

hours a day, their work hours should be broken by a rest of at least an hour and a half, and they should neither be allowed to work at night nor on Sundays. Among the points the Factory Commission is to report upon is the following:—

"Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a child being fixed at from nine to 12, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?"

Instead of fixing the age for the employment of children as between 12 and 14, the Government of India has already evidently resolved to fix the age as between nine and 12, and to work those classed as children by our delegates at Berlin either as long as young persons or as long as adults. The promises of the Secretary of State for India will evidently not be performed by the Government of India unless the India Factory Act, as amended, is laid before Parliament.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Holt S. HALLETT.

Brighton, Oct. 24th.

QUESTIONS, ETC.

EMBROIDERY or "SREIGGINS" MACHINE.—Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform me who makes machines for embroidering with silk or other yarns, figures, spots, or sprays, on light gossamer goods, such as silk gauzes, etc. R. DANIEL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. DANIEL (E.—).—We insert your query. Our impression is that the machine is made at both Plauen in Saxony, and St. Galle in Switzerland, but we have not the name of any maker at the moment.

J. and E. A. (Stockport). It would be inadvisable to take the course you suggest. A better plan would be to have yours described.

J. H. (Newtown).—Your query, re the duties of inspectors, was substantially answered in our article of last week. What about your successful essay at the Eisteddfod; has it been published?

L. W. S. (Nottingham).—We have no room at present for additions to our staff of contributors, but will keep your name before us.

NOSMIR (Nottingham).—There is no book published on the cleaning of cotton and woollen cloths.

the distribution of co-operative production must remain open to practical experiment.

America undoubtedly has not at present the talent which England has in a maximum degree. Her endeavour is to obtain the service of capital in the form of English designers and manufacturers which shall raise the capabilities of her people up to those of England, and she may succeed and, of course, will succeed eventually to a greater or less extent, but at the same time we must remember that the nation is paying for it. America cannot, in co-operating with herself at present, produce her cloth at so cheap a rate as she can while co-operating with England, for the reason that England has at present both natural and artificial advantages, combined with superior capabilities.

America, then, is trying whether she cannot overcome all or most of these and make an area of co-operation for herself, and we must abide by the result.

In the meantime the principle here demonstrated is perhaps equally applicable to ourselves. We must endeavour, if possible, to extend our area of co-operation in directions yet unoccupied, and also to occupy more completely that area which naturally we are by far the most able of any nation to occupy.

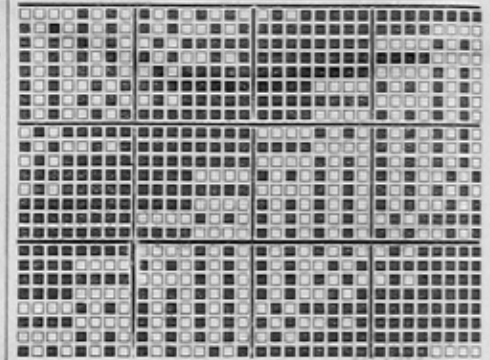
Respecting the first-mentioned endeavour, this lies with our merchants; the latter lies with our designers, manufacturers, and also our legislators, for the colonies must here claim a place alongside our own country.

Thus logically are we again brought face to face with the difficulties to be overcome and the means of extending our trade, which last week we more or less assumed.

The importance then of attending to the intellectual development of our people cannot be overrated, neither can that physical development without which intellect must be at a greater or less discount. In the future we will endeavour to bring the importance of this more fully home to our readers; in the meantime we proceed to furnish suggestions which we trust will be of some service to our designers and manufacturers.

NEW FANCY DIAGONAL FOR COTTON, LINEN, AND SILK DRESS GOODS.

Now that winter, with its attendant frosts, foggy seasons, and damp thaws is approaching, what to wear in the house is a leading topic of conversation amongst ladies of all stations. To be well and neatly attired for outdoor exercise, for a reception, a ball, a dinner, or a concert, is really much easier than to appear at all times becomingly dressed in the house. Tight-fitting or tailor-made bodices are as unbecoming indoors as they are the reverse for outdoor wear. The woman whose dress is *négligé* without being untidy, and who selects patterns of the most suitable tints and styles, will always look more at home than one whose dress is in the very height of fashion. A dark shade of blue having a tinge of electric blue in it will accordingly, by all accounts, be the popular taste for indoor wear, and lighter shades of it for evening dress. A variety for tea or dinner gowns is ripe coral, pale-green silk or velvet; other shades will obtain in forest green, chamois, vieux rose, brown, mignonette; green



FANCY DIAGONAL DESIGN.

Designing.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

In continuing our remarks on the above subject, full of interest and meaning as it is to all engaged in the textile trades, we offer no apology for a seeming digression from our ordinary routine, since we cannot but feel that opportunities like the present should enable designers to fully utilise the meaning of their work, the conditions to be fulfilled, and the manner of accomplishing the same.

The commercial supremacy of certain countries has so long been an acknowledged fact, these countries have so long had the monopoly of trade for their less civilised or less energetic neighbours, that the McKinley Bill came as a surprise, or rather as an awakening, and we are suddenly confronted with the question, "How far will this principle of home co-operation extend? What does it really imply?" McKinley's Bill undoubtedly occupies a unique position; it is a blow at world-wide co-operation, while at the same time it favours national co-operation. Thinking the matter over from the basis of world-wide co-operation results at the present time in more or less confusion. Take it for granted that co-operation, meaning by this the allotment of certain work to certain classes, means a saving of, say even 50 per cent., such percentage must be largely reduced by the necessity for providing means of conveyance, etc.; for example, an extensive railway system is mainly the result of co-operative production, so is our shipping trade, nay, even our engineering trade. Thus it is very evident that placing one thing against another co-operative production must eventually confine itself to fixed areas; these areas have so far been demarked by civilisation, combined with the natural capabilities of nations. In the future we may expect such demarkation to depend more upon natural advantages in unison with more complete co-operation, though for the present and for some time to come the limitation of areas for



FIGURE 28.



PEGGING PLAN.

four-end twill, darker green and very light terracotta. The diagonal design herewith is original. On 8 shafts, 24 end draft, 32 to the round (see pegging plan and draft), 72 reed, 2 in a heald, one heald per dent, or 72 ends per inch, 54 inches wide, 24's twist warp, 12's weft. 72 picks per inch, warp all bleached white. Weft dark shades of all the fashionable colours; warp may be cream, or any other light tint that will contrast well with the weft. The weft may be any of the lighter tints, and the warp dark shades; it is immaterial, as no mistake can be made if the contrast be kept up. The diagonal is designed to suit warp and weft, all grey, and piece-dyed in any colour, shade, or tint. It may be a bleached cloth, well finished, or a linen finish given to it. If made in silk or linen it would give as great satisfaction as in cotton, if proper and sufficient materials are used. A fine bold diagonal, with a most striking and peculiar effect, with a beauty and uniformity not always observable in diagonals, it is well

worth a trial, and as we have said, if properly made, would be a success.

FIGURED MANTLE OR DRESS CLOTHS.

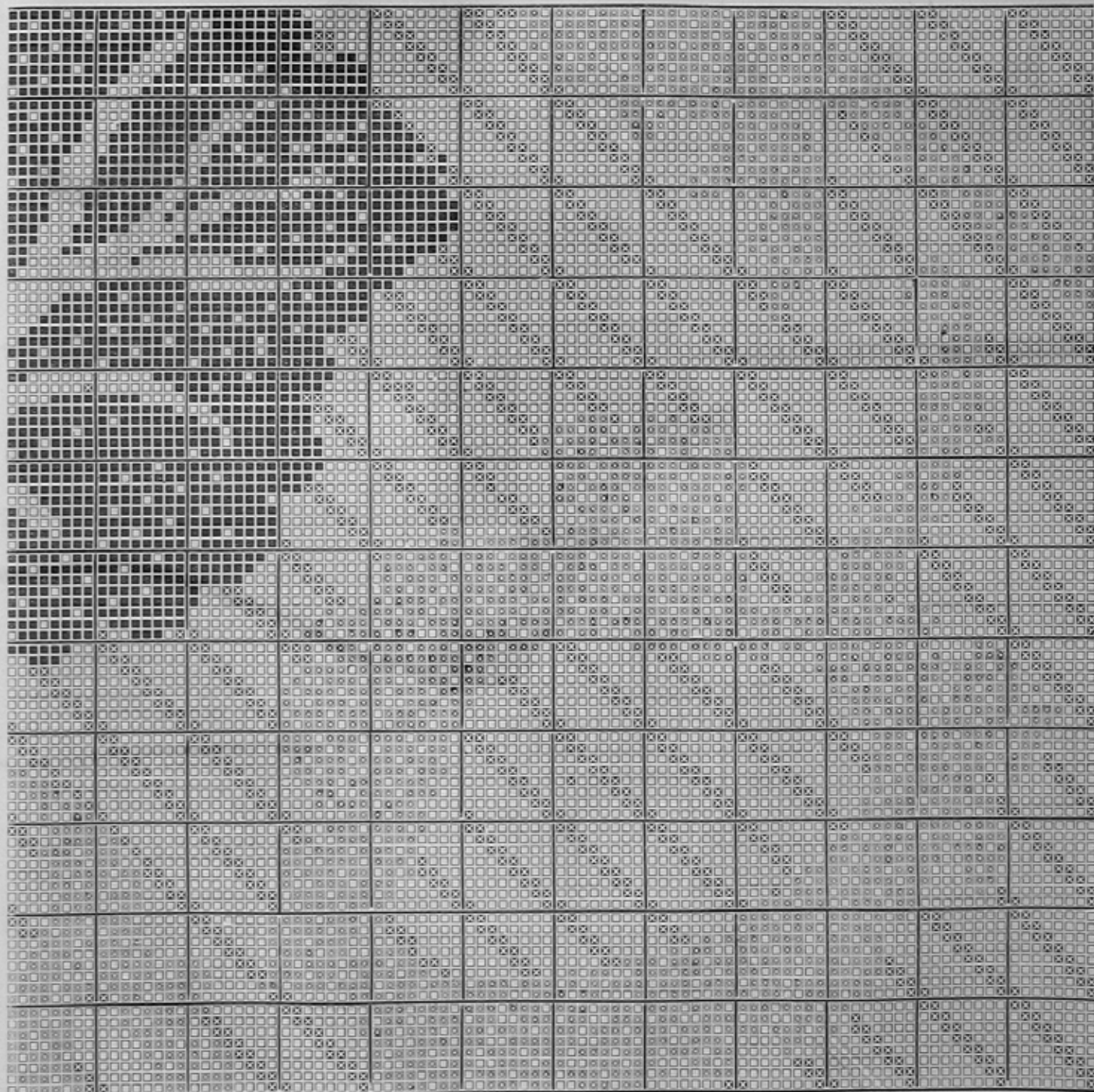
Though some particulars were supplied of sett etc., for last week's pattern, there is ample room for many suggestions for novel development. Of late many experiments have been tried with worsted yarns, curious kinds of twists, etc., being formed, and though these, save in very few cases, have been of no practical use, we cannot but think that it is the fault of the designer, which fault in our opinion lies in the failure between coincidence in colour and the character of the yarn.

All designers know the use of blending colours well together either in the yarn or in the cloth, but few realise this as they ought. As this principle of beautification becomes better known, every available method of blending will come under notice, and undoubtedly some very beautiful effects will be formed.

We would suggest the following principle of colouring *Figure 27*:—Ground to be a blend of a dark and medium colour which shall be at least partially complementary to one another, such as dark blue and yellow or orange, red and dark green. For the figure we would suggest the complementary colour to the ground blended with a smaller proportion of the ground colour, so that though sufficient difference between ground and figure is observable, yet this difference should not be such as to overpower the weave effect, which we have indicated in *Design 192*.

Fancy yarns showing up brilliantly the colours toned down as indicated, could here be introduced with effect, but they should be introduced as part of the design, such as for portions of stems, etc., not haphazard.

In *Figure 28* we supply another application of a natural form. In *Design 193* a system of development is indicated which shall claim our attention next week.



DESIGN 193.