of it, much less made use of the expression imputed to the effect that the case would be tried before a committee of the North and East Lancashire Manufacturers to arrive, at the Minard Hotel, at three p.m. If you would like to attend, or anyone representing you, I will see that you have the opportu-
nity of being present.

(Signed) J. Mawdsley, Secretary.

These letters are plain enough, and might be left to speak for themselves. They are, however, one or two points to which we would briefly draw attention. Mr. Kippax, we believe, never made any such admission about the centre-working badly, as Mr. Mawdsley states. Mr. Mawdsley could not attend Accrington because it was unseasonable, and his substitute, Mr. Whalley, the Accrington Operative Spinners' secretary, went through the mill as his substitute, and agreed with Mr. Watson that the work was not made a correct examination. Mr. Mawdsley, however, by his letter, seems to have put it out of the difficulty, which Mr. Watson emphatically denied. But even if the latter held and expressed that opinion, of what importance was it compared with the fact of his having agreed that the work was not bad, and which he failed to report to Mr. Mawdsley? But it is not only at. Mr. Mawdsley, that Mr. Watson fails to "turn up"; he equally dislikes the mark in Manchester, a sentiment which can only be attributed to a consciousness that he has a bad case which he cannot defend, and therefore evades all meetings. These facts are that the operatives of Lancashire and those involved in the dispute should carefully examine and think over.

It being impossible to get Mr. Mawdsley up to Manchester, the employers had lost two of their members to make an independent visit to the mills and report thereon. The gentlemen selected were leading spinners in Blackburn and Burnley. They made a careful examination, and concluded that there was not the slightest justification for any of the complaints made by Mr. Watson, which he (Mr. Mawdsley) was quite agreeable to do, so far as nothing should be done in the future was concerned only. As the employers declined this offer, he on his part declined again to open the past (the men were claiming extra pay for less than half time the work was done), with the result stated.

We have now followed Mr. Mawdsley through his "correct version," and our readers will please to observe for themselves whether or not his statement is the most "fall, true, and particular account." They have no difficulty in confirming the statement given him how he makes a modest demand that all his state-
mement be accepted and his demands be conceded up to this point, and then he will condescend to accompany the employers to the mill, and submit Mr. Watson to the indignity of excluding him, to which, of course, they declined to submit. Mr. Mawdsley was faced with the fact that his was the only statement that the work was bad: the manager and secretary in the mill, Mr. Watson (the employers' secretary), Mr. Mawdsley (the Accrington operative's secretary), and the two gentlemen depu-
tted by the operatives, all agreeing that the work was not bad. To this Mr. Mawdsley replied that he did not care a jot for anybody's report.

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he had reported it bad, and he was not going to have his report disregarded, and then pointed out to him that such arbitrary and unreasonable conduct could not be submitted to, and would lead to a severe notice.

"Well, we fight; you cannot; you've got no money, and we have." We have been led to deal with this matter at this length in order that the public interested in this and kindred cases, and especially those directly affected by it, may not be misled astray by Mr. James Mawdsley's ludicrous barracooise of the case. It is to be hoped that the operatives will be wise enough to see that only the greatest injury can accrue to their interest by the same being continued in the leading of such men as now enjoy their confidence.

Designing.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SPOT FIGURES.

A correspondent desires information respecting the above, and although we have in the past discussed many points at some length, yet the subject is an extensive and important one that a brief resume may prove very serviceable.

The simplest method of arranging a spot in a design is to determine the shape of the spot by support of the pattern. Such an arrangement, however, is rarely resorted to, since, unless the spots be very far apart, designs are prone to horizontal and vertical lines. Again, should the structure of the fabric be involved in the production of the spot, unevenness of tension in the warp will be fully developed, and cocked pieces will result.

The simplest and at the same time most effective method to use is that demonstrated in Designs 12 and 13, the "drop" system. In Design 12, a large surface of ground appears between each figure, this being the case only when only one spot is used as an element of the pattern. But there is less detail, are used. Design 12 is most useful as indicating how a larger figure with more detail in it may be made to "cover" well in fact this Design 12 is hardly so much an example of spot distribution as of a scheme for figure arrangement.

The next step is the utilization of the 4-end sateen as illustrated in Design 13. Here little insight is necessary to perceive that the arrangement is only a slight modification of the previous one, being simply a figure arranged in reversed drop order.

On coming to the 5-end sateen a marked difference is observable. Two methods of constructing this are possible: (a) Firstly, divide the page of canvas into five equal parts, both warp and weft; secondly, decide the sateen positions by counting these parts (b) Thirdly, invent a spot upon each ascertainment sateen position, taking care that each spot is inserted in relatively the same manner. (d) The other method is that illustrated by diagram, in which the sateen positions are ascertainment connected by rows, and a figure is finally placed in the centre of each square thus formed. The 7, 8, 9, etc., sateen distribution may be affected in a similar manner.

Having thus dismissed the simpler arrangements, attention may be directed to the more intricate ones. Take, for example, the arrangement of a reversed figure. Here is ample room to go wrong, but care will render the matter extremely simple. The design must proceed in precisely the same manner as indicated above till he comes to the insertion of the spot or figure. Now let him carefully ascertain the centre of the figure, and in whatever position he places it, whether leaning to the right or left, let the centre, but he always on relatively the same square in the sateen position. If this be carried out it is impossible to get wrong; but should care be taken to simply reversing a figure, a defective pattern will result.

Another point to be attended to is that, should the 5-end sateen be adopted as the basis for a reversed figure, it will have to be repeated twice in each direction, thus, if only five figures are present in the repeat, an equal number will be lacking in each direction. The same objection applies to the 4-end sateen.

FIVE-ENDE SATEN.
Other conditions than any dealt with above may possibly occur: such, for example, as arranging a given figure with a definite quantity of ground between it and the succeeding figure; but with the exercise of that somewhat rare faculty—common sense—the above instructions will prove ample. It may be as well to state, however, that the above method may be slightly modified under certain conditions, such as in the insertion of plain ground, when the moving of a figure, one up or down, may make the plain cut; in fact the designer should always be on the alert to seize upon such opportunities, for it must not be forgotten that a design is not free from defect till developed in the best possible manner.

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR REVERSIBLE VESTING FABRIC

It seems that cotton fabrics suitable as vests in men's general wear are becoming more popular, either for home or export market; it is merely a revival of a manufacture in this branch of textile cloths of many long years ago. We venture, therefore, to submit an original design, which will produce a reversible vesting cloth, that is, of two different coloured faces. A dobby will be required to work this design, on account of the round being 84 picks for a repeat, 15 shafts, 02-end draft. Of course the draft may be made simpler by extending the number of shafts. We have reduced the design to the lowest possible number: 20 shafts would make a less complex draft. There is a possibility of making the fabric in so many weights, either heavy or light, that it would be out of place to give a fixed quantity of materials for its production. A good cloth may, however, be obtained by using, for warp: 60's two fold, 220 ends per inch, or 30 dent's per inch; four in a dent; weft, 90 picks per inch of 60's slub spun cop. Warp pattern, red and end all through of white, and a contrast, such as white and blue, or any colour, shades, tint, and hue, that will harmonise with each other, the weft at all times being as near as possible the same as the lightest tint in the warp. To make this more plain we give patterns for warp: 1 cyan, 1 deep purple; weft all cyan; if warp: white, brown, then the weft would be all white; again, warp: light fawn, 1 light-brown, the weft would be all light-fawn. One face of the cloth would be light ground, dark spots; the reverse, dark ground, light spots.