

soon developed. The aggressive movement was not skilfully conducted; wild and reckless statements were made in abundance, and the lie direct was given repeatedly. Mr. Broadhurst had not a difficult task in crushing the attack in reply. The amendment to the report was defeated by 258 votes to 92. Relating to employers' liability a resolution was passed that "no measure of legislation will be satisfactory to the industrial classes which does not abolish the law of common employment, restrain employers from contracting out of their liability, and remove all limitation to the amount of compensation to workmen," and the Committee were by the resolution instructed to prepare a Bill embracing these views. This was followed by a resolution urging that workmen should be summoned on juries and be paid for the loss of wages involved by their attendance. We presume it is perfectly right and proper in the view of these delegates that all other persons than the so-called working men should give their time as jurors for nothing. The next resolution was intended to compel the sweeping away of every obstacle to the march of working men to the House of Commons, boards of guardians, and other governing bodies, and to pay such excellent servants for their devotion to the public interest. The Socialist section, in the persons of Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. John Burns, of London, moved an addendum which declared that no candidates for Parliament should receive the support of the working classes unless they declared favourably on the nationalisation of land, shipping, railways, and all other means of production. In seconding this precious rigmarole, Mr. Burns made a savage attack upon the labour representatives in Parliament, which Mr. Wilson M.P. characterised as an outrage and an insult, declaring the statements it contained to be "foul lies." Much more irrelevant matter was introduced and strong language used, when the closure was applied, and the addition to the resolution defeated by 263 votes to 55.

It is quite useless to follow the proceedings further, as no deliberation could be said to be given to any submitted proposal. The public press, though giving copious space to its proceedings, charitably drew a veil over most of

the scenes that occurred, not even giving an indication of half of them. It ought to be a lesson to the organizations connected with our skilled labour systems and highest industries that their interests will be greatly endangered by association with the perfectly unskilled workers' associations, of which dockers, gas-stokers, firewood cutters, and others of the like are types. It is really amusing to see the airs of importance such classes of workers have assumed, it being often expressed and almost everywhere implied in their actions that they form the apex and crown of our industrial system, and that their representatives are "men of light and leading" whose equals are not to be found. We are pleased to think that the representatives of the cotton industry have come to our conclusion, and that they have given emphatic expression to their opinion by and through the action of Mr. Birtwistle in seceding from the Parliamentary Committee. It only remains for them to clear themselves of the taint of the same false views that has been visible of late in many of their proceedings, which has no doubt arisen from the excitement of the past year or two that has attended all labour movements.

The importance of care in the rearing of the silk-worm is shown by the following anecdote. In a village in Syria, a quantity of French eggs was divided between the peasants and some nuns, who are engaged in silk-spinning. The eggs entrusted to the peasants, which were no doubt neglected, all failed; those received by the nuns yielded splendid results. Yet the eggs were all of the same sort; they were all treated in the same climate, and fed on the same kind of leaf. The moral is plainly this, that it is not enough to improve the races of the silk-worm; that it is equally necessary to improve methods of rearing by making the rearers understand that silk-worms are delicate creatures, which need constant care.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

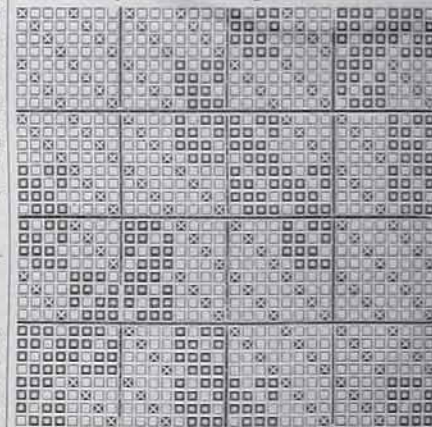
DRESS FABRICS.

Figure 24, given last week as an example of the "sateen" arrangement of figures, will make a very useful pattern developed in various ways. Design 177 is a portion of this figure developed for utilisation as a dress fabric. It will be noticed at once that simply the 5-end sateen

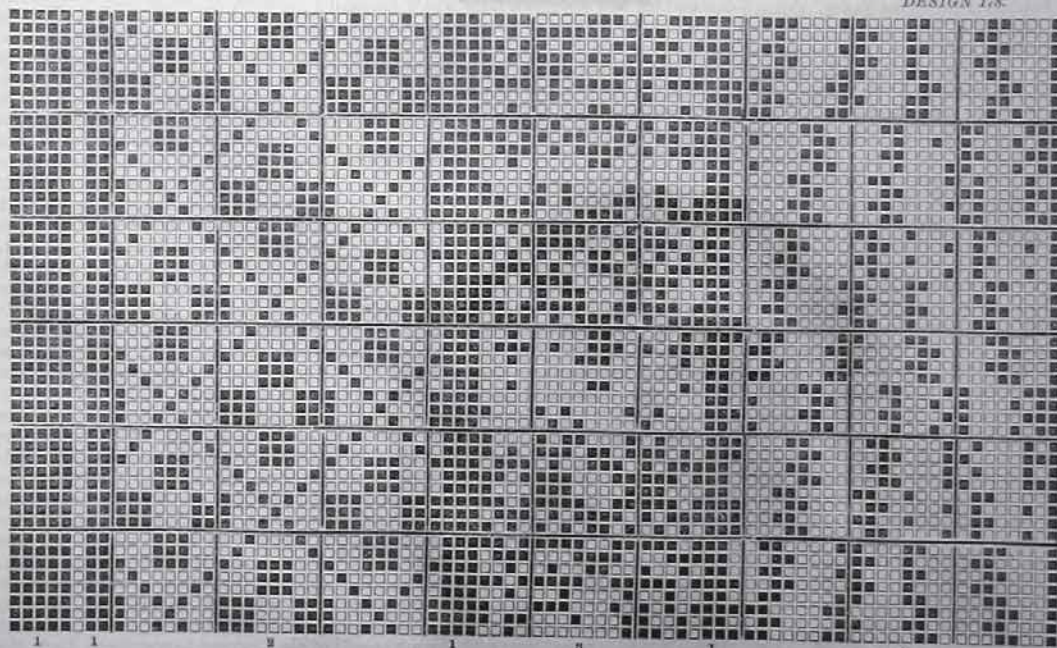
warp and weft face is used throughout. In setting such a cloth care must be taken to give the weft (which should be given through the warp) sufficient preponderance to show up a clear, bright figure, otherwise an unsatisfactory result will be obtained. Fine botany yarns should be used. Before leaving this figure it should be noted that other figures of a very different kind may be reduced and applied similarly to this. We would recommend readers to attempt something of this kind.

INDIAN DHOOTIE.

We give another design of an Indian dhotie bought in the bazaar at Allahabad; we cannot give the place where woven with any degree of accuracy. Suffice it to say that this pattern is a most pleasing variety; it appeals to the sense of beauty, is attractive and gratifying to the eye, and it is humiliating that to attain these very results we moderns are compelled to recur to the works of the ancient designers. The length of this cloth is 3yds. 27in.; width, 1yd. 11in.; weight, 12oz. The figures given at the bottom of the design indicate the colours. No. 1 is a rich deep tone of purple; No. 2, all the light type green, the dark type red; No. 3, light type fawn, dark type chocolate; No. 4, light type mid blue, dark type gold. The centre of the cloth is bleached and of very light texture. Probably not more than 30 by 30 per inch of 40's warp and weft. It might easily be termed an ornamental muslin scarf, and one of exceptional beauty in colour arrangement.



DESIGN 178.



INDIAN DHOOTIE DESIGN.

