide. The needle, in being fixed directly into a socket formed in the bottom of the slide or carrier, is secured in a pin or spindle by a set screw, which spindle is fitted horizontally into a long box formed on the lower end of the slide, and it is adjusted therein by a second set screw. By this arrangement, it is stated, greater facility is afforded for accurately adjusting the position of the needle in the machine. The arrangement for insuring the formation of the loop on the bobbin slide for the purpose of a thread is by a lever centred at a suitable part, and working on such centre or pin. This lever is provided at its upper end with a pin which presses against the thread on one side of the vertical needle by a spring. This pressure is relieved by a cam that is turned off of the face of the machine, which cam bears against the lower end of the lever and forces the pin out of contact with the needle thread. A blade spring pressing against a segment lever for actuating the needle, the object of this spring being to prevent back-lash of the needle slide and its end. The United or main shaft of this machine does not work in bushes or ordinary bearings, but upon pointed centres.

Mr. Foxwell claims as his invention the use of perforated plates or rods for the thread to pass through; the use of a spring to overcome the back-lash of the levers, cranks, &c.; the use of pointed centres to the ends of shaft and to such other parts as may be found convenient.

Mr. Edwin A. Forbush obtained a patent for an arrangement of mechanism for sewing leather, cloth, &c., on the 20th of May, 1855, wherein the work is held by a pair of clamps mounted upon a carriage which traverses across the machine, upon rails on each side of the carriage, right angled thereto. There is another pair of rails, between or upon which a compound carriage travels. Each carriage is provided with a needle and piercer, and its movements are so controlled as to cause the piercer to advance and puncture a hole in the fabric (held vertically between the two carriages), and then the needle is inserted in the punctured hole and drawn through the same by the aid of grippers on the opposite carriage, which then runs out to draw the thread. This is a most complex piece of mechanism, and we therefore refrain from giving more than the above general outline of its character, as our readers would only be mystified were we to attempt to describe it without illustrations. Although the machine is arranged to pass two threads through each hole in opposite directions other arrangements could be made for shuttle or chain stitch.

To be continued.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

1372. A. Gars, for improvements in sewing machines.

1372. R. Hadland, a communication from F. Engel, of Germany, for an improved underhand thread receiver for ring, shuttle or revolving hook lock-stitch sewing machines.

1372. K. Hadden, a communication from F. Engel, of Germany, for improvements relating to the driving of ring shuttle, or revolving looping hooks of sewing machines.

1372. C. E. Carrs, for improvements in knitting machines.

1372. H. Le Roy Kemp, for improvements in sewing machines for larding or tacking.

1372. I. Morton and W. U. Morton, for improvements in sewing machines.

1372. E. Schreiber, for a child's self-propelling carriage.

1372. G. A. Hughes, for improvements from S. Lutney, of the United States, for improvements in car connected with sewing machines.

1372. E. H. Morton, for an improved convertible carriage applicable to a child's ambulance, go-cart, or perambulator, and the like.

1372. J. L. Garsd, for improvements in perambulators or bassinets.

1372. C. W. Garvey, for improvements in or relating to velocipede horses.

1372. E. Lothing, for an improved convertible carriage applicable to go-carts, dog-carts, and other like vehicles.

1409. C. Giraudan, for improvements in children's mail or go-carts, and for improvements in mail-carts.

1372. E. A. CIamcord, for improvements in or relating to perambulators.

1372. G. Conolly and R. Conolly, for improvements in 'embroidering machines.

1372. R. F. Bence, a communication from H. Hart, of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines for the production of ornamental or tambour stitching.

1372. H. H. Lake, a communication from H. A. Clark and T. A. Johnson, of the United States, for improvements in and relating to brading machines.

1372. J. A. Wilson, for improved methods of knitting.

1372. A. C. Wallis, for improvements in perambulators or children's carriages.

1404. D. A. E. Smith, for mail-cart, perambulator and stable combination.

1372. W. H. Sherrard, a communication from J. T. Bowyer, of United States, for improvements in carriages.

1372. M. A. Kinner, for improvements in or relating to the hoists of perambulators and other vehicles and carriages.

1372. G. M. Mitchell, for improved feed and pressure mechanism for sewing machines.

1372. W. J. Dewart and W. H. Sheridan, for improved trimming mechanism for sewing machines.

1372. J. E. Munn, J. E. Elfin, and H. Hardy, for the patent called self-locking brake, for perambulators, bath chairs, and other vehicles.

1372. H. E. Larking and J. W. Archer, 17, Waterloo Terrace, Islington, for an improved children's folding mail coach.

1372. A. Lawrie, for improvements in children's cots, toy cots, and rocking horses.

1372. D. McCrae and H. H. Halsey, for improvements in brading machines.

1372. W. J. James, 3Green End House, Stanford, for improvements in circular machines for plaiting hair.

1372. J. A. Jones, for improvements in child's folding mail coach.

1372. G. A. Brooks, for improvements from J. Munyan, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

1372. M. Haniff and E. Brunner, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PUBLISHED 1891.


1891. January 16th, 1890. Price 5d.


1891. January 16th, 1890. Price 5d.


1891. January 16th, 1890. Price 5d.


1891. January 16th, 1890. Price 5d.


1891. January 16th, 1890. Price 5d.


1891. January 16th, 1890. Price 5d.
DUNKLEY'S
NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.
(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.

The above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine.

It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.
The position of the cordling or bradling guides is capable of regulation by the movement of each side.

12528. Circular Knitting Machines. W. J. James, of Stafford.—Dated August 22d, 1891. Price 15. 2d. "The side plates for half houre are required to be produced in lengths of continuous circular wire, and when the length of one web for one top has been knitted, one or more rows of loops on the side plates are required to be produced automatically."

14291. Sewing Machines. J. Forbes and A. K. Forbes, of Moy. Tysons.—Dated September 11th, 1890. Price 8d. "The feed and guiding of the fabrics to be stitched in the web or piece by a sewing machine, and it is especially intended to be used for broad herring or hemstitching such fabrics.

14785. Overedge Sewing Machines. D. R. Dawson, of Atlantic Chambers, Dundee, N.B.—Dated September 18th, 1890. Price 6d. "The machine consists of a machine for stitching the web or piece by a sewing machine, and is especially intended to be used for broad herring or hemstitching such fabrics.


6,882. Button-hole Dressing Machines. H. P. Felster, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.—Dated April 21st, 1891. Price 1s. 1d. "Consists of a machine for forming button holes, embodying means for holding securely the fabric and clamping and releasing the material, containing the worked button holes in such a manner that the needle and thread of the sewing machine will stitch a substantial bar across the unfinished end of the button hole.

6,882. Button-hole Sewing Machines. H. H. Lake, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of Mahlon, Mass., and A. R. Ballou, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated April 21st, 1891. Price 2s. 2d. "Relates to a button-hole stitching and basting machine having stitching mechanism, comprising an upper reciprocating eye pointed needle and a loop and a lower reciprocating eye pointed needle and a loop, which needles and loops are mounted to have a progressive or step-by-step rotary movement imparted to them during the stitching of the side of the button-hole, and held reversed positions during the stitching of the sides of the button-hole; that is, at the beginning of the stitching of the side of the button-hole, they are in the position for the stitching of that side, then turn to stitch the eye, and then remain in their turned position during the stitching of the other side of the button-hole and the stitching of the bar, when they are automatically returned, upon the stopping of the machine, to their original position.

No. 10,993. Sewing Machine. E. J. Brilhart, of Boston, Mass. Dated June 14, Park Place, Lunnterh, London.—Dated June 8th, 1891. Price 6d. "On the hubs of the wheels are flanges, having notches or slots, and a cord running across and connected to them in leathers, or a long handle-bar by a step. On the handle-bar being grasped the vehicle is free to be driven, but on the bar being released the crank rod will engage with the teeth on the wheel and the vehicle be locked.


10,993. Sewing Machine Accel. E. J. Hall, of Stillwater, Minnesota.—Dated May 21st, 1891. Price 6d. "The improved needle consists essentially of two parts—the needle body, with its upper enlarged portion or shank, and its lower smaller pointed part provided with the opened eye, and the spring for closing the eye into the

UNITED STATES PATENTS. ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 8TH, 1891.

457577. A. T. Davis, Lake Village, N.H., stopping mechanism for knitting machines, &c.
457579. B. Robinson and R. Stephenson, Boston, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
457577. F. Douet, Montreal, Canada, sewing machine.
457583. Issued and Dated August 8th, 1891.
457584. S. Landley, Chicago, Ill., hammer or filler for sewing machines.
457586. H. C. Hurlbut, Iowa, broom sewing machine.
457588. N. A. Hall, Peru, Ind., sewing machine cabinet.
457589. J. Ruckdeschel, Phuen, Germany, embossing machine.
457591. R. S. Davis, Alexandria, Va., sewing machine.

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS

Official Illustrated Abridgments of all Patents issued in Great Britain. United States, Germany, &c., sent to Subscriber's Order.

Address—
PATENT ABRIDGMENT DEPARTMENT, NEWSPAPER EXTRACT AGENCY, 54, CHARING CROSS, S. W.

P. R. U. S. GOAT SKIN. P. R. U. S. GOAT SKIN From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cloths with lined borders.

SEND 21s. for assorted stamp'd dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO., 45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches. Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery. Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Janker & Rob's, Brumel's and other Trade-Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., an application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO., Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Attendants, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W. ESTABLISHED 1860

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED,


T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO,
WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE
Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.
Also Manufacturer of
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

SEWING MACHINE TRUCK, from 30s. upwards.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.
(REGISTERED No. 123,008.)
NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.

COPY OF LETTER.

I am in receipt of your Lists,
and I regret very much that I
did not write for them at the
commencement of the Season,
in which case I should certainly
have placed all my orders with
you. I am doing with the following
lines which please despatch
at once.

SPECIAL SHEET OF
INVALIDS, MERLIN CHAIRS,
MAIL CARTS, BASSINETTES, &c.
BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE HALESOWEN PERAM. & CARRIAGE CO., LIM.
HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the

Sole Manufacturers:

The "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM
(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines
for
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers
of Wringing and
Mangling Machines.

These Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
lency of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES AND
EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—
THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLE, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
LLOYD'S
LATEST
CAR.
STRONG, HANDSOME, CHEAP.

MANY OTHER DESIGNS IN CARS.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LLOYD & CO., 58, Boro' London, S.E.

LLOYD & CO. HAVE NOW OPENED A
Special Department FOR
PRAM. CANOPIES.

HANDSOME DESIGNS, LACE AND FRINGE.
58, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

THE
"VERACITY" WATCH

Highly-finished English Lever,
IN STOUT SILVER (HALL-MARKED) CASE
Price 85/-

20 per cent. below London Prices.

AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH WATCH CLUBS
LIBERAL TERMS.
Active Agents employed by J. N. Masters earn a
minimum of £1 per week.

Applications from energetic, respectable men invited.

CATELOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
J. N. MASTERS, Jeweller,
HOPE HOUSE, RYE, SUSSEX.

TO INVENTORS.

G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the
new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years,
£7 7s. French Patent including first year's tax, £3;
Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.;
United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole
term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of
proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European
Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded
upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in
England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.
REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:- "INVENTION, London."

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.
Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALLMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound installment cards with the hire
terms at the back. Price ½d. per dozen, 7/6 per 100.
Dealer's name and address printed if required
extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET
BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 50 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

Representative—CHAS. BRADBURY,
249A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE

CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN,
MAKE THE BEST
WASHING, WRINGING,
AND
MANGLING MACHINES
And Special Laundry Requisites.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:
R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"
Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITEO.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

H. PETERS & CO.'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WILL NOW BE SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP "UP TO DATE."

For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W.,

Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.

Printed and Published by SEWELL & CO., St. Paul's Buildings, Paternoster Row, E.C., to which address
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE JOURNAL OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

Sewing Machine
The Hire Dealers Gazette
Gild & Record

Sewing, Washing & Knitting, Machines.
Children's Carriages,
And All Kinds of
Domestic Appliances.

Vol. XIX., No. 255, Nov. 2nd, 1891.
Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

JONES' HAND MACHINE

AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES

SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—YIELDS most Profit to the Dealers—
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE—
FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.

(REGISTERED No. 172006.)

NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

THE "HITCHCOCK" LAMP.
No Globe: No Chimney: No Smoke: No Odour.

 ago, 4, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
AGENT.

"HITCHCOCK"
MECHANICAL SAFETY LAMP.

Original and Patentee of the Inventors.

SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—YIELDS most Profit to the Dealers—
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE—
FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.

(REGISTERED No. 172006.)

NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

THE "HITCHCOCK" LAMP.
No Globe: No Chimney: No Smoke: No Odour.

 ago, 4, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
AGENT.

"HITCHCOCK"
MECHANICAL SAFETY LAMP.

Original and Patentee of the Inventors.
FACTS
ARE STUBBORN THINGS!!!

The Biggest FACT in the Sewing Machine World
IS THE FACT THAT

The WHITE SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best Made, the Most Durable,
The Lightest Running, and last, but not least, the Easiest to Learn.

CONSEQUENTLY THE
WHITE MACHINES
Are the Best for Agents to Sell.

Many Dealers of late have Dropped Selling Important Makes of
Machines in order to Sell the "WHITE." Their Action has been Fully
Justified by the Results.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND QUOTATIONS.
OUR LATEST PRODUCTION

THE "GEM" HAND MACHINE
IS A
MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS,
AND, ALTHOUGH BUT
RECENTLY INTRODUCED,
Thousands have been Sold.

A WRITTEN WARRANTY FOR FIVE YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH FAMILY MACHINE.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co.,
48, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTORY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
JOHN WILDE & SONS,
EXCELSIOR WORKS
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

Unequalled for Price and Quality.

London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.  
Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE
THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES
Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the Arm—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as patching in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand method—and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is drawn by its piece by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new PATENTS, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Salable Machine in the Market.

Patent and Sole Manufacturers:
E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.
NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.

THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.

THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

Awarded the Highest Honours at all the Great Exhibitions.

13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood-Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 30.  BRADBURY'S NO. 33.

Handsome wooden body box oval ends, upholstered in Crotchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 2½-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-covered, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Handsome-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crotchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 2½-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
THE IMPROVED

"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,

Simple,

Reliable.

Made in

Six Styles

according to requirements.

Manufactured by

LINTZ & ECKHARDT,

BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT, C. LOHMANN,

22, JEWIN STREET,

LONDON; E.C.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN KNITTING MACHINES

THE NEW

"LETTER H"

STOCKING KNITTER LAMB PRINCIPLE,

By those old-established and celebrated Makers, EDWARD DUBIED & CO.

SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES AT POPULAR PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, OF THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF "DUBIED" MACHINES POST FREE, ALSO DETAILS OF THEIR MOST RECENT PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING—

THE DUBIED PAT'T NT SYSTEM OF KNITT-ING CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF STOPS.

G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW,

LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.
BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN (SAXONY),
ESTABLISHED 1869
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Best Boot Repairing Machine.
Manufactured by the
Biélefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttles do not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
Speciality for Drapers

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGES
TO THE PUBLIC.

EXCEPTIONAL PROFITS TO
THE DRAPERS!

Seidel & Naumann, Limited.
LARGEST CONTINENTAL SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE MANUFACTURERS.

OUR CELEBRATED NEW HIGH-ARM

NAUMANN
SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILY & MANUFACTURING
PURPOSES WILL NOW BE
SUPPLIED DIRECT
TO THE TRADE.

Also

WOOD
WORK
BEAUTIFULLY
INLAID WITH
MOSAIC.

Free of Charge.

All orders executed from Stock
in London on the day they are
received.

No necessity for keeping Stock, beyond a
few samples.

SUBAGENTS or SALE
SUPPLY for any ports, towns, or
Distributors arranged.

Illustrated Views. Lots and full
particulars from on application.

R. NAUMANN & PATENT FOOT
REST, for Family Treadle Machines.

SPECIALITIES.

SACK, SAIL,
TARPAULIN, &
BELT SEWING MACHINES.

OSCILLATOR,
MEDIUM,
FAMILY, &
HAND Sewing Machines.

KILTING, CASING, AND
WRINGING MACHINERY.

Liberal Terms to Dealers.

Kimball & Morton, Limited.
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.
BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—
52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., MANCHESTER,
56, Aldermanbury, LONDON E.C.
Nov. 2, 1891.

HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.
W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Telegram Address—
"Admired, London."

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Don't Fail to Inspect
THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES
At the Forthcoming Stanley Show,
To be held at the Crystal Palace,
From 27th November to 5th December.
Write for Lists. Agents Wanted.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

LLOYD & CO.,
Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

Most Designs Registered and Protected.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

TAYLOR & WILSON’S
CELEBRATED
WASHING & WRINGING MACHINES,
GAS IRONS, &c.

Our New Catalogue, Show Cards, &c., are now Ready, and are the
FINEST IN THE TRADE;
ALL MACHINE DEALERS SHOULD AT ONCE WRITE FOR SAME.

Over 350,000 Machines in Use.
Over 500 Machines per week is Our Present Output.
Over 200 Gold and Silver Medals Obtained.

TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND—
MR. CHAS. BRADBURY,
249, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.,
Who will give Prompt Attention to all Enquiries, and send Complete Catalogues, &c.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT.RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.


RATE.—4d. per Word ; Minimum, 6d.

WANTED, CANVASSERS, COLLECTORS, and SUPERINTENDENTS. Men of known ability liberally treated with.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 18 and 19, High Street, Bristol.

WANTED, energetic MEN as Canvassers and Collectors, good openings for experienced and successful men. Apply Singer Manufacturing Company, Carfax, Oxford.

NEEDED.—Singer Family, 2s. per gross; samples of any make on application.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

AN ASSISTANT to take charge of a Branch Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dept. in the North of England; good salesman accustomed to books and cyclist preferred. State age, experience, references, and salary expected by letter to "Salesman," Singer Sewing Machine Gazette.

WANTED BY A SUPERINTENDENT, at present controlling a large staff of Sewing Machine Canvassers and Collectors, a similar situation whereby he would financially benefit his position.—Apply X, Sewing Machine Gazette.

BASSINETTE HOOD MAKER.—Hoods re-covered and re-lined, and returned in one day to town or country. Own material found if necessary.—Edward, 23, Fornese Street, Milea Vale, W.

WANTED BY THE SELLING MACHINE COMPANY, LONDON, a good, energetic Man to Collect and Canvas.—Write at once to W., Gazette Office.

CYCLES.—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames; lists free; cheapest and best house in the trade; enamelling and plated.—St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, London, N.

CYCLES, Fittings, and Accessories: illustrated list and window transparencies supplied free to dealers. List marked with retail prices. Largest discounts suitable for the easy term trade; all machines warranted.—St. George's Cycle Company, Wholesale Manufacturer, Upper Street, London, N.


WANTED, Management of Branch in Sewing Machine and Perambulator Business; 5 years' experience and character; thoroughly practical and conversant in every part of the trade.—B., 6, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.

ADVERTISER is open to an Engagement to open a Depot for a substantial Firm, for Bicycles, Wringer, Sewings, and Furniture, or any household utensils; to give account of all goods sold; has good connection; several years with large firm of sewings in the hire business. Advertiser binds himself to the strictest confidence.—"Fresco," Sewing Machine Gazette.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale: First Class opportunity for practical mechanic or a pushing men, one to travel, other to manager business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent premises.—Apply "Enterprise," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

ADVERTISER (age 29), well versed in Wholesale, Retail, and Hire installation trade, is open to an Engagement as District or Depot Manager; ten years experience in Sewing Machine and Cycle Trade; good references and security if required. Address "Progress," Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

ADVERTISER, with remarkable Sewing Machine Patent, is desirous of Purchasing or Amalgamating with established Sewing Machine Factory, doing good and increasing business.—Apply by letter in the first instance, giving full particulars, to E. D. K., care of J. W., Vickers, 5, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 81, and 56, Abdenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Both Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low price for cash.

Nov. 2, 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.

T D I M A N T  O F  H O N O U R  (H I g h e s t  P o s s i b l e  A w a r d ),  E D I N B U R G H  E X H I B I T I O N ,  1 8 9 0 .
Notes on Patent Law.

II.

THE PATENTEE'S STATUTORY RIGHTS.

(Continued from our July Number.)

ROM the passage in our last article quoted from the Statute of Monopolies, it will be seen that the measure of the rights which a patentee acquires by virtue of the patent grant was not defined, but assumed, and that to ascertain what they were it was necessary to look to the language of the patent itself. So the matter stood until the year 1883. But the Patent Act passed in that year incorporated in the patent schedule an article which has acquired direct statutory force and authority. What would be the effect of a patent grant expressed in other terms than these may be a nice question for the curious, but it is in no way concerns us at the present time, for the Patent Office has no power to grant any patent in the statutory form, and for all practical purposes, therefore, this is the only monopoly of trading rights which the English law will recognize. The privilege conferred by this grant is the "full power, sole privilege, and authority" to make, use, etc., and vend the said invention within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, in such manner as the same may from time to time meet, and that the said patentee shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage from time to time accruing by reason of the said invention, during the term of fourteen years from the date hereunder written of these presents."

For a better idea of the effective extent of the patentee's rights, let us go on to enjoin "all our subjects whatsoever within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man," to abstain from directly or indirectly making use of, or putting in practice the said invention or any part thereof, or in any way interfering with the patentee's right to make any addition to, or subtraction from it, whereby to pretend themselves the inventors thereof; and, finally, grants to the patentee that the letters patent shall be construed in the most beneficial sense for his benefit.

It is clear that the patentee's rights are extensive, and that, while all patents and patent applications must be accompanied by a complete specification, and while the patentee in practice will have to pay careful consideration for this purpose it should be borne in mind that the "invention" referred to is the invention as defined by the complete specification. It is well known that a specification must accompany a patent application for a patent which can only be sealed after the lodging in the Patent office of a complete specification, which comprises a claim or claims in which the patentee sets forth precisely what he desires to have protected and secured to himself. The patentee can invent a new product, like the incandescent electric lamp, or a new process, like the recently-invented modes of treating alkali waste, or a new combination of old parts, like a patent lock. The language of the patent will cover all these varieties of invention. Thus, if the article be new in itself, no one without the patentee's licence may make, use, or vend it, if it be a new process, the public can only put it in practice subject to the same restriction; and the case of a new combination of old parts is, for present purposes, all fours with the case of a completely new article. When properly secured by a suitable claim such rights may be fully effectual to confine to the patentee the entire trade, however valuable and important that may be, in the patented invention. This case is illusory at the present time by the well-known monopoly in the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps possessed by the Edison & Swan United Company. This monopoly rests upon a specification in which, in the year 1879, Mr. Edison patented the new invention for the lamp used in an exhausted receiver composed entirely of glass, and having no communication with the atmosphere outside save through the leading-in platinum wires sealed through the substance of the glass. Such a combination of invention, like the Edison's lamp, the Swan incandescent lamp, and although other inventors—Swan in particular—had, before the date of Edison's patent, come exceedingly close to it, they had not actually used or described it. It will easily be believed that at this early date Edison himself did not know how to make anything approximating to the serviceableness to the modern lamp. Nobody would now-a-days buy, save as a matter of curiosity, a lamp constructed according to the precise directions contained in his specification. But such lamps, though quite unfit to compete with more modern productions, have been put on the market: and it is said that an order for a number of them had been received before they had been made; and even the latest lamp containing a filamentous carbon falls within the very comprehensive description that Edison, in his specification, gave of the lamp which he claimed for his invention. Hence, it is plain that exclusive license or compensation in the lamp itself, and in spite of the vast growth of the public demand for lamps of this class, the company which owns this patent has succeeded in keeping competitors out of the field and maintaining a strict monopoly of this most important industry.

It is not against competing manufacturers and vendors only that a patentee can now assert his monopoly. The Patent Act of 1883 has made his patent valid as against the Crown, going in this respect beyond the earlier legislation, where only the Crown was subject to the express limitation that the officers of any department of the service of the Crown may use the invention for the services of the Crown on terms to be fixed by the patentee, or, if he refuse to prescribe such terms, may be declared to infringe the patent, or in default of agreement to be settled by the Treasury after hearing the parties interested.

Such, in broad outline, are the patentee's rights as laid down by statute; but for their fair appreciation it is necessary to understand that the very word "patent" is here impliedly signified by the important words which prohibit the making, using, &c., of the invention by any person other than the patentee or such as have his authority. For in some circumstances the mere possession of a patented article may be in the nature of an infringement of the patent. This was shown some six years ago by a very remarkable judgment obtained by the United Telephone Company. That company complained that another company, the London and Globe Telephone Company, was making, using, and selling in Great Britain and Ireland telephones made in America and imported into the United Kingdom in derogation of their rights. The defendant company pleaded that the instruments in question had never been used by them, and that the patents were for the invention of telephone apparatus; and it was contended upon that state of facts that the mere possession of the several parts of the instruments could not be an infringement, since it clearly was not a making, using, or vending of the plaintiffs' invention. And this contention was accepted by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the case refused to make an order for the delivery up or destruction of the goods, as is usual when infringement has been proved, but, on the other hand, he made an order that the defendants should be restrained from making, using, or selling the parts of the instrument for their intended purpose during the continuance of the patent, and, what was more important still for the litigants, he made the defendants liable for the costs of the action. This is undoubtedly a case in which the patentee's rights were not very great, but there is no ground whatever for thinking that it was wrongly decided, and it certainly shows that the courts in a proper case will give the most ample protection to a patentee against any invasion, though only threatened, of his patent rights.

On the other hand, it is by no means every possible use of a patented invention which, if unlicensed by the patentee, will amount to an infringement of the patent right. It appears from the terms of the grant that its object is to secure to the grantee that he shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage from time to time accruing by reason of the said invention during the term of the patent. Accordingly it has been held that a making or using or selling of a patented thing for a purpose other than that for which the patentee made and licensed it is not infringement. This ground has been decided that any person may use it by way of amusement or experiment. This statement needs, however, to be guarded by a reference to the object for which the invention was made, for the making of a patented top, for example, for the purpose of amusement would be treated as a non-infringement on this principle. But probably it is not worth while, in a discussion such as the present, to refine upon this head.

The practical importance of the principle is this—that...
MURDOCH & CO.’S IMPROVED CELESTINA

Is indisputably the Best Automatic Organ Made, and the only one which can be safely handled by the Time Payment Trade.

It is exquisitely finished in every detail, handsome in appearance, strongly made, easy to repair, and has no weak parts. The tone is refined and like to that of a good American Organ.

THE MUSIC is ENGLISH throughout, whilst its price is less than half that of other instruments. It is supplied in endless bands for Hymns, Songs, and Dances, and on neat spools for Oratorios and Opera music.

PRICE £5 15 0.

With ten endless tunes and one spool of music free. New music from threepence per tune, or one shilling per spool.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

Special prices for quantities of six or more.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.,
91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
TWO MINUTES FROM FAR INGDON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY
any person at liberty to make a patented article for
the purpose of experiment with a view to improving
upon it without any licence from the patentee. In
such a case the object in view is all-important, for any
eavour to evade the patent right under colour of a
scientific experiment would be most sternly repressed.
On the other hand, the courts will never assist in re-
sstricting the facilities of invention and improvement, to
cultivate which constitutes indeed the main object of
the whole patent law, and hence where mere experiment
is in question, made bona fide for the purpose of improv-
ing the invention, no complaint of infringement will be
entertained. Whether an experiment made for the scien-
tific purpose of ascertaining the merits of the invention
would be equally protected is perhaps not quite so clear,
but apparently that would on principle be so, since the
only injury which any other maker or user of the inven-
tion can possibly do the patentee is that of depriving him
of some part of "profit and advantage" arising from it.
There is yet another case of what may be quite intel-
ligibly, though perhaps not quite accurately, called the
use of a patented article, of which the patentee is not
allowed to complain. That is the case in which the same
materials may be applied to two or more totally distinct
purposes, and in which one application of them may have
been patented, but not the other. The case does not,
indeed, often or easily arise, but an instance may be
quoted in the case of soft metal packing for pistons,
piston rods, and other moving parts of machinery. It
was discovered that a perfectly good joint might be made
for a pump, for example, by packing the piston with a
soft alloy, and a patent was obtained for this invention:
subsequently it was discovered that the use of such metal
greatly diminished friction in an engine running at high
speed, and another patentee obtained protection for soft
metal bearings applied to this purpose. In an action
brought by the owner of the second patent against the
owner of the first, an attempt was made to set up the
earlier patent as an anticipation of the later, but it was
held that the object, and therefore the use, of the metal
under the second patent was quite distinct from that
under the first, and although the question of infringement
is not the same as that of anticipation, it seems clear that
in this case there could be no infringement in the use by
the second patentee of what he had himself invented and
patented, notwithstanding its close resemblance to what
had been patented before.

We are now, perhaps, in a position to sum up in general
terms the rights against the public which a patentee
obtains under his grant. Without attempting fastidious
accuracy, we may define them thus.—They comprise the
right to enjoy all the profit and advantage which can
arise from the exclusive power of making, using, selling,
or exercising his invention, and for this purpose whatever
by way of damages the amount of any profit or the value
of any advantage which may have been derived from this
source by other people without his licence, and to restrain
by the injunction of a court of law the repetition of any
act, or the commission of any threatened act, which would
deprieve him of any part of his profit or advantage—in
one word, the whole commercial benefit of a monopoly
of his invention.

It is evident now that one all-important inquiry is as
to how the invention is to be defined. With that topic
we shall deal in our next article.

(To be continued.)

Watches for the Blind.—The Swiss watchmakers have
invented a watch for the blind. A small peg is set in the
middle of each figure. When the hour hand is
moving towards a given hour the peg for that hour drops.
The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which
peg is down, and then counts back to twelve.

Extension of Premises.—Mr. T. Luckett has made
considerable addition to his factory in Inge Street, Bir-
mingham, and having put down extensive plant to work
by steam power, he is now in a position to turn out any
number of perambulator bodies, and at prices that enable
the country manufacturer to get all the newest designs
at a great saving. Although Mr. Luckett's principal
business is in bodies, he still does a very large business in
mail carts, and he informs us that he is now in a position
to compete with any house in the trade. We heartily
wish him every success in his extended business.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED
TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.
Every instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, GOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN
BRASS, CHINA AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE BODIES, TOY FITTINGS, &c.
The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our October Number.)

Mr. Bellford obtained provisional protection on the 28th May, 1855, for improvements in sewing machines, consisting of a peculiar kind of looper, working in combination with a needle to form a stitch with a single thread; a method of operating the needle in connection with the looper so as to throw the thread over its point; a peculiar arrangement of mechanism for carrying out the operation last referred to; and a feed motion for moving the cloth in the line of the seam. The needle is on ordinary construction used in sewing machines, with an eye near its point, it carries the thread downwards through the fabric in the form of a loop, near the point of the "looper," which consists of a piece of metal which is straight, except at one end, where it is slightly curved and pointed. This instrument is placed parallel to the line of motion of the needle and below the bed of the machine, with its pointed end downwards. When the needle rises and leaves its thread slackly it also turns on its axis and projects its upper portion beyond the loop and as it continues to ascend, it draws the thread in the form of a loop over the looper, which last instrument, without detaining the loop, merely keeps it open in position for the needle to pass through in its next descent. When the needle again descends it draws the thread over and down the "looper." By the consequent tension of the thread, the combined movement above described producing a single thread chain stitch.

William Meyerstein obtained provisional protection on the 3rd of August, 1855, for a machine for sewing by means of a straight needle vibrated vertically by a lever arm, and acting in combination with a shuttle, which travels in a horizontal circular course, the straight needle and shuttle each carrying a separate thread. The material to be sewn is advanced between the successive movements of the needle, by a suitable feeding apparatus, capable of being adjusted by turning a screw so as to vary the length of the stitches at pleasure. The novelty of this machine, or so-called invention, remained in the mind of the inventor, the provisional protection certainty does not disclose it.

Alfred Heaven, on the 28th of August, 1855, obtained a patent for an arrangement of apparatus for piercing, puncturing, or cutting holes of various shapes in fabrics by means of a slitting or punching needle applied to the ordinary embroidery machines previous to performing the operation of embroidery or sewing by such machines, the object being to produce a clear outline in the design, and to make the embroidery or sewing as strong as that performed by hand.

Mr. William Emerson Baker, of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, U.S., obtained a patent on the 10th of August, 1855, for improvements in sewing machines, the chief features in the invention being the making of the stand or frames of sewing machines in the form of a box or case which is to enclose the machine when out of use, and keeps it from dirt and dust. Also a mode whereby the bulk of the machine may be reduced so as to be capable of being packed or contained in a conveniently sized box, which object the patentee proposes to accomplish by making the driving handle or crank pin capable of being passed through the fly-wheel inside the machine when out of use, and of being pulled out and returned to the fly-wheel, when required for use. Another point in the invention is the peculiar combination of telical spring and spoked spindle for keeping the thread in a proper state of tension. Also a mode of sewing two parallel rows of stitches by employing one retaining or locking thread.

(To be continued.)


Failures and Arrangements.

ROBERT PEASEGOOD, dealer in sewing machines and fancy goods, 1 and 2, St. Andrew's Square, Woburn Place.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on October 5th. Liabilities, £360; assets estimated at £300. Among the creditors are the following:—

Bishop's Chester Company, London ... ... £5 6 d.
Halsewone Perambulator Company, Birmingham ... ... 31 0 0
Lutony Perambulator Company, Birmingham ... ... 17 0 0
Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham ... ... 50 0 0
Stone & Co., Bristol ... ... 14 10 0

We understand that a composition Manager, in the present, has been offered, but not accepted by all the creditors.

HENRY JOHNSON, sewing machine and furniture dealer, 92, Herschell Road, Sheffield.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on September 26th. Liabilities, £550; assets estimated at £150. Absolute assignment. Composition 75. 6d. in the pound, payable half December 21st, 1891, and balance March 21st, 1892. Among the creditors are the following:—

Seidel & Naumann, London ... ... £5 4 6
Gough, J. & Co., Manchester ... ... 18 5 11
Harrop, Stone & Co., London ... ... 15 10 6

GEORGE DAVIS, perambulator manufacturer, late of 68 and 100, Crondall Street, Hoxton, and 109, Kingsland Road.

A diagram of the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. E. H. Collins, 194, Coleman Street, E.C.

WILLIAM SAYNOR, domestic machinery and cycle dealer, late 6, Harrington Street, now 22, Copley Road, and the Crown Cycle Works, Station Road, Dagenham.

A bill of sale for the sum of £75 was filed on October 6th against W. Saynor, domestic machinery dealer, 22, Copley Road, Doncaster, in favour of Stephen Teale.

A receiving order was made in the above on October 17th.

A Wheeler & Wilson Reunion.

THROUGH an oversight we have hitherto omitted to report that on Friday evening, the 18th September, the Continental Section of the machine makers' trade held a dinner in the vicinity of the Adelphi Hotel at Liverpool, towards six o'clock p.m., without noticing a number of "strangers," with familiar faces, hieing thither. All the Wheeler & Wilson branch managers were there, and their chief representative, Mr. D. Ayres (Great Western & South Western Islands) and Mrs. Powell, Mr. C. S. Rigg (who was for many years District Manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Company) and Mrs. Rigg, and the respected former General Manager for Great Britain, Mr. A. D. Ayres (who has gone a step higher, and is now General Superintendent of the company's agencies all over the globe) and Mrs. Ayres. It is nearly a year since the change referred to in Mr. Ayres position took effect, and this was the occasion of his first official visit to this country and the Continent as General Superintendent. The day had been spent in council at the company's offices in Bold Street, and, if we may judge by the beaming faces, there had been given there encouraging accounts of the progress of business and of future prospects. We have since heard that Mr. Ayres spoke of a machine which the company had just completed at the factory, which is to put everything else in its particular line completely in the shade. So many good things have lately been introduced by the Wheeler & Wilson Company that we are quite anxious to have a neat catalogue with a picture of each to hand. The evening at the Adelphi took the shape of a dinner, on the invitation of Mr. Powell, who, as host, occupied the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured, and the toast of "Health and Happiness to the Distinctive Acts of the Evening, Mr. & Mrs. Ayres," was enthusiastically received. We cannot refer in detail to the various toasts and speeches. There was round the table as much talent in the musical and story-telling lines as would ordinarily suffice for half a dozen dinner parties,
and accordingly, it is not to be wondered at that every one present thoroughly enjoyed the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres sailed the next day for New York, on board the Arizona. We might add that Mr. Ayres had made a tour through Europe and seen most of his company’s agents. He reported trade particularly good “all along the line.” The factory at Bridgeport had for a long time past been working to its fullest capacity, and the various branches and depots throughout the world were in a highly satisfactory condition. Mr. Ayres was pleased to tell us, that he had found the English business of the company in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and its prospects were brighter than ever.

Correspondence.

**This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters.** (It’s need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an inducement to the writer of every facility will be extended to enable him to receive their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.)

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAM. SUPPLIES.
To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I received your paper, the Journal of Domestic Appliances. Many thanks for the same; it has been of great assistance to me. My brother and I, where I could buy the braids for perambulators, also the Melton for lining the hoods, and the leather for hoods; and upholstering the bodies of the perambulators. I am a large perambulator maker, so that I would require to buy in the first market, from the manufacturer, they should also be pleased to receive the names of different makers of parts of wheels, viz., hubs, rims, spokes, caps, &c., as I wanted, if possible, to get the wheels sent out in parts, and then put them together here.

Waiting your reply, I am, yours faithfully,

Edwin Arnold.

Perambulator and basket manufacturer, importer of every description of perambulators, basket ware, rocking horses, bicycles, and Japanese ware.

59, Willis Street, Wellington, N.Z., August 21st, 1891.

Wheeler’s Polishing Mixture.

We have discovered a compound which we have found of great value in polishing new cabinet work as well as restoring the polished and brightening old work. The compound is easily made by any one in the following manner:

Take one part of raw limed oil, put it in a bottle, add about 15 or 20 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol and shake thoroughly.

To use it, take a soft cotton cloth free from starch (we use cheese-cloth or, preferably, Canton flannel), fold it into a sort of pad, and let a moderate quantity of the compound soak into it from the bottle. Then rub in gently and quickly over the work and you will discover a bright polish on the surface. Be particular to wipe the work dry and be careful not to leave any oil on the work. After being used a short time, the cloth will become greasy. If this happens take a new cloth or apply clear alcohol to the old cloth, and wash it off. Do not leave the rubbing cloth lying on the cabinet work.

Note.—Clear alcohol will cut and destroy the varnish. Just the right amount of oil will prevent such action, but too much oil will leave the work greasy and without the desired lustre. Hence the necessity of maintaining the proper proportions of oil and alcohol to obtain the best results. The lustre of the polish is derived from the action of alcohol on the varnish and when the work is properly done the polish will be permanently retained. A little practice will enable any person of ordinary judg-
The Law of Distraint.

At the Worship Street Police Court, on the 8th October, Robert M. Freeman, a certificated broker, carrying on business in Bethnal Green, was summoned before Mr. Mead for illegally distraining upon the goods of George Norton. The complainant, a dock labourer, said that he lived in Chance Street, Church Street, Brick Lane, and rented one room at the top of the house on a weekly tenancy. He received notice to quit expiring on the 21st September, but did not go. On the morning of the 23rd, at ten o'clock, a man walked in and said he had come to distrain. The defendant followed the man, and said he was agent for the landlord. The defendant commenced to take things down from the walls and windows preparatory to removing them from the room, and having done so, went away to get help to carry the things out. Two hours later, the man left in possession also quit the room, whereupon the witness took the opportunity of locking the door and going away. At four o'clock he returned, and found the man waiting on the landing to recover possession, but the witness did not go in. At seven o'clock, on going to the door again, he found that it had been broken open, and all his goods carried from the room to the yard of the house. No one was in possession of the room, and the door was not secured, so that witness retook possession, restored his things to the place at two o'clock in the morning, and had kept possession ever since. He admitted that rent was due, and that he had not paid any since he took possession again. The defendant did not give him an inventory or notice of distraint. Cross-examining the complainant, the defendant elicited that Norton lived in the one room with his wife and family and seven dogs. Further, that complaint had been made of the place, and that the witness's wife and family had left on the 21st. The complainant knew the law, and asserted that he could not be ejected before being served with a second notice, and then under a warrant from this court. The magistrate upheld this view, and told the defendant that as a sworn broker, he knew he was not entitled to act as he had done to evict a man. The defendant said that he believed he was entitled to regain possession by force, submitting that there had been no abandonment of possession, because his man had not gone off the premises, but only out of the room under temporary pressure. Mr. Mead said that the defendant was wrong in evicting, and in seizing the goods. The defendant said that a recent amendment to the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act gave permission to seize bedding and certain other articles hitherto protected from distraint. Mr. Mead said it was true such goods could now be seized, but only while the tenancy was running. In this case the tenancy was canned by the notice on the 21st. He expressed his intention of sending the defendant for trial, giving him the usual formal cautions. The defendant said he was greatly surprised, and asked for an adjournment in order that he might be legally defended. Eventually Mr. Mead acceded to his request, and adjourned the summons for a week.

Claim for a Perambulator Debt,

At the Birmingham County Court, on the 14th of October, before his Honour Judge Chalmers, an action was brought by the Midland Perambulator Company, of Birmingham, manufacturers, against Messrs. E. J. Crawford & Co., of 173, Tottenham Court Road, London, general dealers, to recover £12, the value of a dozen perambulators. Mr. Bickley appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Colbeck for the defendants. Plaintiff's case was that they had received an order from the defendant for a dozen perambulators of a pattern shown on their list, and supplied them. Defendants refused to pay for them on the ground that they were not what they required. Mr. Luckett and Mr. L'Holier were called as witnesses, and stated that the perambulators supplied, a sample of which was produced, were cheap at £1. A sample of another perambulator, which defendants said they had shown to plaintiffs' traveller as the kind wanted, was stated by the witnesses to be of equal value to plaintiffs'. They would not prefer either. The defence was that the plaintiffs' traveller was shown a perambulator in London, and told that it was the kind required. The order was afterwards given by post, but the interview with the traveller was mentioned, and the perambulators sent were of a different kind, and inferior. His Honour gave judgment for defendants.

The Stanley Show.

The Stanley Show of Cycles will be held at the Crystal Palace, from the 27th inst. to the 5th December.

Among the exhibitors, Mr. H. S. Roberts, of Deans

Novel Illustrated Circulars.

On the next page we give a specimen of our novel illustrated circulars, which have been adopted by a large number of dealers throughout the country.

We have another circular, dealing with perambulators and mail carts, of which specimens can be had on application.

We only charge a trifle over bare cost for these circulars, as we have prepared them specially for our subscribers.


The American perambulator makers have made several attempts to get their style of carriage adopted in this country, but thus far with very little success. We are now exercised as to whether they will succeed with mail carts. Of late several shipments of cars mounted on wooden wheels and with wooden bodies, have come to hand. Several of the designs are really first-class, particularly some four wheel miniature vans.
SEWING MACHINE PARTS.

1. The Feed
2. " Tension
3. " Foot-lifter
4. " Pitman
5. " Take-up
6. " Needle
7. " Presser foot
8. " Thread guide
9. " Shuttle Carrier
10. " Driver
11. " Hook
12. " Shuttle Race
13. " Side Spring
14. " Bobbin
15. " Needle Bar

MACHINE ATTACHMENTS.

1. The Feller
2. " (II) Emmer
3. " (AC) Corder
4. " Ruffer
5. " Buttonholer
6. " (Up) Braider
7. " Tucker
8. " Binder

THE STITCH.

1. " Stitch
2. " Lockstitch
3. " Chainstitch

THE TENSION.

1. " Bad (At) Tension
2. " Good do.

THE FEED.

1. " Top Feed
2. " Under Feed
LEON L'HOLLIER,  

THE  

Renowned Perambulator Maker.  

IS ALSO  

The most Important Manufacturer in England  

OF  

WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE  

CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and upholstered in all kinds of materials.  

English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.  

Write for L'Holliers' Complete Wicker List,  

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for the following Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO.
HAMBURG.

HENGSTENBURG & CO.
BIELEFELD.

DÜRKKOPP & CO.
BIELEFELD.

C. SCHMIDT & CO.,
SAALFELD.

NEW CURVED COVER-HIGH ARM HAND MACHINE.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned "GLORIA" Machines. Fittings for every style of Machine, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

We are the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the "GLORIA" MACHINE, and Buyers should Beware of Purchasing Elsewhere. It is Patented in Germany, and cannot be imitated.

OILS.—We Bottle all our Oil by Special Machinery. Bottles of Various Designs and Sizes from 1 oz. up to 10 oz. Colour of Oil, either Light, Yellow, or Pure White, Scentless.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Musical Albums
The very Best Swiss Music only Used.

Beautiful and New Designs. Buy nowhere until you have seen our Stock and heard our Prices.

Musical Instruments


ARIOSA.—Quite New. Tin Music Sheets, Rich and Soft Tone,

To begin a vest, say ladies' size, push into action the number of needles required on each side of the machine. Set the needles for two and two rib, i.e., pull down every third needle. Begin at the right hand side of the machine, and pull down (out of action) the third needle from the end, count on to the next third needle, and pull that one down, and so on right across the machine. This will leave the needles in two's, and for a woman's vest there must be 50 pairs of needles (or ribs), or 160 needles on each side of the machine. Now set the back needles same as the front, but in such a way that the back needles will come between the front ones, and when working, will form two and two right across the machine.

Set the gauges at about 9½ to 10, thread up the machine with the yarn required, which should be no. 36, and can be purchased direct from the spinners, Messrs. Davison & Co., Liverseedge, at 3s. 0d. per pound, in any shade or colour. Place the back yarn guide at the left side of the machine, and the front yarn guide at the right.

Upon all the needle latches, thread up one bobbin of yarn to each guide, allowing about a foot of yarn to hang down below the jacks. Open the right hand locks, and put into action all the yarn guide plugs. Rack the machine over the needle. Turn the machine across to the left. Every needle should now have a thread of yarn upon it. Put in the set-up comb, and attach one weight stand, and two weights will be sufficient for setting up with. Now close the right hand front lock, and open the left hand front lock; this will make the machine knit double flat webb, one webb on each needle bed.

Now turn the machine carefully four times across; this will form the very neat welt always seen on these vests. Rack back the machine to form two and two. Upon all the locks attach another set of weights; place a set of weights at each end of the set-up comb. Set the indicator (or counter) at 0. See that everything is correct in place, then push over your starting levers, and let the engine do its work until 600 rounds are registered on the indicator. This looks all very simple, but the operator must keep his or her eyes open to detect knots, lumps in the yarn, bad needles, lifting up the

---

Papers on Knitting Machines. No. V.

UNDERVESTS, and, in fact, all underclothing, is a very lucrative branch of the knitting trade, when worked properly. These vests, sometimes called "Swiss vests," "Boltonian," "Victoria," etc., are nearly all made alike, i.e., two and two rib, and are now made in various gauges from 5 to 12 and even 14 needles to the inch.

The most useful machines for this purpose are those made by the Chemnitz Knitting Machine Company, of which Mr. G. H. Neumann, of 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, is the representative for this country.

To begin with, we must have a machine at least 24 in. needle bed, 12 needles to the inch, fitted with automatic racking, over 1, 2, or 3 needles, double mechanism, for knitting two rows at a time, and also fitted with friction gearing for driving by power. Such a machine, fitted on iron stand ready for working, will cost £50.
weights, and several other things that keep cropping up, no matter how well looked after. I would rather have boys than girls for these sorts of machines, as girls are very much too fond of gossiping and giggling, and never do give their minds wholly to any trade, no matter what it is.

Stop the machine at the right hand side, shut the left hand back lock, shut the right front lock, rack the machine over one needle, now turn the machine carefully across four times as at the beginning, stop at the right hand side, open the left hand back lock and right hand front lock, and turn the machine one complete round. Shut both left hand locks, lift up out of action left hand back yarn guide plug, break off the yarn for front yarn guide, and tie on a bobbin of sewing cotton (ordinary No. 30 will do); draw the sewing cotton down through the guide, until there is a foot or so below the jacks; now turn the machine once across, break off the sewing cotton, and tie on your yarn again, draw the yarn down below the jacks, same as before, turn round right hand front yarn guide plug, and turn the machine once across; put into action left hand yarn guide plug, turn back again, right hand front yarn guide plug, shut right hand front lock, and open left hand ditto.

Turn the machine carefully four times across, rack back to 232, open all locks, set the indicator again at 0, and go ahead for another vest; when about half a yard of the second vest is knitted, the weights, &c., can be removed, and the complete vest removed from the other by drawing out the thread of sewing cotton, which is merely put in to separate one vest from another.

So much for plain stitch undervests. When fancy pattern is required, the automatic racking can be brought into play, and an almost endless number of beautiful patterns is the result. Two colours can also be put in, if required, one in one yarn guide (say blue silk), and one (white wool) in the other.

Sometimes these vests are wanted with short sleeves, and sometimes, indeed, with long ones down to the wrist. These are knitted precisely the same width as the vest, and, for short sleeves, sixty rounds will be sufficient for women's size. Long sleeves are knitted the same rounds as short ones, but when sixty rounds are knitted, instead of running the work off the machine, let go sufficient loops to form the gusset, and then continue the sleeve down to the wrist. Before letting go of any loops, it is customary, and, in fact, necessary, to first draw through them very long loops of a different coloured yarn; this prevents the loops from running down.

In making up these undervests, the first thing to be done is to link across the bottom loops, and for this purpose you will require a linking machine, sometimes called a turning-off machine, 24 gauge. Mr. B. Hague, of Kodden Street, Nottingham, makes the best "linkers" in the trade. Price about £7.

Each separate loop is put in the points of the linker, and is finished off with a firm, elastic chain stitch.

Now take this vest and fold it end to end, cut out the neck—the best way is to mark the neck where it has to be cut—then stitch round this mark with a sewing machine before cutting out—there are some machines made that do this cutting at the same time as sewing; then sew up the sides of the vest with (silk thread) an overlocking machine—£7 15s. Mr. Neumann, of Nottingham, also supplies this machine. Leave room for the armholes, and either put in sleeves or finish round with a nice crotchet pattern; finish the neck with the same pattern, and lace round with a piece of silk lace, tied in a bow at the front.

A beginner must not expect to work wonders with the first vest; these things take a long time to learn, particularly the finishing. I have seen these same vests sold at 3s. 1 rd. each retail, and when we consider that they weigh only 4 oz., there is a good margin of profit.

I can confidently recommend Mr. Neumann's machines for this class of work; they work very smoothly, break less needles, and are in every way better than any other make. The most curious part of these machines is the price, being quite 1½ per cent, below every other make.

I have also been asked, why I am writing these articles?
This question is rather cheeky, but will be answered all the same. My object is simply to secure a partner with £6,000 or so, in order to start a thoroughly first-class hosier factory. Even when this desirable object has been attained, I will still continue to write for, and answer queries on this subject in, the Sewing Machine Gazette. My address will be Mara, in cardigan jack and suits, &c, and will appear in the December number.

Victoria Street, Heckmondwike.

**The Story of the Sewing Machine.**

*WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.*

**By NEWTON WILSON.**

**Introductory Chapter I.**

ALL things must have a beginning, but the begin-
nings of some things are far to seek and difficult to
find. Not all the researches of the author of the
"Origin of Species," with all the scientists of like ilk can
come the yet most question, whether the egg preceded
the hen, or whether it followed the latter. Even that
great discoverer Christopher Columbus, the fourth
century of whose great achievement is shortly to be
celebrated by the nation, the Great Experiment at Chicago, could
only contribute that new attitude of self-assertion which
he gave to the egg when he caused it to stand on end.
The riddle remains unsolved, but in the grand display
that will then be made in connection with the sewing
machine industry, the success of the American housewife
will be repeated, and she will repeat the challenge which he has over and over again
made to dispute the priority his country claims
to the origin of the sewing machine. For years
and years the exultant boast had to be admitted.
The claims of an Englishman were made on a large
scale, because it was wholly unknown till an accident, for it was nothing else,
revelled the fact that what the Patent Office in
documents call "the true and first inventor" was an
Englishman and a cobbler, who fifty-six years before the date
of Elias Howe, declared himself, desirous of
possessing a machine for sewing boots and shoes. Why had
it remained hidden so long? Simply through the lack of the
English Patent Office. I think it was about the
year 1874, that examining some patents for boots and shoes
in the library of the Patent Office, I came across
some of the earliest, going back in fact into the last
century. This was nominally for inventions of cements,
and for the patent a quill pen was patented for writing on a small
piece of cork. There is, another, a patent for a machine, another for the drawing out of fibre like jute or
flax, and so preparing it for thread, and lastly, occupying
the central position in the sheet, the drawing of a sewing
machine. The description of which was entirely written
on the margin of the sheet.

This was "The Saint Sewing Machine." Save by the
merest accident it might have remained, as it had long
been wholly undiscovered. There it was, the invention
of Thomas Saint, cabinet maker, of Greenhill Rents, in
the parish of St. Sepulchre, dated 1760. I gazed at that
sheet with infinite interest. Here surely was the first
idea of the sewing machine! A compound of wood and metal! The framework all wood, the movements all metal,
the needle a small piece of metal, sewn to a travelling carriage, while what may be called
the leading instruments worked vertically from above,
the one an awl, perforating the hole, which is entered at
the succeeding stitch by the needle carrying the thread.
The thread is applied by a small pulley, and is carried
but presents the appearance of an ordinary needle with
the point broken, or cut off in the centre of the eye.
There is a looping instrument below. The stitch pro-
duced is the ordinary chain or single thread.
A needle, with the top of the needle and awl bars, carries a series of tappets which give motion to the
vertical bars and the looper below. A long pin, acting
on a large ratchet wheel, gives motion to a worm which
actuates the carriage and with it the work upon it.
Now if it is asked, was this machine practical? I am not prepared to answer in the affirmative. It was the
first idea, or rather the expression of the first group of
ideas, which a cabinet maker (not a trained mechanic) put
together in the first approach to practical form. Here you
have the on this arm, the most prominent character-
istic of all sewing machines. You have the perpen-
dicular action claimed by L. M. Singer, for many years as
a great distinguishing feature of his make, and which con-
trasted so strikingly with the curved arms and needles, of the
You have the eye pointed needle long claimed as the
great discovery of Elias Howe, and you have the pressing
surfaces which held the work taut and firm, which were
long after described by Lord Campbell in a very cele-
brated judgment as the essential invention of Elias Howe,
and you have a feed, a current one certainly, for it is the
slide rest motion of the common lathe. This feed was
necessarily intermittent in its operations, and therefore
could only stitch, short distances without rearrangement,
but even in this respect it was equal to the rack and
pinion feed movement of Elias Howe. What would have
happened had the discovery of this patent been made
a dozen or fifteen years previously, it is not difficult to con-
jecture. It would have broken down the patent of
William Thomas, the owner of Elias Howe's, for the
chief part of his inventions. It would have smashed the
claim of L. M. Singer to his perpendicular action, and
straight needle. And it would have made equally short
work of claims subsequently made to the conjoint use of
awl and needle in the stitching of leather. It is probable
that Saint himself failed to appreciate the great import-
ance of his invention; as far as can be gathered, he did
not follow it up by efforts to improve, and perfect it.
The records of the Patent Office are silent on this subject
though ten years after we meet with the same name, and
probably the same individual, in connection with another
important invention.

I have pointed out that two other machines are indi-
cated in this same wonderful patent. The first is a braid
making machine, which to all intents and purposes is the
same that is used at the present day. The second is an
indication not very clearly defined of the woolcombing
apparatus, and is the same as the principle of the sewing
machine formed the subject matter of one of the most prolonged patent suits
of modern times. Lister, of Bradford, was finally suc-
cessful in this series of suits. The claim was for the use
of mechanical pincers in drawing out the fibre, and these
pinces are to this day the chief feature of Singer's patent. Had this
been known at the time of the litigation referred to, it
would undoubtedly have broken the monopoly of Lister,
who finally succeeded in maintaining his patent and amased,
as is known, an immense fortune. Such a patent as that of Saint could never have been taken under the
law as it was at the present day, nor of the late law which came into
operation on the 1st of October, 1852. But under the
old law a man could embrace within the covers of his
patent an unlimited number of different inventions.

Once again, with the patent of Thomas Saint. This is at Bristol ten years later, and the patent taken
out in the year 1800 is for improvements, in steam
engines and exhibits for the first time the mechanical
contrivances for the use of steam expansively. Till the
invention of Mr. McNaught nearly fifty years later, this
invention, like that of the sewing machine, lay unknown
and unrecognised. Now it is applied to an enormous ex-
tent, and has revolutionised all our ocean transit.

Nov. 5. 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.
Before it came into use low pressure engines with a maximum of 15 lbs. pressure of steam to the square inch were the rule. To-day by this means, a pressure of 60 lbs. to the square inch and even far more can be applied with an enormous increase of power and an equally enormous economy of fuel. I am not prepared to assert, or to prove that it was the same Thomas Saint, the cabinet maker of Greenhill Rents, but I think it extremely probable, and if that be accepted, then we must recognise in Thomas Saint one of the greatest inventors of the last century. His name should be inscribed on the roll of fame, and to him should be accorded a prominent niche in the Pantheon of the world's benefactors and scientific discoverers.

At least let us recognise him as the first and true inventor of the sewing machine, and let us fittingly canonise him as its tutelar saint, the "Saint Thomas" of the parish of St. Sepulchre.

Before the Saint, machine, it may be stated, that the engraving illustrating this article has been prepared from an exact reproduction of the original machine, in fact a working model, as described in the specification of the patent. This model was constructed for exhibition at the Centennial Show, in Philadelphia, in 1876. It was subsequently exhibited at the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1878. It has in later years appeared at the exhibitions of sewing machines and other domestic appliances at the Aquarium and the Agricultural Hall. Its final and present resting place is to be the Museum of Patents, South Kensington.

To be continued in our next.

When the true story of Elias Howe and his invention will be given.

Signal Egg Saucepan.

We give hereon an illustration of a very useful little invention for which agents are now being appointed. It is the patent of H. G. Planner & Company, 1, Arthur Street East, London Bridge, E.C., having tested it ourselves we can strongly recommend it to our readers as a capital saving in the use of fuel.

The invention combines a saucepan, egg stand, egg timer, and a signal. Its special feature is a whistle placed in the lid in such a manner that it is blown by the steam just when the eggs are ready for the table. It is selling well and should be in every home.

Making Embroideries by Power.

CONSUL BYERS, of St. Gall, reports a new invention at Arbon, in connection with the manufacture of embroidery. To revolutionise the most important manufacturing interests of the Swiss Republic, Eastern Switzerland, with St. Gall as a centre, has been for 100 years the head-quarters of the embroidery industry of the world. In the year 1893 the cotton embroideries to the value of £3,600,000 were shipped from St. Gall to various quarters of the earth. The invention of a steam embroidery machine, that may more than triple the present enormous production of hand machines, and turn out embroidery of even a better quality than the present, is of sufficient importance to attract general attention. To the many thousands of Swiss people, who earn their living by labouring at the hand machine, the invention is one of vital interest. The present hand embroidery machines were brought into the world by the English Embroidery by hand alone had long been practised, but it had only become an organised industry early in the present century, and was confined, as now, almost wholly to the mountaneous part of eastern Switzerland—that is, the Appenzell. Of this industry there was, and is, no parallel in the world. The town of St. Gall as the head-quarters for shipping. The technical skill and readiness of hand of the Appenzell women were marvellous, and gradually the embroidery made by them became famous all over the world.

Very much of the production of the needle workers is in the skilled business. Girls were trained to it from early childhood. At that time, all the work was done by hand, and in the people's homes, but the introduction of the hand machine rapidly changed the whole situation. At the present day, 95 per cent of the embroidery are made exclusively by hand.

The hand machine was soon in the houses of half the peasants, and factories were established, where many machines were set up and worked, but still by hand power only. The character of the work was then, as now, very good, but the production was comparatively slow. This common old embroidery hand machine of 1827, with few improvements, is the one that is used to-day for the millions of fine embroideries that are sold to all quarters of the globe. For over 100 years girls were taught in them in use in eastern Switzerland, the number of needles averaging about 250 to the machine, and the number of stitches not exceeding 2,000 to the needle daily. As embroiderers are paid on the stitch basis only, and sometimes a day's work in 24 hours, they have very low earnings left after paying all expenses. At the present time 28, sometimes less, is a fair average of the daily earnings of a hand-working embroiderer, who must toil a long day with head, hands, and feet. To produce a machine that would increase the number of stitches, and with less labour, has been the aim of inventors for nearly fifty years. Some fifteen years ago a machine called the "Schiffli" was invented and worked by steam. It produced a model of embroidery of a style and of a quality that could not be made by hand. The product of this machine is usually known as "Schiffli goods," or Schiffli embroideries. A little later, other and greatly improved steam machines for fine embroidery were invented, but failed to enter into general use.

For 17 years a firm at Arbon, on Lake Constance, have been striving to solve the problem of a rapid, perfect-acting steam embroidery machinery, that will increase the production, lessen the labour, and even improve the quality of the goods. This firm believe they have accomplished the desired object in their new "Arbon" machine. The principle upon which the invention proceeds appears, says the United States Consul, to warrant belief in its great success. It is a power steam machine, worked by two men and two girls, and the girls are accustomed to embroidery, therefore in a position to solve the problem of the machines. The principle of the machine is simple, but the mechanism is complicated. Its work is to produce and work a second, or even a third, set of needles. The outer set is to produce the actual embroidery. The second is to prepare the cloth for use. The third set is to prepare certain parts of the machine for the second set. The machine is very rapid—3,000 to 6,000 stitches per minute, and may be increased to 8,000 stitches per minute. The work is done by the young women, who are accustomed to embroidery, and the men have only to perform the work of steam machinery, that of preparing and repairing the machinery, and making attachments, such as "Bohmers," steam needle threaders, automatic pantograph, &c., that aid in the rapid production. The hand machine seldom produces much above 2,000 stitches daily on an average. The Arbon machine, when placed together, with the single automatic pantograph acting for both, will, it is claimed, produce 12,000 to 15,000 stitches daily. It requires no rest and can be worked 24 hours a day. Two hand machines worked by two men and two girls, say, it is claimed, be forced to produce 5,000 stitches daily, but,
THE

STAR

MAIL CARTS & DOLL'S CARRIAGES.

STRONGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Choice Designs. Moderate Prices.

SEND FOR LIST AT ONCE.

FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STAR WORKS,
Goodinge Road, York Road,
LONDON, N.
even then, if the estimates are all correct, the Arbon machine would nearly triple the production, allowing nothing for the advantages of power over hand machines in many other directions. A drawback to the Arbon machine is the expense of its manufacture—£200 to £800—as compared with £80 and less for the best pattern hand machines. Its great production, too, would indicate that it is suitable only for articles that are demanded in immense quantities. It is maintained, however, that this is not an objection, as the machine will produce almost everything in the embroidery line.

Jottings.

We commence in the present number the first of a series of articles by Mr. Newton Wilson. The older members of the trade, need not be informed as to the long and varied career of the author, and others will not long remain ignorant of the same, as we shall shortly insert a sketch of his life. Few men are as capable of writing the reminiscences of the sewing machine trade as is Mr. Newton Wilson, and we can promise our readers much interesting and instructive reading during the series.

SEWELL—ABELS.—On the 16th inst., at the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn, Samuel J. Sewell, editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette, to Blanche, daughter of J. Abels, of Maddox Street, W.

The above notice, which appeared in the marriage column of the Daily Telegraph on the 17th ult., has brought the editor so many letters of congratulation that he is afraid he may have overlooked replying to several of his friends in the trade; he therefore desires to express his hearty thanks to all and sundry, and to say that he has been deeply touched by the kindness displayed towards him.

We are asked to state that the Newspaper Extract Agency, of 19, Spring Gardens, are collecting illustrated abstracts of patents granted at home and abroad for sewing machines, type-writers, knitting machines, and agricultural machinery.

We are informed that Mr. G. M. Pfaff, of Kaisers-lautern, has purchased the sewing machine factory of Konig & Co., of the same town.

Mr. John Newey, of Messrs. J. Newey & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, Clyde Works, Heaman Street, Birmingham, has retired from that firm's business. Debts by Mr. Frederick Nesfield Cookson.

Messrs. Adshead Bros., perambulator manufacturers, Ivanhoe Works, Oxford Street, Dudley, have dissolved partnership. Debts by Mr. Benjamin Willets Adshead, who continues.

Messrs. George Whight & Co., of Holborn Bars, have now a Newcastle depot, under the management of Mr. William Jackson.

Mr. A. G. Turley, of West Bromwich, finds business so good that he is increasing his already extensive depot for domestic machinery, musical instruments, and furniture.

Mr. S. V. Shaw, the well-known sewing machine dealer, aspires to represent his ward in the Halifax Town Council. His address, which is in verse, is a smart thing of its kind, as is shown in the following extracts—

The! I'm always busy,
I'd be at your call,
And my business ideas
Are well known to you all.
If my views are yours,
Please do what you can
To make a success.
Of a pushing young man.

Mr. John Jaap, the Paisley sewing machine dealer, paid his first visit to the metropolis last month, and made several purchases here at considerable advantage.

Mr. Robins, sewing machine dealer, &c., of Middlesbrough, has sold his business to Mr. Burns, of 155, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough.

Mr. L. Lawn, sewing machine dealer and draper, Bungay, has sold his business to Mr. R. H. Simmons.

Mr. Spencer, manager for Mr. Henry Thomas, of Cardiff, is to be congratulated on having recovered substantial damages, £150 we believe, for injury done to his knee through the fall of a hoarding a few months ago.

Mr. George White has been appointed London traveller for the Bishop's Cluster Company.

Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, of Accrington, for whom Mr. Charles Bradbury is acting as representative for the south of England, have sent us a copy of their new catalogue of washing, wringing, and mangle machines. It is, beyond doubt, the best printed and illustrated ever issued in the mangle trade. In addition to a fine range of mangles and washing machines, portable coppers and metal cells are also shown, as well as the firm's latest novelty, the "Champion" gas iron. We are testing the latter, and will report on same next month. From what we can see of it thus far, it is an admirable little invention, which dealers would find sell exceedingly well.

Miss Boyle, the well-known sewing and knitting machine dealer, has removed from Princess Street to 11, St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

An old Luton sewing machine dealer, Mr. Williams, has given up business and left "Strawopolis."

Messrs. Young & Co., of Kingsland, have during the past month opened a new machine depot in High Road, Tottenham, N.

A new sewing machine called the "House," and hailing from France, are now being introduced into this country by a private company.

Two new button-hole attachments are about to be placed on the market.

Messrs. Robins & Co., of Kingsland Road, are going ahead. They have just opened spacious corner premises for the sale of domestic machinery at Abbey Buildings High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

As we go to press, we hear that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company is to be held, with a view to the passing of the following resolution:

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and it is advisable to wind up the same by voluntary liquidation.

The meeting referred to was held on Saturday last, when the above resolution was passed. The paid-up capital was stated as being £6,400, and the liability to creditors £7,700. The question was asked why the company had become insolvent so soon after paying a 10 per cent. dividend? It was stated that Mr. Dunkley owed the Wheel and Tyre Company £1,600, and that as the money was not being paid, they took his business, and gave him £4,000 for shares in the company, and no money was put in at all. After this someone asked whether the statement, that the company was earning 10 per cent. was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, and some allusions were made to an investigation and prosecution. Mr. Dunkley demanded a poll upon some of the resolutions, but it was found that the voting power upon his 4,000 shares was sufficient to undo what had already been done. Mr. Dunkley admitted that his private liabilities amounted to £750, and said that if the company would discharge these liabilities, he would write off £15,000 worth of shares.
Nov. 2, 1891.

and Sewing Machine Gazette.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.

Highest Possible Award,

EDINBURGH EXHIBITION 1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Sewing Machines in Board Schools.

On our September number we reported an offer by the Singer Manufacturing Company of gratuitous lessons on every machine to the Amble Board School girls. This offer has, as far as we know, just appeared as a single instance of a scheme they are about to develop, judging from the following, which we extract from a local paper:

"The Hexham Board School managers are to be congratulated on being first in the field to introduce the sewing machine into schools. We had occasion a few weeks ago, to intimate that an experiment was about to be tried by the Singer Company, in placing one of their celebrated vibrating shuttle machines in the school and giving the teachers a little experience prior to school hours. The class has now been in existence for six weeks, and as there is only one machine only seven pupils could be admitted, and out of a possible attendance of six, each girl has reached that average, thus showing the great interest they have taken in being taught the machine. Miss Briggs, the head mistress, and her staff, have taken up the scheme most heartily. The managers have courteously granted the class-room with a comfortable fire and gas. Mr. Wright is so gratified at the result that he invites Mr. Fisher, the district manager, to present the following girls with certificates, for the elementary stage—Barbara Charlton, Janet Turner, Hilds Thompson, Ethel Welch, Lizzie Kitson Melling, for work and attendance; then take on other seven girls and put them through a similar course. We have no hesitation in saying the idea is a capital one, and will be appreciated by the public of this town. We understand that Mr. Wright has also introduced a similar machine in the large school, Prudhoe, where the first lesson was given last night. He is also in communication with other schools in the district with the same object. It is not difficult to see that if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Singer Company the scheme will prove a great boon to large numbers of the working classes, especially those with large families, who in many cases are anxious for the time to come when their girls may leave school in order that they may engage in something to support themselves and the household generally, but at present in the case of girls who take to the dressmaking and machine work in general, it is a considerable time before they receive anything in the shape of wages. Indeed, in some cases they are expected to pay a premium to learn to trade. Mr. Wright, by making the girls so efficient on the machine that when they leave school, with their certificates, will be enabled to command a reasonable remuneration at the commencement of their labour career. We again wish success to the scheme, and heartily recommend it to managers of all schools."—Hexham Courant, October 3rd.

What is Malleable Iron?

It is probably the fault of those who are engaged in making malleable iron castings that there is such a widespread misunderstanding of what malleable iron castings are. They are formed by taking such a mixture that is a common cast iron, subjected to an annealing process that increases its toughness in proportion to the time and care bestowed upon the operation. If those interested in selling malleable iron would take the mechanical and metallurgical characteristics of this malleable iron into consideration and not hold it prejudiced against the material. Some seventy years ago there lived in Newark, N.J., Seth Boyden, a blacksmith by trade. When yet a lad he saw that a grate bar which was taken out of a furnace had apparently changed its quality since it was first forged. He studied the cause of this change, discovering that a part that appeared to have undergone metamorphosis, and found that it could be drawn on an anvil. By some unknown process the iron had become malleable. Boyden proceeded to search for the secret of the change. All his spare time and energy was devoted to the search and after long experiment he found out that when cast iron of a certain quality was kept at a high temperature, surrounded by oxide of iron, the cast iron lost its high percentage of carbon, and became soft and malleable. Unless the proper mixture was used in the cast iron, cementation made the iron worthless. Malleable castings are made in dry or green sand moulds, that do not differ materially from ordinary cast iron moulding. The iron is poured very hot and, the product of the melting furnace. These characteristics being principally due to the selection of pig iron. The castings are then put into square boxes, where they are embodied in oxide of iron, mostly in the form of iron scale purchased from rolling mills. The boxes are heated, the furnaces are gradually raised to a high temperature, the limit being only short of the melting temperature of the iron under treatment. The higher the temperature maintained, the better the product. The boxes are kept in the furnaces seven or eight days, and then allowed to cool slowly. The castings can be handled when the castings are ready for cleaning.

There is considerable difference of opinion among metallurgists as to the rationale of the process. The prevailing opinion is that the decarbonising material, when kept at a high temperature, removes from the part of the iron penetrated the carbon, the sulphur, silicon, and manganese by a process of oxidation. An eminent chemist, however, who has given the subject profound study, attributes the change in the physical properties of the casting to the effect of the concentrated amorphous graphite within the metal, without which separation he holds that the castings will remain brittle when the amount of carbon is decreased to the usual extent. Be this as it may, the practice of cementation with oxide of iron is a most satisfactory to use for castings of any tough casting that is filling a highly important place in American industries.—Angus Sinclair.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this journal by Mears, G. F. Reiffers & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT, 1891.

15739. F. W. Zilmer, for improvements applicable to combined trestle and hand driving mechanisms. June 11th.


5854. C. H. Richards, 22, Portland Road, Colchester, Essex, for improvements in wax thread for sewing machines. June 16th.


15472. K. M. Hunter, for improvements in apparatus for holding and sewing on buttons and buckles. July 14th.


16508. E. Downs, Westgate Street, Long Melford, Suffol, for invention of a mechanism that may be used for automatic dead-lock brake for perambulators and invalid carriages. August 6th.

16678. J. Watson, for improvements in sewing machines. August 19th.

16670. W. Rose, for improvements in children's mail carts, hand trucks, and other light vehicles. August 23rd.

16779. T. Byfield, for a reversible back for a child's (two, four, or six seat) perambulator. August 27th.

16684. G. R. Roberts, 7, Milford Road, Fratton, Portsmouth, for a self-adjusting safety perambulator brake. September 4th.

16592. J. Harrop, for improvements in perambulators. September 11th.

17142. C. H. Aldridge, for improvements in flat or rotary knitting machines. October 2nd.

17150. E. Edwards, a communication from A. Franz, of Germany, for improvements in knitting machines for knitting patterns in two or more colours. October 12th.

17207. L. Noble, for improvements in children's road vehicles. October 26th.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PAGINATION FOR EACH EXTRA.


The improved shuttle sewing machine is of a simple and cheap construction, and has the sort of cloth, including the coarsest leather and the finest silk, this great variety of work being accomplished by means of an exceptionally manifold and variable adjustability of the working parts.

17111. Mail Carts, R. Tomlin & J. Hope, both of Smallheath, Westmorcote, Staffs. Dated October 14th, 1892. Price 1s. 6d. The seats are so constructed that in the case of a mail cart of two children the occupants can either sit back to back or face to face, or the one cart can be used as a perambulator.

17147. Holding Fabrics while being Embroidered, W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumpf, of Paris, France. Dated October 14th, 1892. The appliance for holding fabrics in a stretched or distended condition consists of a frame or squire formed of two rectangular parts, one rigid and the other capable of extension. The rigid part has two sides flat, and the other two turned inwards to receive the corresponding sides of the extensible part.
TO AGENTS AND DEALERS. FOR TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, PURCHASE THE

VERTICAL FEED MANUFACTURING "A" MACHINE.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Liberal Terms. Send for Catalogue and Pamphlet.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTORY, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Yorkshire Agent—W. S. MOISER, 14, Pinstone Street, Sheffield; 38, New Briggate, Leeds; 57, Effingham Street, Rotherham.

GEO. H. WELLS,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest

House

in the

Trade.

Send for

Price List

free on

application.

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
The Journal of Domestic Appliance.


The invention relates to improvements in straight bar knitting machines of the cotton type, and is particularly applicable for making what is known as the French foot; it may also be used for fashioning other articles, for which two forms of specifications are required.


The cloth plate is so constructed as to be capable of taking a circular motion while the needle is in a fixed position; according to the class of work to be sewn. The spindle for carrying the cotton reel is provided with a latch for retaining the reel, and a washer urged by a spring, making it easy to effect a correct contact with the reel to produce a tension upon the sewing cotton.

3888. Preventing the loose thread of a sewing machine from slipping over the reel and breaking. W. Griffin, of Tiptaly-ford, Swansea. Dated June 16th, 1851. Price 5d.

The ends of the reel project beyond the thread, and are at right angles. The machine is provided with a device carrying the spool or carry-outwards from the holes, and the edges are smoothly rounded.


Consists in providing machinery which will perform the entire work of making up carpets, that is sewing the breadth's together.


Relates to certain improvements in thread tension and let-off mechanism for sewing machines.


The object of the invention is to provide a readily operable holder for the bobbin or spool used in that class of sewing machine known as rotary hook.


Consists of a revolving hook, composed of a collar having a flange and two substantially parallel hooks applied to such flanges, one having a free point and the other a conical point and bars on the hooks, which are made together, and have an appearance as if ingeniously designed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.


SEWING MACHINE OILS.—Cheap line for cash;—Simplicity, size, 17s. to per box, boxed in doz.; best quality.—Hunter 5, St. John's Road. Leeds.

CYCLE OILS. Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Matted. Knitting Machines, Writing, and Tins from Oil. Kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bird Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 1 oz. 19s. 6d., 3 oz. 50s., 1 lb. 2 guineas. Oil guaranteed the best, or oil money. Address The Manager, Lady Bird Oil Works, 54, Spring Street Hall.


TYPEWRITER PATENTS.

Official Illustrated Abbreviated of all Patents issued in Great Britain, United States, Germany, &c., sent to Subscriber's Order. Address—PATENT ABRIDGMENT DEPARTMENT, NEWSPAPER EXTRACT AGENCY, 54, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN. PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN. From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different coloured Cloths with pickled borders. Send 21s. for assorted sample dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS. WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYEVASH JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD RIES & CO., 45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches, Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Ruhl's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lits, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO., Cycle Engineers.

Prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE. Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Srewwouting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Gears, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
T. LUCKETT,
58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

All kinds of Iron Work made for In.
Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO,
WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE

Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.

Also Manufacturer of
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.
(REGISTERED No. 175,008.)
NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.
Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.

COPY OF LETTER.

I am in receipt of your Lists, and I regret very much that I
did not write for them at the commencement of the Season,
in which case I should certainly have placed all my orders with
you. I can do with the following lines which please despatch
at once,

SPECIAL SHEET OF
INVALIDS, MERLIN CHAIRS,
MAIL CARTS, BASSINETTES, &C.

BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE HALESOWEN PERAM. & CARRIAGE CO., LIM.
HALESOWEN, near BIRMINGHAM.
The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the

Sole Manufacturers:

The "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch Sewing Machines
for Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes
Also Manufacturers of Wringer and Mangling Machines.

These Machines are made from the Best Materials, and cannot be surpassed for excellence of finish and durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The • ATLAS • BEDSTEAD • Co
BILSTON.
EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.
Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.
Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and value guaranteed.
N.E.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WAREHOUSE.
A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at 120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.
For London Trade only.
First Orders should be accompanied by References or Remittance.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES AND EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—
THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLING, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.
JOYD'S
LATEST
CAR.
STRONG, HANDSOME, CHEAP.
MANY OTHER DESIGNS IN CARS.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LLOYD & CO., 58, Boro' London, S.E.

LLOYD & CO. HAVE NOW OPENED A
Special Department FOR
PRAM. CANOPIES.

HANDSOME DESIGNS, LACE AND FRINGE.
58, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

TO INVENTORS.
G. F. REDFERN & CO.
4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,
LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the
new Act, £3 3s. 6d. to complete the Patent for 4 years,
£7 7s. French Patent including first year's tax, £8;
Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.;
United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole
term, £17 17s. Circular of information as to the mode of
proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European
Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded
upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in
England and Abroad.
[Telephone No. 169.]
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"INVENTION, London."

THE "VERACITY" WATCH
IS A
Highly-finished English Lever,
IN STOUT SILVER (HALL-MARKED) CASE
Price 85/-
20 per cent. below London Prices.
AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH WATCH CLUBS
LIBERAL TERMS.
Active Agents employed by J. N. Masters earn a
minimum of £1 per week.
The Lady Newspaper, 1888, says: "Mr. Masters supplies
Watches and Jewellery at remarkably low prices; this he could
not do if he had to pay London rents, rates, and taxes."
Applications from energetic, respectable men invited.
CATALOGUE OF WATCHES, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
J. N. MASTERS, Jeweller,
HOPE HOUSE, RYE, SUSSEX.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.
The best form compiled, used by most of the trade.
Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.
Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire
terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100.
Dealer's name and address printed if required
extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, &c.,
187 and 188, GOOCH STREET
BIRMINGHAM.
G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
Cherry Tree, Blackburn,
make the best
washing, wringing,
and
mangling machines
and special laundry requisites.

Sole representative for London and South of England:
Catalogues and all particulars free on application.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"
Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

H. PETERS & CO.'S
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
WILL NOW BE
SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP "UP TO DATE."

For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to

H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W.

Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.
FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS!!!

The Biggest FACT in the Sewing Machine World IS THE FACT THAT

The WHITE SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best Made, the Most Durable,
The Lightest Running, and last, but not least, the Easiest to Learn.

CONSEQUENTLY THE

WHITE MACHINES

Are the Best for Agents to Sell.

Many Dealers of late have Dropped Selling Important Makes of Machines in order to Sell the "WHITE." Their Action has been Fully justified by the Results.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND QUOTATIONS.

OUR LATEST PRODUCTION

THE "GEM" HAND MACHINE IS A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS,

AND, ALTHOUGH BUT RECENTLY INTRODUCED,

Thousands have been Sold.

A WRITTEN WARRANTY FOR FIVE YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH FAMILY MACHINE.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co.,

48, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTORY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
JOHN WILDE & S.
EXCELSIOR WORKS
BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Perambulators, Bassinettles, Invalid Carriages, Mail Carts, and Rocking Horses,
FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.
The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

Unequalled for Price and Quality.
London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.
Friction reduced to a minimum.

Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—
C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
E. WARD & CO.,
Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES
In a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE, worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both edible and durable. Combining both the Arm—a most essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arm of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform in part of the base, is secured to the point by a simple mechanical contrivance, and is released by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unqualified success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS issued by new Patent, and trust that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Salable Machine in the Market.

Patents and Sole Manufacturers:
E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENCALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST

Telephone No. 4067.
Telegram, "Groove, London."
BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.
THE IMPROVED
"Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New, Simple, Reliable.

Made in Six Styles according to requirements.

Manufactured by
LINTZ & ECKHARDT,
BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT, C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN Knitting Machines

THE Most Profitable and Satisfactory Knitting Wools for Drapers and Machine Knitters.

THE
EDF KNITTING WOOLS
Made in the Greatest Variety, and Stocked in Enormous Quantity at the Glasgow Depot. Sample Stock of Leading Qualities at London Showrooms.

— SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. —
ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOLE SALE IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST.,
GLASGOW,
LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.
BIESOLT & LOCKE,
MEISSEN (SAXONY),
(ESTABLISHED 1869)
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.
THE "CINDERELLA."


Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:
E. ZELGER & CO.
4, GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.
AGENTS WANTED.

KOCHE'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.
Manufactured by the
Biélefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle Carrier.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, sewing on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—
C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.
**Speciality for Drapers**

**SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC.**

**EXCEPTIONAL PROFITS TO THE DRAPERS!**

---

**Seidel & Naumann,**

**LARGEST CONTINENTAL SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE MANUFACTURERS.**

---

**OUR CELEBRATED NEW HIGH-ARM NAUMANN SEWING MACHINES.**

**FOR FAMILY & MANUFACTURING PURPOSES WILL NOW BE SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.**

---

**23. MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

---

**KIMBALL & MORTON, LIMITED.**

**SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,**

**BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.**

---

**SPECIALITIES.**

**SACK, SAIL, TARPAULIN, & BELT SEWING MACHINES.**

**OSCILLATOR, MEDIUM, FAMILY, & HAND Sewing Machines.**

**KILTING, CASING, AND WRINGING MACHINERY.**

**Liberal Terms to Dealers.**

---

**Kimball & Morton, Limited.**

**Established 1867.**

**SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,**

**Bothwell Circus, Glasgow.**

**Branches—**

52, Reform St., Dundee, and 11a, Norfolk St., Manchester, 55, Aldermanbury, London E.C.
HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBLATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Do not fail to send for Designs and Lowest Prices for 1891.

The only perfect Suspension Car in the trade.
Patented and Registered 1891. Nos. 799 & 165, 220.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

DON'T FAIL TO INSPECT THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES AT THE Forthcoming Stanley Show, TO BE HELD AT THE Crystal Palace,
From 27th November to 5th December.
Write for Lists. Agents Wanted.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,
AS SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD., HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

TAYLOR & WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
WASHING & WRINGING MACHINES,
GAS IRONS, &c.

Our New Catalogue, Show Cards, &c., are now Ready, and are the
FINEST IN THE TRADE;
ALL MACHINE DEALERS SHOULD AT ONCE WRITE FOR SAME.

THE DERBY.

THE INVINCIBLE.

Over 350,000 Machines in Use.
Over 500 Machines per week is Our Present Output.
Over 200 Gold and Silver Medals Obtained.

TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND—

MR. CHAS. BRADBURY,
249, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.,
Who will give Prompt Attention to all Enquiries, and send Complete Catalogues, &c.
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

Have been MADE and sold by
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WHO EMPLOY
6,000 BRITISH WORKERS at their British Factory, and 4,700 ASSISTANTS
AT THEIR BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BEWARE OF GERMAN COUNTERFEITS
Of "Singer's" Earlier Styles offered by certain
DRAPERY HOUSES AND OTHER FIRMS, AND TO AVOID DECEPTION.

See that the Company's Trade Name,
SINGER,
IS ON THE ARM OF THE MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)
Management for the United Kingdom: 38, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 513 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

SEWING MACHINE OILS.—Cheap line for cash;
Sixpenny size, 17s. per gross, boxed in dozens; best quality.
Hunter, 3, St. John's Road, Leeds.

C O W T A N B R O S . Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and
Spring Makers, 54 and 86, Aldenham Street, (opposite General Post Office), Blackpool, consisting of Washing and Wringer
Machines, Mail Car and Hammock Woodcuttes, one 8-c. Gas
Engine, one Turning Lathe, 9 ft. Iron Bed, 7 m. Centres, with Tools complete. Established 14 years.—Apply "B. Mitchell,"

A D V E R T I S E R is open to an Engagement to open a
Depot for a substantial Firm, for Bicycles, Wringers, Sewings, and Furniture, or any household utensils; to give account of all
goods sold; has good connection; several years with large firm of
sewings in the hire business. Advertiser binds himself to the strictest
learned in the present article to consider what is exactly meant by an invention in patent law.

The importance of doing so arises in two ways—first, because only an invention can be patented, that is, to say, can be the subject of a patent grant; and, in the second place, because it is in respect of his patented invention only that a patentee has any rights. But though it has to be considered in these two distinct lights it will be found that the word itself is in no degree ambiguous. The perfect definition of an invention has been assigned to it, and although it may sometimes be a matter of difficulty to express that meaning in exact words the difficulty arises as a difficulty of expression, and not of thought.

The easiest way of approaching the technical definition of an invention is to define what is a mere invention. We speak of that as an invention which any person has devised or contrived for a distinct purpose. Thus a story told, not because it is true, but because it will, though untrue, serve a purpose, is said to be an invented story. An invention is a purpose to which a given object is said to be invented with that object, and similarly anything else such as a formula, a shape, an expression, or an argument, which is capable of originating in the mind and (observing a purpose) is commonly called an invention, though it may have been contrived. But an invention is the essential feature. There is another sense of the word "invention" which is now almost obsolete, but is preserved in a few technical expressions—the old Latin sense of discovery. Thus, the Empress Helena is spoken of as having discovered the True Cross. This, though not being that she originated the legend which identified a particular piece of wood with the true cross, but that she discovered the genuine thing.

Now, both these senses are included in the word "invention" as we use it in patent law. It is equally invention to originate and to discover a novelty. Hence it is not necessary for a patentee to satisfy the Crown that he has come into possession of the idea which is embodied in his invention in one or other of these ways. In either case he may be the inventor, if only the idea is a secret known to him. Indeed, for this purpose the word discover must be understood in the most extended sense. It conveys, perhaps, according to its common use, the sense of learning anything of the study of nature or by the process of reflection; but for present purposes it is not upon a very well-known path, for it is commonly enough understood that a patentable invention must have something to do with merchandise. Everybody appreciates, to a greater or less extent, the monopoly of the manufactories of any invention for the benefit of the inventor or for the owner of the secret. We are addressed, however, to the technical definition of the origin of species, but nobody would for a moment suppose that Darwin could have taken a patent for it. It could not be embodied in any material thing, which should be a presentation or a result of the theory. But, if the origin of species be a hypothesis, Darwin's theory of variation, M. Pasteur succeeds in producing a new and protective variety of some dangerous bacillus, the secret root of anthrax or of hydrophobia, for example, there is no doubt that if he chose he might obtain a valid patent either for this or for the medicinal lymph in which it results. The mere abstract idea cannot be monopolised, but when it has taken shape in some concrete substance it becomes fit subject for a patent grant. So much will be readily understood, but it is necessary to be somewhat more precise for this is a topic which has been much discussed, and upon which the law has been laid down with great accuracy.

The word has received statutory definition by the Patent Act of 1833, which says that it means "any manner of new manufacture or new combination of objects in or applied to any manufacture or production, and grant of privilege within section six of the Statute of Monopolies." The passage here referred to was quoted in our first article. The material words may, however, be usefully quoted again. They are to the effect that letters patent and grants of privilege may be made "of the sole or exclusive making or working of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the first and true inventor and inventors of such manufactures with others at the time of making such letters patent and grants shall not be made, so as also the said manufacture or production...to the State by raising prices of commodities at home or hurt of trade or generally inconvenient."

The word "manufacture," in this clause, has supplied the test by which all new abstract ideas have been tried and found wanting, when proposed as subject matter of a patent. A new theory, for example, is plainly not a "manufacture," which, as was said by Lord Kenyon in a celebrated case, means "something made by the hands of man." But although the meaning of the term has been thus strictly defined, it is, so to say, defined too narrowly defined. Whatever can be worked or made has been held to fall within it, and, accordingly, a manufacturing process or a manufactured product has been equally included. This comprehensive definition is, however, too inclusive, and is to be restricted, by authority, perhaps, at the present day, but still, of sufficient importance to merit notice here.

It has been said that to support a patent there must be some useful and revotable article, the subject of the patent, if it be a patent at all. By a useful article is meant something not being that it originated the legend which identified a particular piece of wood with the true cross, but that she discovered the genuine thing. Necessary, however, to reduce the rendering innocuous of such are naturally unseemly. At the present time, when questions of sewage disposal have attained to vast and still growing importance, the question is one of no slight significance, and, certainly, the authorities, as they stand at the present moment, appear to show that degrading processes, if simply to be intended to make sewage matter not vendible, but only harmless, are not capable of being patented.

There is another class of inventions, often said to be incapable of being protected by a patent grant—namely, medicines. The common notion is that no medicines can be called patent medicines, although neither historically, nor at the present time has their liability to stamp duty borne any ascertainable relation to patent grants. But although the case is not a patent case, the Courts have always held that a substantial infringement of a patent is not rendered the less an infringement by the circumstance that the infringer has taken pains to introduce differences for the purpose of obscuring the essential identity of what he

MURDOCH & CO'S.,
ORGAN DEPARTMENT.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE CARPENTER ORGANS, BRATTLEBORO, U.S.A.
THE FARRAND & VOTHEY ORGANS, DETROIT, U.S.A.
THE LYON & HEALY REED PIPE ORGANS, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
THE PEERLESS ORGANS, LONDON.

OUR SPECIALITIES
FOR THE TIME PAYMENT TRADE
EACH ORGAN FULLY WARRANTED.

SELBORNE ORGAN, HANDSOME CASE, 9 GNS.
EXCELSIOR ORGAN, 5 Stops, 12 GNS.
ECLIPSE ORGAN, 7 Stops, 14 GNS.
WINDSOR ORGAN, 8 Stops, 16 GNS.
ABBOT ORGAN, 11 Stops, 20 GNS.
ACME ORGAN, 12 Stops, 23 GNS.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

MURDOCH & CO.'S IMPROVED CELESTINA

Is indisputably the Best Automatic Organ Made, and
the only one which can be safely handled by the Time
Payment Trade.

It is exquisitely finished in every detail, handsome
in appearance, strongly made, easy to repair; and has no
weak parts. The tone is refined and like to that of a
good American Organ.

THE MUSIC is ENGLISH throughout, whilst its price
is less than half that of other instruments. It is sup-
plied in endless bands for Hymns, Songs, and Dances,
and on neat spools for Oratorios and Opera music.

PRICE £5 15 0.

With ten endless tunes and one spool of music
free. New music from threepence per tune, or one
shilling per spool.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.
Special prices for quantities of six or more.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.,
91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
TWO MINUTES FROM FARRINGDON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.
The principle this profiting as would was plaintiff By the in new an has express distinctions any protection what sense the may be. The way limited is long. The engine) is adopted the the that had out been. The has upon this ground is grounded only useful definition, of this point, the this of invention has for the period, as carried effective this for the invention. Thus the subject laws of registration is far subject of invention has to him himself. Inasmuch invention is not the as a person signing the letter. As an independent Journal our facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a patent. For the purpose of this invention, that my old friend, Mr. Newton Wilson, has undertaken to write "the story of the sewing machine," as he knows it thoroughly and will tell it in the most interesting manner. — Yours truly,

John Morton.

Kimball & Morton,
Sewing Machine Makers, Glasgow,
5th November, 1891.

THE STORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By Newton Wilson.

CHAPTER II.—From Saint to Howe.

The year 1790 witnessed a second remarkable invention. It was that of roller printing, and was patented in that same year by William Clift, of London. Like Saint, Nicholson little knew the value or importance of his invention. There would have been a fortune for him then, had he been able to handle it wisely and well, but it lay waiting the coming of the spirited capitalist, and it waited in vain. Like Thomas Saint, William Nicholson was too soon for the world, but now that civil sation is profiting to the full by his perfected contrivance, the name coupled with that of Saint, may well be transmitted to posterity and fame. It is to Nicholson that we owe the new as to-day owes its marvellous possibilities of production and circulation.

If a traveller from the East of Europe moving westward and entering Prussia, asks the question who won Waterloo, he will receive for answer, that it was Blucher and the Prussians. — if he enters Hanover and repeats his question, he will be told the Hanoverians won Waterloo—when he reaches the field of battle he will find fresh claimants, and when he arrives in Paris, he will find that the French only admit that they were conquered by the Allies not least with the credit of victory given to the British forces. If he makes the same journey with another object and arriving in Germany, asks the question, who invented the sewing machine? he will be pointed to Hemman, who, in 1750 had a machine for embroidery, the needle of which had its eye in the centre of the stem and pointed at each end, the same needle is used at the present day for a similar purpose, and all the embroidered borders on our table-cloths proceed from such a machine, it would be an abuse of
words to call this a sewing machine, it is a large and cumbersome machine, nothing more than a double set of travelling carriages, with the work on which the figure is to be stitched, suspended from a frame in the middle, and moved about from stitch to stitch by means of a "penta-graph." In 1804, John Duncan patented and perfected such a machine, but for the next ten years it remained in his possession. In 1814, Thimonnier reached France, and here he finds that the claim of Howe is hotly contested, that of Saint is absolutely unknown, and Thimonnier occupies a lofty pedestal, and is confidently asserted to be the true and original inventor of the sewing machine.

At the International Exhibition of Lyons, in 1872, this claim on the part of Thimonnier was to the French mind at least triumphantly vindicated. He patented a machine in 1820 for stitching of all kinds, and patented for a brass needle for the purpose. A number of his machines, constructed and practically used for that purpose, were exhibited on that occasion. They, too, like the Saint, were combinations of wood and metal, and, compared with machines in the present day, would be regarded as fossils, or as nothing better than mechanical curiosities; but they were machines, and they stitched, producing the chat stitch, and no candid mind need hesitate in according to Thimonnier the distinction of being the second Oldest known patentee.

At the Exposition Universelle, held in Paris, 1878, under the presidency of Marshall McMahon, the Thimonnier machines again appeared, and in the sewing machine department of the Machinery Court a colossal bust of the Inventor was erected, and his life-like portrait, placed in the French section. There is no doubt it was intended, by its gigantic size, to dwarf into insignificance the bust of Elias Howe, with which we have so long been familiar, and boldly reassert that claim to originality which the French have never ventured to make.

It was sixteen years after the French patent of Thimonnier that Elias Howe, a working mechanic in that "City of Notions," Boston, perfected the machine which first combined the use of a single needle and shuttle, producing the true over-stitch, and Mr. Howe's machine was bought and confidently acquitted of a claim to immortality. I said, a single needle and shuttle, and I used the expression advisedly, for, long years after, in the litigation which took place on his patent in this country, his claim to the use of several needles and several shuttles was proved to be absolutely void; but, in making the claim, there can be no doubt that Elias Howe considered himself entirely within his rights.

It was in September that he completed his first machine and took it out his American patent; he simultaneously produced a second, which was a duplicate, and this was entrusted to his brother Amasa, brought to England, and patented on the 10th of December, 1846. It was taken about to various persons and offered for sale, and, amongst others, Mr. Hughes, of Birmingham, wheel maker, and bootmaker, then of 129, Cheapside. It was here carefully tested, and it was thought capable of limited application. One half the patent was offered for the sum of five hundred pounds; the offer was declined, and the machine was taken away; after a while it returned, the fabric to be stitched, together with a second, an offer was made of £250 for the whole of the patent, and this offer was accepted. There was an important condition attached to the purchase, viz.: that Elias Howe should come over to this country, engaging his whole time, and receiving a salary of £200 per annum, to perfect the machine at Mr. Thomas's cost for application to the purposes of his manufacture. The arrangement was carried out, and Elias Howe duly arrived in this country and entered upon his labours in Mr. Thomas's service one year and ten months, and during this period he constructed three different machines.

These were of a much larger type than the model machine, but they all possessed the same defect, viz.: that there was no control of the speed of the fabric passing on the work, was carried forward by a rack and pinion, and at the completion of the movement, the rack reaching its extremity, the work had to be taken off and rearranged. All this was found so troublesome that it was practically impossible to work the machine, and Mr. Howe directed to fix his attention on an improvement in the feeding apparatus, which should correct this manifest defect. It was in vain; not all the efforts of that year and ten months produced a single step in advance, and at last, in despair, Mr. Thomas threatened to turn the machine, and Mr. Howe returned to America, travelling as a steerage passenger to New York, a disappointed, though not a heartbroken man.

He was penniless, for, not being economical in his habits, the whole of his means and the capital sum received for his patent. He left in debt, but to his honour it may be stated that on a renewed visit to this country, some fifteen years later, he sought out and fully discharged all his obligations to his old friends.

If it were not for any other reasons, Mr. Howe as an injured man—as a martyr, in fact—as a victim to the greed of the English capitalist, who took advantage of his misfortunes, and appropriated to himself the fruits of an invention, out of which he subsequently realised many thousands of pounds. If Mr. Howe could have been more fortunate, the matter is fairly looked into, cantour will compel the admission that Howe—at least, at the time—was fairly and liberally treated; and had he succeeded in making the machine even usable to the purchaser in the comparatively easy work of manufacturing corsets or shoes, he would undoubtedly have been further and handsomely rewarded. During the whole of the time of his stay here, Mr. Thomas was carrying on the experiments of Elias Howe, but was not able to produce any articles with a view of securing a sale, as there was no market for it, and he was perfectly content to make a loss with no ulterior view of a trade in the machine, and with the sole object of improving his own manufacture. The whole of the money was, as far as Mr. Thomas was concerned, hopelessly sunk at that time; and it was only after years had elapsed and new inventions had been brought to the fore, which made the machine a thing of life, and of a thousand uses and applications, that the forgotten patent of Howe was used as a master patent to govern and control those succeeding inventions—the work of other inventors for which they were rewarded, as it were, took up the broken threads of Howe's invention, and in many forms presented to the world those products of American, English, and French genius which have revolutionised the whole character of our clothing and footwear.

The owners of the original patents were subsequently enabled, by the enforcement of heavy royalties, to realise large fortunes, apart altogether from the manufacture and sale of the machines. What Mr. Thomas realised in England is not absolutely known, but later on sufficient indications will be given of its character; while Elias Howe, the poor mechanic in America, received from royalties alone, without lifting his finger, no less a sum than ninety thousand pounds. How it was all done will appear hereafter.

(To be continued.)

Hughes New Perambulator Wheel.

TO trouble of the perambulator trade, perhaps, is so great as that relating to rubber tyres, and dealers and makers alike are deeply interested in any invention calculated to lessen such troubles. The cause of these troubles is of course not well known, but it is the difficulty of obtaining a cement which will hold the tyre to the rim independent of climatic influence.

Mr. George H. Hughes, the well-known Birmingham wheel maker, long since came to the conclusion that no cement was known which was adaptable for the purpose, and therefore looked round for a mechanical fastening. It seemed to him that the patented process of Mr. George Hookham, for fixing tyres to cycles by means of a steel spiral spring, could be adapted to the perambulator wheel, and after considerable experiment he has achieved what we consider to be a complete success.

Mr. Hughes is now sole licensee for the perambulator trade for Hookham's invention, and he has erected a new factory for manufacturing the new perambulator wheel, which holds the rubber tyre. Already a large number of the patent wheels have been tested in different parts of the country, and it is now being placed before the whole trade as an invention which does away entirely with the annoyances of the old wheels without a single disadvantage to neutralise its advantages.

It speaks volumes for Mr. Hughes' faith in his new wheel to know that not only has he expended many
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

thousands of pounds in new plant, but has determined to
make no more of the old kind.

We have carefully examined Hughes' patent wheels
ourselves, and find them extremely neat, clean, and
provided with a new snap oilette which is much better
in every way than the unsightly screwed oil top in general
use. The rubber, which is of superior quality, is held in
the rim by means of a spiral spring, passing through the
centre and pointed at the ends in such a manner that it is

practically impossible to separate the tyre from the
wheel. The ends of the rubber butt together in a
manner so novel that these wheels can always be distinc-
tued from the old type.

Another advantage is that as the rubber is fixed to
the wheels without stretching, and the wire encircles the
wheel, they cannot possibly be cut or broken, which is
not the ease, as the trade well know, with the cemented
tyres.

We give here with a woodcut which shows a section of
the tyre, and must say that we consider the invention
merits the careful attention of the whole trade.

The Champion Gas Iron.

Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, the well-known makers of
the Champion Gas Iron, are introducing a capital invention
called the "Champion Gas Iron." Our illustration conveys a full idea of its
construction and renders but a short description necessary.

The principle of the invention consists of heating the iron internally
by means of the perforated burner shown in centre of the iron
stand, such burner being fed with gas derived from an ordinary gas
burner through a rubber tube. The advantage is that the iron is always
clean, the handle does not get hot, and the stand being portable
it can be placed beside the worker, one iron being heated whilst another
is in use.

We have personally tested the "Champion," and feel that we can
strongly recommend it as a genuine improvement on the old way of
heating irons, we find that it retains the heat as long as a box iron of
the same weight, and must be particularly welcome to the housewife
in warm weather.

It will be understood from our second illustration that the
"Champion" stand can be used for heating or cooking purposes as
well as for ironing. The cost of stand and two irons is very moderate,
which together with the advantages offered no doubt fully account for
a large and increasing sale.

SIMMONS & CO'S

NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.

(REGISTERED No. 175,008.)

NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS. GOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN
BRASS, CHINA, AND WOOD. BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, &c.
LEON L’HOLLIER,
THE
REOWNED PERAMBULATOR MAKER.

IS ALSO
The most Important Manufacturer in England
of
WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE
CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
upholstered in all kinds of materials.

English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.

Write for L’Holliers’ Complete Wicker List,

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
The Greatest Boon in the
HUGHES' CEMENTLESS, UNBREAKABLE,

These Wired-on Tyres cannot break, be cut through, or slip off the wheels.

IMPERATIVELY INSIST UPON EVERY CARRIAGE AND MAIL CART BEING
erambulator Trade for 1892.

WIRED—ON RUBBER TYRED WHEELS.

Being Cementless, they will remain fast on in all countries of the world.

FITTED WITH HUGHES' WIREDON RUBBER TYRE WHEELS.
We call the attention of the Trade to our new

GOVERNESS CAR,

Made especially for this season with Brass-jointed Hood to protect the child from wind or rain.

IT IS A COMPLETE PERAMBULATOR, VERY HANDSOME AND OF BEST WORKMANSHIP.

The Largest Makers of Mail Carts, Velocipedes, and Toy Horses in London.

Our "MIKADO" still leads the way, as it is the

BEST CAR YET PRODUCED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES, POST FREE.

LLOYD & CO.,
BORO', LONDON, S.E.
Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. VI.

Cardigan jackets are now too well known to need any superfluous description on my part, and in this paper I will endeavour to teach the novice how to go about the making of jackets and suits.

A very good Cardigan machine has been invented lately by Mr. W. Harrison, of Manchester, and this is the machine that I would recommend. The cams are made in quite a new way for producing the Cardigan stitch, doing their work in a simple, perfect, and automatic manner without the aid of stops. These Cardigan cams are a very great improvement. Suppose we want to make a fairly good quality jacket to weigh 1 lb. 7 oz. or thereabouts, and a fine stitch is required, well, get a machine not less than 30 in. needle-bed, and eight needles to the inch; if the funds will run to the expense, get the machine 36 in., as this width is just sufficient for three sleeves at once, a great recommendation.

Push up into action 220 needles on each side of the machine, open all the latches, thread up the machine, allowing about a foot of yarn to hang below the jackets. By the way, the yarn which will be found most suitable for this machine is 3/17s or equal, and about 2s. 6d. per pound.

Set the stroke of the machine to suit the width of web required.

Turn the machine to the left side, insert, set up, comb, and attach weights. Set hands 1 and 2 at about 12, hands 3 and 4 at 0; turn the machine across to the right, new rack the machine over one needle, turn the machine a few times round, carefully set the indicator at 0.

If everything is correct in place, push over the starting lever, and knit 380 rounds; stop at the right hand side.

Now divide the web into three pieces as follows:—

Begin at left hand side of the machine, and count inwards every needle until the 53rd needle is reached, narrow this needle on to the 52nd, narrow 54th needle on to 55th.

Begin again from right side of the machine, and narrow 53rd needle on to the 52nd, narrow 54th on to 55th.

Turn the machine one complete round.

Your web will now stand in three pieces, one at each end being used for the fronts, and the middle piece for the back.

Now set three yarn guides in their proper places for the three webs. Thread up these guides, pulling the yarn below the jacks.

Now see that the guides will work properly their respective distances.

Turn the machine 10 times round, now narrow (with a 3 narrowing comb) once on each inside of fronts. Turn 10 rounds and narrow again in the same place, then again 10 rounds, and another narrowing. Now 40 rounds

Now widen as follows. On each inside of fronts widen out 3 needles with 10 rounds between each widening, same as narrowing, but remember, that when the second widening

JAMES LLOYD & CO.,


Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

DEC. 1, 1891

is made in the armhole, the first narrowing is made on the outside of the fronts. There are 8 of these narrowings on the fronts, with 8 rounds between, and also remember that, when the last widening is made in the armhole, the narrowings on the back of the jacket commence, there are 26 of these narrowings altogether with 3 rounds between each.

When all these narrowings have been done (with a 3 comb) turn the machine 25 times round, and then run the work from the machine.

This completes the jacket-body, and, if folded the right way, i.e., lay the jacket on a table, and fold each separate front inwardly, it will be easily seen that when laid at the shoulders it will have some shape about it.

For sleeves, set up two webs of 95 needles each, back and front; let the front yarn guide take one sleeve and the back yarn guide the other; knit 160 rounds, then narrow 11 times at each corner of each sleeve, with 10 rounds between each narrowing.

Knit 20 rounds; then set the fancy pattern goring, slack the front gauge 1 point; set Hand 2 at 8, Hand 4 at 8.

Knit very carefully 45 rounds for cuff. Knit about 4 rounds of ordinary Cardigan, and run the work off the machine.

For ordinary Cardigan set the pattern goring out of action, and the hands same as at the commencement. Pockets will require about 30 needles and 80 or 90 rounds, according to the fancy of the operator, as a fancy pattern may be put upon the top of every pocket.

Racking (or fancy border) is best done on a small hand machine 8 in. needle bed, which can also be purchased from Mr. Harrison.

This is by far the best way to make Cardigan jackets profitably, and as such I can thoroughly recommend it. Mr. Harrison's new machines work very smoothly, and are very good indeed. I can confidently recommend them for this class of work. Suits, &c., both in Cardigan and plain stitch, will form the subject for my next article. All Cardigan work is finished up on the Linkers 18 gauge, and bound with an ordinary sewing machine. The "Vertical feed" I have always found best for this class of work. Button-holes can either be made by hand (a slow process) or machine, of which there are several very good ones in the market. And now wishing every reader of the Sewing Machine Gazette a merry Christmas, and hoping that the coming year will eclipse all previous years in the knitting machine trade, I will conclude.

Victoria Street, Heckmondwike.

M. C. DAIVISON.

Failures and Arrangements.

SAYNOR, W., Cycle agent and domestic machinery dealer, Doncaster.

The statutory meeting of the above was held on the 3rd November, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Sheffield. The summary of accounts filed by the debtor disclosed unsecured liabilities £992 0s. 1d. The assets consisted of cash in hand, 15s.; cash in hands of solicitor, £20; stock in-trade, £175; trade futures, valued at £38; proceeds of execution in the hands of sheriff, £45 17s. 7d.; book debts, £360 10s. 11d.; total assets, £162 14s. 6d., and after deducting preferential creditors' claims leaves a deficit of £350 11s. 7d. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor commenced business without any capital early in 1886, and on February 29th, 1889, a receiving order was made against him on his own petition. His liabilities at that time were £906 7s. 6d. It was stated that there was a secured debt of £67, and that the only asset was the estimated value of the security beyond that sum, but it turned out that the debtor had no real interest in the property, and therefore there was no asset at all. Previous to the filing of that petition he sold the whole of his furniture, and paid over the proceeds to his solicitor, to take the necessary proceedings. The object of the filing of his petition was simply to release him from his debts. In June, 1889, the debtor applied to the judge at the bankruptcy court for an order of discharge, which was granted on condition that he paid £1 per month until the creditors received 1s. in the pound and also the costs of the bankruptcy. He paid only £13 or £14 under this condition, and the creditors had as yet received no dividend. Without having obtained his discharge, which he did not get until some time later, the debtor appears to have again commenced business in 1890. He then had no assets, for about that time he made an affidavit to that effect. Since then he had run up debts to the tune of £992, and although he estimated his assets at £62, the Official Receiver was very doubtful about their realising anything like that sum. Shortly before the debtor filed his present petition there was an execution against him for £40, which sum

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringeris in Europe is to be found at the

Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the following well-known Wringer.

HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE, ROYAL,
NOVELTY, SUPERIOR,
UNIVERSAL, EUREKA,
KEYSTONE.

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
and costs were paid to the sheriff. There were several court executions, which were paid. On October 30th last, there was another commencement of sale through his solicitor, and gave the bill of sale for that amount. The money was to be repaid within a week, but the condition of the bond was that the debtor was to pay £5 for every day the bill of sale was outstanding and sold by auction, and at the time, debtor ordered other goods to be sold. The revocation was made with his hands. Why he sold more goods than were sufficient, to pay the bill of sale holder, he could not say. Out of the money thus obtained his solicitor paid the bill of sale £6d. for the collection and the balance the solicitor had in hand. The debtor offered a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound and the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings, the composition to be paid by instalments of 1s. 6d., 6s. 7d., and 3s. 6d., at intervals of three months. The security offered for the payment of the composition was that the book debts, stock-in-trade, and other effects should be vested in a trustee, the debtor to be allowed to collect the debts and carry on the business. The Official Receiver did not recommend the creditors to accept the offer, as it simply meant that the debtor was to take the bankruptcy proceedings under proper examination by the official receiver under a trustee. If it answered they would get their composition, and if it did not, the debtor would be adjudicated bankrupt. The debtor expressed an exceeding unsatisfactory, all the way through. According to his own statement he had made a deficiency of £250 from July of last year, to October of the present year. He endeavoured to account for the deficiency, but it was unsatisfactory, as to the composition, a creditor for £18 had expressed himself in favour of it, there had expressed their desire to vote against it, and he had received six proxies from creditors, with a request that he should vote as he thought proper. Considering that the debtor was formerly bankrupt, that he got his discharge only a year ago, and that he had incurred since then a deficiency of £300, he could not help regarding his conduct as disgraceful. Mr. Edwards, who appeared on the debtor’s behalf, explained that the reason why more goods were sold than would meet the liability in the bill of sale was that the debtor would require to sell the goods to keep up the bankruptcy proceeds in the event of the creditors not accepting the composition. After some discussion the creditors declined to accept the composition; consequently, a resolution was passed adjudicating the debtor bankrupt, and the Official Receiver was appointed trustee. The Official Receiver remarked that the case was a very bad one, and it should have his serious attention. It seemed to him to be a question as to whether the debtor had not rendered himself liable to prosecution, but he certainly deserved to be punished.

SAYOR, WILLIAM, cycle and domestic machine dealer, late 6, Harrington Street, now 22, Copley Road, and the Crown Cycle Works, Station Road, all Lancashire. The above was adjudicated a bankrupt on November 4th. Among the creditors are the following:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount owed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harpur Bros. &amp; Mason, Birmingham</td>
<td>£1 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkin Beestead Company, Bilston</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe Machine Company, Glasgow</td>
<td>£10 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watts &amp; Whalley, Accrington</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, bicycle and sewing machine agent, 49, Cecil Road, Leicester. The statutory meeting of the creditors under this failure was held at the Official Receiver’s offices, Leicester, on the 10th November. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities amounting to £108 10s. 1d. to £109 16s. 6d. on the stock, and creditors received 7d. in the pound. The debts and deficiencies will have been caused by ill-health and having been unable to work for the last fifteen months. The report and observations of the Official Receiver on the receiving order were in favour of a resolution for the liquidation of the estate. The debtor’s own petition. He was an insurance agent at Peterborough from 1857, when he went to London, where, and two years after, he entered into a business as a sewing machine and cycle dealer with a capital of £20. His sales did not average more than £10 per week, and the effect of the depression of business was fully unexpected to him, his wife, and family. During the last fifteen months he had been gradually getting into debt, owing to ill-health. He had kept no books. His objections were mounted for his deficiency further than giving the above information. As the debtor had expressed his intention of not offering a composition, he had been adjudicated bankrupt. No resolutions being passed at the meeting the estate will be wound up by the Official Receiver in bankruptcy.

SHERGEE, NATHAN, general dealer, Villiers Street, Sunderland. The above has made a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities £1,640; assets £1,600. Composition of 46 in the pound, payable forthwith. Among the creditors are W. & S. Summerscales’ Sons for £1 23s.

WEBBEN, RICHARD, furniture dealer, Waterloo Street, Swansea. The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt, with liabilities £832. Among the creditors are Messrs. J. Gough & Co. for £8 14s. 6d.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, ironmonger, 14, West Mainland Street, Edinburgh. The estate has been sequestered. Among the creditors are W. & S. Summerscales’ Sons for £2 4s. 6d.

HOLT & LUNLEY, cycle and domestic machine dealers, Belgrave. Thieves have executed a deed of assignment. Among the creditors are the Singer Manufacturing Company for £53.

DAVIS, GEORGE, geologist, and manufacturer of cast iron, wood and hemp, and 199, Kingsland Road. A first and final dividend of 4½d. is now being paid in the above at 194, Coleman Street, E.C.

HOLMES & WHEELER, HEAD AND TYRE COMPANY (Limited). A winding-up order has been granted in the above.

HEDLEY, GEORGE FREDERICK, manufacturer of musical instruments, F.G. Heath & Co., needle manufacturer, Herford Works, Crabbs Cross, near Redditch. A first and final dividend of 1½d. is now being paid in the above at Whitehall Chambers, 25, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

WILLIAM HENRY DUNKLEY, perambulator manufacturer, 153, Brighton Road, Moseley, late 41 and 42, Jamaica Row, and 58, Corporation Street, Birmingham. A re-arrangement order was made in the above, and the debtor adjudicated a bankrupt on November 18th. Sales and stock at the above were adjudicated bankrupt, except for the sums of £17 17s. 10d. and £14 4s. 4½d.

CRONSHAW & GILL, horseflesh manufacturers, Park Road, Southport. The above have been adjudicated bankrupts. Among the creditors are the following:—The Eclipse Machine Company, £13 8s. 5d. Do. do. 29 0 0

New Pram Springs.

W. illustrate herewith two new perambulator springs, which Messrs. Simmons & Co. of Tanner Street, S.E., have just registered. One with the scroll ends is aptly called the “C,” and will, we think, be largely approved of. The other design is called the “C” spring, omitting the straps and shackles commonly used, and this has already met with a number of patrons.

We understand that Messrs. Simmons & Co’s carriages will next season be conspicuous for their painting and upholstering, which will be in various art colours, such as gold, silver, etc., in the matter of style they will differ materially from the usual black painted carriage, with red or green lines.

Infringing the V.S. Patent

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY V. NORTH BRITISH MACHINE COMPANY

Lord Lonsdale, in the Court of Session, November 16th, at the Court of Sessions, an application brought by the Singer Manufacturing Company, Killowie, near Glasgow, to interdict the North British Machine Company, 19, Carlton place, Glasgow, and James Robertson, sole proprietors of the firm, from manufacturing or selling sewing machines, the mechanism of which is substantially identical with that of machines for which the complainants held letters patent. In answer the respondent stated that the sewing machines, in question presented the appearance of a type that was common property, and he had no idea that he was infringing the patent of anyone. The respondent appeared at the bar, and said he had nothing really to say. The machines seemed to be quite a common type, and he was wrong if that interdict should go out against him. It was no moment to him, and there was no use prolonging the matter. Interdict was granted. Counsel for complainants—Mr. Ure.

Musical Instrument Notes

We hear that trade in musical instruments has, this season, in most parts, commenced well, and manufacturers as a rule, are fairly busy. There is not much strikingly new this season, and small goods are selling well, and so, too, are American organs. A demand is setting in for a better class of piano, and dealers find that a twenty guineas instrument, on easy terms, does very well. E. Hinch & Co., of 59, Haydon Garden, E.C., have got out a new price list, which it is worth a dealer’s while to keep handy for reference, as this is a review of nearly every kind of instrument. Messrs. John G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, of Harrington Road, have a magnificent range of American organs on show, including the “Carpieter,” and those made by Lyon & Healy, of Chicago. They have also some remarkably low price instruments on hand.
The Stanley Show.

As we go to press the Stanley Show is just opening. It is a huge affair, there being no less than 300 exhibitors, and 1,500 cycles on show.

The principal novelties take the form of tyres and rims, and their number and alleged advantages are surprising. At last year, most of the largest makers are not showing, but there are many new firms. Among the latter are Messrs. J. Walker & Co., of Birmingham, and Messrs. Newton & Co., of Newcastle, both of whose names are well known to a large portion of our readers.

The North British Rubber Co. are well to the fore with their "Clincher" tyre, which we described last year, their stand being in charge of Mr. H. M. Scott, late of the Howe Co.

A pneumatic air saddle, which has been in use to a considerable extent of late, is shown by its inventor, Mr. Spratley.

We notice that Messrs. Stanley & Goodwin have on show folding hand-bellows, also a detachable crank worthy of attention.

Many visitors will be interested in a geared ordinary which is on show at stand 119.

The show is held very early this year—too early many firms say; but the objection to Jan.-Feb. as formerly, was that it was too late. We do not expect many dealers will make their contracts for next year's supply until Christmas is over, but it will be well worth their while to look around and take stock of the markets.

We reserve detailed notices until our next number, but might mention that Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Ltd., have on show at stand 164 several perambulators which dealers should not omit to examine, and the revival of Messrs. Lloyd & Co.'s mail cars and juvenile cycles, &c., are to be seen at stand 248. Both firms have extensive stocks at their show rooms, which dealers visiting London should endeavour to inspect. Mr. Lloyd will be in attendance at 56, Borough, to show visitors his new samples.

A Huge Advertisement,

During the past month the Singer Manufacturing Company have leased the boarded frontage of a number of large buildings which are being erected in Cheapside, and which they have used exclusively for their own advertisements. This hoarding is located almost opposite their Cheapside depot, and in advertising circles it is voted the biggest thing of its kind yet done.

As a curiosity we might state that the hoarding is 58 ft. long, 44 ft. high, and it has two ends 10 ft. deep.

The appearance of the centre and the enormous size of the letters may be gauged from the following—

[Singer's Sewing Machines]

City

147 Showroom. Opposite.

Ten Million Made and Sold.

The foregoing is bordered by the well-known "5" posters, of which there are no less than 95 used in different parts of the hoarding.

Messrs. Bean, Wobley, & Co., printed the posters, and Partington & Co. were the fortunate bill-posters who secured the contract, which is unique in the history of advertising.

Noble's Patent Pump.

A well-known member of the sewing machine trade, Mr. Donald Noble, has just left our ranks, and started in a new line of business in which we feel sure he will have many well-wishers.

Mr. Noble entered the sewing machine trade as far back as 1873, when, after an apprenticeship to engineer- ing, he entered the Singer factory at Glasgow to work at the bench. Five years later he was engaged as mechanic at the Wheeler & Wilson Machine Company, Liverpool Depot, gradually rising to be their travelling expert. In 1888 Mr. Noble, as we cited at the time, joined Messrs. Jones in a similar capacity; and has only recently left their services to engage in a branch of trade in which he will still be in touch with his old sewing machine friends, with whom he hopes to do a good business for their mutual benefit.

Mr. Noble is the patentee of a new pump which is quite unique in its capabilities for utilising water.

The operator, standing firmly upon pedals, hinged at the toe, and, working his heels alternately, can use his whole weight to force a continuous stream, leaving both hands at liberty for directing the water, or using the various brushes, roses, jets, &c.

Very shortly we shall be able to illustrate all the modifications of this invention, but at present can only show it in two forms, viz.—

![Fig. 1. Fire Engine.](image)

which is a receptacle containing a double-acting pump, and holding four or more gallons of water. Pedals are placed outside (as per illustration), and are capable of throwing a continuous stream, 50 ft. If required a suction tube can be instantly attached to this engine, so that water can be drawn from any convenient tank or well.

![Fig. 2 Portable Bath Opened, Showing Accessories.](image)

Another invention is a portable bath, which this consists of a light metal box, which encloses the pump, the lids being divided and covered with cork, acting as the pedals.

![Fig. 3. Ditto Closed.](image)
THE

STAR

MAIL CARTS & DOLL’S CARRIAGES.

STRONGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Choice Designs. Moderate Prices.

SEND FOR LIST AT ONCE.

FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STAR WORKS,
Goodinge Road, York Road,
LONDON, N.
The Journal of Domestic Appliances

Dec. 1, 1891.

The bath is placed in the centre of a waterproof tray laid on the floor, and outside are vessels containing warm or cold water, or both. The suction is placed in the water, the supply tube being attached to a rose and brush held by the bather, which enables him to direct the water to any part of the body in a continuous shower or otherwise as may be desired, at the same time applying friction with the brush, the bristles of which prevents the water from splashing, thus using little water and effectually cleansing the skin by removing all secretions from the pores, thereby producing the benefits now derived from a Turkish bath without the danger of taking cold.

After bathing, by taking off brush and reversing the tray, all the water can be drawn from the tray into the original water vessels, whilst the bather is drying himself.

The whole packs into a case measuring 12 x 10 x 4 in., and weighing eight pounds.

Jottings.

Mr. I. Nash, the well-known sewing machine inventor, of Whitechapel Road, E., has at last perfected the book sewing machine, which has engaged his attention for a number of years. We have inspected several specimens of work done on these machines, and must say that they are in every way equal to hand work.

Mr. C. W. Garton, of the Highbury Machine Co., has opened a new depot at 13, Station Road, and 19, Stroud Green Road, N., which he will carry on in addition to his depots in Holloway Road and Noel Park Terrace.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, had their usual winter "Mangle Parade," on the 4th ult. The procession comprised eight van loads of mangles which made a circuit of a large part of London, and caused considerable excitement, which we hope will result in many sales.

Mr. R. Westwood, domestic machinery and furniture dealer, has removed from Bloomfield Road to 57, Owen Street, Tipton.

Messrs. Konig, of Kaiserslautern, write that the jottings in our last issue to the effect that Mr. G. M. Pfaff had bought their factory is incorrect.

Messrs. F. J. Walker & Co. notify us that owing to the rapid increase of their business they have been compelled to remove to Potter Street Works, Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

A four-cell battery, weighing only 44 pounds, has just been tried in New York for driving a sewing machine, and with the greatest success. It is said to run for ten hours at a cost of a penny only. The inventor is Mr. C. J. Hubbele, of 61, Broadway, New York.

According to the "Sewing Machine Advance," an American inventor, Mr. Walter A. Crowius, has just shown at the Palmer House, Chicago, a battery on entirely new principles. Its dimensions for 4 H.P. are but six inches, and within a cover of hard rubber are six compartments, each containing a cup. To charge the generator all that is necessary to fill the cups with sulphuric acid and water, and it will then run a sewing machine by merely attaching to it two wires and turning the stitch.

The "Lynn Globe" reports the death of John Woodrige, who, in 1832, was the first man to apply a sewing machine—one of the Singer's—to the making of shoes.

Mr. R. L. Philpot, formerly traveller for Humber & Co., Limited, has entered the service of the New Howe Machine Co. as general manager.

Leathiden is the name of a new solution for reviving leather. A sample has been sent to us for trial on leather cloth used in bassinettes. If we find it answers we shall mention the fact in an early issue.

Mr. John Falleh, who for some years has been manager of Messrs. Bradbury's Dalston depot, has purchased the domestic machinery business of Mr. Ching, of 8, West Green Road, Tottenham. Before retiring from his old firm the employer presented him with a marble clock, accompanied with a testimonial, in which they expressed their regret at parting with one with whom they had worked so amicably during the many years he had occupied the position.

Mr. E. Camp, the Bristol sewing machine dealer, has sold his business to the Domestic Machine Company, of the same town.

Messrs. E. J. Crawford & Co., of 192, Tottenham Court Road, have sold their book debts and business to Mr. Fredk. Wm. & John Henry Webb, who will trade as Crawford & Co.

Messrs. Lloyd & Hill have dissolved partnership, Mr. Hill retiring from the firm and taking up a permanent residence in Australia. The style of the old firm will in future be James Lloyd & Company.

Claim for Howe Dividend.

At the Scotch Court of Session on the 17th November, before His Honour Lord Wellwood, the action, Frame & Macdonald v. The Howe Machine Company, of Belgium, came on for hearing. The pursuers who are writers, of Hope Street, Glasgow, sued the defendant company and its liquidators for £180, the amount of interim dividend on 9 francs per share on 5,000 shares, which had been declared by the liquidator. Jurisdiction was founded on arrestment, but his lordship now sustained the defendants' plea of forum non conveniens, and dismissed the action with expenses, and held that the claim should be made in the liquidation, or in the Court of Belgium.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, UPPER ST., LONDON, N.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated IMPETUS CYCLES.

Cater specially for the Trade.

All Agents should write for our wholesale list, which is replete with prices and illustrations of machines, and everything used in the Cycle Trade.

ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

Send for our list and you will not regret it.
These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines:

Reproduced, Compiled, Revised and New Additions Made.

By WM. FUNK in the United States "Sewing Machine News."

General Remarks.

WHERE are some things which it is imperative the sewing machinist should know.

Cleaning Sewing Machines.—Kerosene oil or benzine are probably the best things known for the purpose of cleaning machines. Take articles have been picked by rust, dirt, that can, of course, only be removed by mechanical means, such as scouring with fine powder, or flour of emery, or emery cloth.

Polishing.—The best method is by the use of cures on a buff wheel. Nothing can exceed the beauty imparted to steel by this process. There is no excuse for the repairer who does not get up a polishing machine. Polishing sticks are made by sticking emery cloth to various sizes and shapes of sticks. To put emery on iron wheels, first give them a thorough washing with oil and water; then, when this gets dry, apply a mixture of glue and emery.

Emery Strings and Pointed Sticks.—These are used for smoothing out needle-plates, thread-guides, &c. Melt some good glue, dip any desired length or size of fishing line, lay it on the wheel, and then saw off, leaving the emery powder, let it lay for twenty-four hours, then wipe off any loose emery. Pointed sticks go through the same process. Some hammer the emery into the wood; it is claimed that by this means it cuts better and lasts longer.

Polishing and Drilling Machines.—Some repairers often wish for a polishing and drilling machine, something that could be made without going to much expense. To make one at a small cost, follow these instructions, and it will do the work of a lathe:

Take an old Wheeler & Wilson, No. 2, take out every piece excepting the rotating hook, shaft and spindle, block the bed-plate up about four inches, force a six-inch wooden polishing wheel on the spindle as far as the bed of the machine will allow it, put on a piece of cloth, then make a chuck to screw up against the washer, and cut off the remaining spindle. After that is done the rest will suggest itself.

Re-Plating Brass Sliders and other Brass Portions of Sewing Machines.—The article to be plated is first rubbed with fine emery cloth; then it receives a second rubbing with muriatic of zinc, so as to have it clean of spots. Next heat the article to melting point of tin, put on a small portion of brass, and roll it around while you want it plated with an oilswab. The plating appears as beautiful as if silvered. It can be burnished just the same as silver. The heating of the article can be done over an alcohol lamp, or a gas jet. A charcoal fire is the best.

Soldering.—Where gas is not used, have on hand an alcohol lamp. In using the lamp roll out the solder, or beat into thin pieces, lay them on the places to be mended, and hold the article over the flames; heat it sufficiently to melt the solder, then roll it into the wheel while the acid or resin is applied. Fine solder consists of ten parts of tin and one of lead. The flux used to make the solder adhere and flow, is made by putting all the zinc in muriatic acid that the acid will cut. The information given here is of capital value to the sewing machinist who works in a small town where he cannot always get the article desired, on account of the cost. Anyone can find time to make these articles—time will be saved by having them in the repair shop, and the work can be done better. The following simple rules are, doubtless, familiar to many repairers and adjusters. I give them, however, for the convenience of those of the repairers who may not happen to be acquainted with them, and who have found that need of such information. In moving sewing machines about, or by accident or other causes, you are liable at any time to drop the machine and bend the shaft, which many repairers do not understand how to straighten. After centreing, put into a lathe, then take a piece of chalk and try it in several places, to find out where the worst crooks are; then spring it with a lever where the most crook is, and continue the operation until the shaft is straight. Gas pipe makes a good lever, using the size according to the diameter of the shaft.

Draw-Filing and Finishing.—To draw-file a piece of work smoothly and quickly, it is best to first draw-file it with a medium-fine file, and finish with a superfine file. After doing this, polish the work with a dry emery cloth, and then with emery cloth and oil. To "cloud" finished surfaces of sewing machines, first put on an enamel finish with a burnisher, then put a fine piece of emery cloth under the thumb or finger, and work it over the surface of the metal with a spiral motion.

(To be continued.)

A Curious Claim.

At the Chepstow County Court, on and November, before his Honour Judge Herrier, William Mogridge, agent for pianos, sewing machines, mangles, &c., sued the Chepstow Local Board, to recover the sum of £ 50 damages.

It appeared that on March 26th, the plaintiff took his child, who was ill, to Dr. Lawrence, and he told him to take it home at once, as it was suffering from scarlet fever, and the same day he sent notice of the fact to Mr. E. P. King, the medical officer to the Local Board, and the Board sent their clerk, Mr. Fothergill Evans, to suggest to plaintiff that he should close his premises, and the Board would pay him £ 15s. per week in the meantime.

After some demur, the plaintiff acquiesced and took 30s. in payment, for two weeks, but when the next payment was offered, he refused to accept it, and eventually entered the present action.

His Honour, at the outset, told Mr. Cranston, who appeared on plaintiff’s behalf, that he had no case, but that at gentleman’s earnest desire, he listened to the evidence of plaintiff, his wife, and one witness. He then stopped the case and gave judgment for the defendants, with costs, on the ground that the Board had issued no order for the closing of plaintiff’s house, and if they had, it would have been illegal, and a man was not bound to obey it, but no such order was given. His Honour, in closing the case, said it was the most curious one that had ever come before him for trial.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Maurice, G. F. Reid & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT, 1891.

17339. J. A. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, for improvements in knitting machines.
17348. G. D. Mayo, for improvements in circular knitting machinery.
17357. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
17523. T. Haskard, for improvements in, or appertaining to, machinery or apparatus for knitting with or without vell, or for knitting without vell.
17639. C. F. Owen, for improvements in children’s carriages.
17678. J. T. B. King, 33, Cable Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester, for an improvement in hair-dressers, perambulators, and mail carts.
17684. R. C. Thompson and R. Rogers, for improvements in children’s mail carts, perambulators, hand-trucks, and other light vehicles.
17741. H. H. Lake, a communication from N. Wheeler, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
17759. W. Banks, Burnside Works, Lower Craig, Stirling, for improvement in the wheels and spring of children’s perambulators and mail carts.
TO AGENTS AND DEALERS. FOR TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
PURCHASE THE

VERTICAL FEED
MANUFACTURING "A" MACHINE.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890.

FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WORK.

SIZE UNDER ARMS 11½ X 6¼ INCHES.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Liberal Terms. Send for Catalogue and Pamphlet.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTORY, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Yorkshire Agent—W. S. MOISE, 14, Pinstone Street, Sheffield; 35, New Briggate, Leeds; 57, Effingham Street, Rotherham.

GEO. H. WELLS,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest House

in the

Trade.

Send for Price List

free on application.

PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
The cords, L. G. prior E. Edwards, Dec.

1847. E. T. Cölsel, for removable circular frames to be employed in embroidery machines to support or hold the article or pieces of material to be embroidered.

1847. V. Bennegrad, C. S. Gooding, G. Horsey Bryant, and F. Chase, for improvements in sewing machines.

1842. E. B. Spence, for improvements in the construction of velocipede, perambulator, and similar wheels.

1817. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Corporation of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

1804. J. Higham, for an improved mail-coach for children.

1814. B. Kerr and J. L. Beridge, for improvements in circular reversible knitting machines.

1821. J. L. Harris, improvements in mail-coats for children.

1827. E. Hammore, Montague Street, Worsing, Sussex, for a foot warmer for bassinets.

**ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED**

POSTAGE IN EACH EXTRA.

14141. Knitting Machines N. Aducx, R. Petrimi, and C. Petrimi all of Italy, Sept. 12, 1890.

Consists in the construction of a knitting machine to be combined with, and worked by, an ordinary sewing machine, and with all kinds of dissimilar articles can be made, and interminably along under the needle and between parts of the pincers the cloth is so clamped as to be penetrated two-fold by the needle, whereby a whip-stitch seam is formed the width of which depends on the size of ratio.


The binder is adapted to be automatically moved towards, and away from the machine according to variations in the thickness of the material being bound.


For the purpose of producing straight ornamental seams by the whip-stitch sewing machine, an arrangement is employed consisting of parallel needles can be made, and interminably along under the needle and between parts of the pincers the cloth is so clamped as to be penetrated two-fold by the needle, whereby a whip-stitch seam is formed the width of which depends on the size of ratio.


In order to render the working of such machines noiseless even with a great number of revolutions, the movement of the horizontal needle, or needles, and of the end of the circular needle is effected by means of tightly coupled circular saws, so as to dispense with the curves and springs hitherto employed, whereby 1,200 to 1,400 stitches per minute can be made instead of only 300 to 400 as hitherto.


Relates to mechanism in button-hole sewing machines, by means of which the cloth or fabric is carried forward, sideways, and backwards, with the needle oscillating or moving in a straight line to and fro, and by which the machine is automatically arrested immediately upon the last stitch of a button hole being completed.


Relates to improvements on a prior patent No. 13121, the object being to permit of this class of machines being used for making surplice and other trimmings, and for making covered or plain cord trimming with one or more threads of cord, as well as with the needle, as well as with the needle, and simultaneously attaching them by a chain stitch to the fabrics to be embroidered.


Relates to mechanism in button-hole sewing machines, by means of which the cloth or fabric is carried forward, sideways, and backwards, with the needle oscillating or moving in a straight line to and fro, and by which the machine is automatically arrested immediately upon the last stitch of a button hole being completed.


Consists firstly in adapting to circular knitting machines, an appliance for producing what is commonly known as "splicing," i.e., during the process of knitting, the introduction at will of an extra yarn during the operation of one or more threads of the machine, and, secondly, in the use of a device for facilitating the narrowing of stockings and other similar articles knitted on circular knitting machines.


A darning machine is constructed of a base containing a number of pins, hooks, or points. Other points are provided, on which is affixed the upper thread which carries hooks, and has also hinged to it a plate, which also carries points or hooks, and acts in conjunction with the upper frame in the manner of an ordinary lever—that is, by pressing on the plate the hooks or points attached thereto, are raised or depressed.


Relates to an improved sewing machine, for sewing shoes with metallic wire or with wax thread, the object being to provide a machine for sewing those particular classes of shoes known as "turns" and "or cut work" with metallic wire or wax thread.


A knitting machine, having vertically moving needles, arranged in groups or series, is known, and an objection to the fabrics produced by such machines is that they fail to fabricate articles, as used in circular knitting machines generally, is that the finished product or cloth possesses to machines elasticity, as compared with cloth woven on a loom in which the weft threads are needed.

The present invention consists in a machine adapted and arranged to produce a knitted fabric having somewhat more than usual the quality of woven stock.

**UNITED STATES PATENTS.**

**ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 22d, 1890.**

460941. P. Debi, Elizabeth J., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.


461271. J. Winfield and E. McSherry, Rockford, Ill., knitting machine.

461272. N. J. Whinold and E. McSherry, Rockford, Ill., knitting machine.


461672. F. H. Dwyer, Omaha, Neb., shield for sewing machine gear.


461814. A. Launst, Bridgeport, Conn., needle and sewing machines.


**ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 27TH, 1891.**


461741. W. L. Lukin, Winchester, Mass., method of forming average or buttonhole stitches.

461747. J. H. Harris, Newark, N.J., embroidery machine.

461748. W. Pearson, Salt Lake City, Utah, thickening thread attachment for knitting machines.

461749. D. B. Knapp and E. C. Berridge, for knitting machines.

461845. M. Germny, Brooklyn, N.Y., circular knitting machine.


**TYPEWRITER PATENTS.**

Official Illustrated Abridgments of all Patents issued in Great Britain, United States, Germany, &c., sent to Subscriber's Order. Address—

**PATENT ABRIDGMENT DEPARTMENT,**

NEWSPAPER EXTRACT AGENCY,

54, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

E. WARD & CO.,
Cycle Engineers,
Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Braided, Hardening, Screwwing, Botts, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Stirrups, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD.,
147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for
the following
Firms.

J. SILBERBERG & CO.
HAMBURG.

HEKGSTENBURG & CO.
BIELEFELD.

DÜRKOPP & CO.,
BIELEFELD.

C. SCHMIDT & CO.,
SAALFELD.

A Large Stock of
the following
Machines always
kept in London.

Express
Wilcox & Gibbs
System.

Wilcox & Gibbs
System Automatic.

Elsa,
GLORIA.

"SINGER SYSTEM."
Low Arm
Hand Machine.

Do. High. do.
Family Treadle
Medium.

Saxonia
Wheeler & Wilson
System.

No. 1, 9 & 12
Elastic
White System.

Rotary Machines.

NEW CURVED COVER—HIGH ARM HAND MACHINE.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned
"GLORIA" Machines. Fittings for every style of Machine, and every
requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

We are the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the "GLORIA" MACHINE, and Buyers should
Beware of Purchasing Elsewhere. It is Patented in Germany, and cannot be imitated.

OILS.—We Bottle all our Oil by Special Machinery. Bottles of
Various Designs and Sizes from 1 oz. up to 10 oz. Colour of
Oil, either Light, Yellow, or Pure White, Scentless.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

Musical Albums
The very Best Swiss Music only Used.

Beautiful and New Designs. Buy nowhere
until you have seen our Stock and heard
our Prices.

Musical

Instruments

MIGNON.—A Soft-toned and Powerful Instru-
ment. Similar Construction to the
"Celestina." Music Cheap.

HELIKON.—Quite New. A Small and Very
Cheap and Attractive Little Instrument.
THE "Eclipse" HAND MACHINE
SWIFT SILENT

SIMPLE STRONG

The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

Send for Illustrated Lists and Wholesale Terms to the Sole Manufacturers:

THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM
(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).
VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,
KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
CYCLOPS
Lockstitch
Sewing Machines

for
Domestic
and Manufacturing
Purposes
Also Manufacturers of Wringer and Mangling Machines.

These Machines are
made from the Best
Materials, and cannot
be surpassed for excel-
lency of finish and
durability.

SHIPPING ORDERS
EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL SIZES AND
EXTRA PARTS KEPT IN STOCK.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE MAKERS—

THE ACME MACHINE CO.,
Makers of "ACME" WRINGER, MANGLE, PERAMBULATORS, &c.,
Henrietta Street, GLASGOW.

The ATLAS BEDSTEAD Co
BILSTON.

EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
SHOULD SELL BEDSTEADS.
Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
take up. BEDSTEADS can now be sold by
Sewing Machine Dealers from DRAWINGS
and delivered to THEIR CUSTOMERS
ADDRESS the NEXT DAY.
Write or wire TO-DAY for Book of STOCK
 PATTERNS. ALL patterns in this book are
ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
leave SAME DAY as wired for. Finish and
value guaranteed.
N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP
WHEN FINISHED before leaving the WARE-
HOUSE.
A Large Stock of these Patterns is kept at
120, 122, CURTAIN RD., E.C.
For London Trade only.
First Orders should be accompanied by References or
Remittance.
LUCKETT,

ANGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

SEWING MACHINE TRUCK, from 30s. upwards.

PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN

From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cloths with pined borders.

Send 31s. per assorted sample dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EVESHAM

TO INVENTORS.


G. F. REDFERN & CO.

4, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY,

LONDON.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act. £3 1s. 4d; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent including first year's tax £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 109.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:— INVENTION, London.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Rub's well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS.

The best form compiled, used by most of the trade. Price 6d. per dozen, 3/9 per 100.

HIRE INSTALMENT CARDS.

Strongly bound instalment cards with the hire terms at the back. Price 1/- per dozen, 7/6 per 100. Dealer's name and address printed if required extra charge, 2s.


G. R. PRICE,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

PERAMBULATORS, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages &c.,

187 and 188, GOOCH STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.
THE
CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN,
MAKE THE BEST
WASHING, WRINGING,
AND
MANGLING MACHINES
And Special Laundry Requisites.

Sole Representative for London and South of England:
R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.
IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"
8-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

H. PETERS & CO.'S
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
WILL NOW BE
SUPPLIED DIRECT TO THE TRADE.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.
Largely Increased List of Tunes.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

NEW POPULAR TUNES WILL DAILY BE ADDED SO AS TO KEEP "UP TO DATE."

For Price Lists and List of Tunes please apply to

H. PETERS & CO., 84, Oxford Street, London, W.

Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.

Printed and Published by SEWELL & CO., St. Paul's Buildings, Paternoster Row E.C., to which address all communications should be sent.
JONES’ HAND MACHINE

AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES

SILENT, LIGHT RUNNING,
MAKES PRETTIEST STITCH

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—YIELDS most Profit to the Dealers—
BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

FACTORY: GUIDE BRIDGE, NR. MANCHESTER.

SIMMONS & CO.,
LATEST NOVELTY.

THE “GIG.”
PERAMBULATOR CART.

1. Warm and Snug for Winter.
2. Very Light to Push.
3. Mounts Kerbstones readily.

Export Perambulator Works,
TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.
White Sewing Machines

Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.

OVER 800,000

WHITE MACHINES
NOW IN USE.
See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.
NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

GOLD MEDAL awarded at PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINES
ARE
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—
CLEVELAND,
OHIO, U.S.A.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK
AND PRICE LISTS
SENT POST FREE
UPON APPLICATION.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, ENGLAND.