soon developed. The aggressive movement was not skillfully 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 236 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, restrains employers from contracting out of their liability, and removes 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 those 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 "fool lies." Much more irrelevant matter was introduced and strong language used, when the closure was applied, and the addition to the resolution defeated by 236 votes to 92.

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 TEXTILE MERCURY.

September 13, 1860

INDIAN DHOOTIE.

We give another design of an Indian dhoottie 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 is humiliating that in all these very results we are modern, are compelled to recur to the works of the ancient designers. The length of this cloth is 5 yds. 27½ in.; width 1 yd. 11½ in.; weight, 12 oz. The figures given at the bottom of the design indicate the colours. No. 1, a rich deep tone of purple; No. 2, all the light type green, the dark type red; No. 3, light type green, dark type chocolate; No. 4, light type blue, dark type gold. The centre of the cloth is bleached and of very light texture. Probably not more than 30 by 20 in. of 40's warp and weft. It might easily be turned into a decorative curtain, and one of exceptional beauty in colour arrangement.

NEW DESIGNS.

DRESS FABRICS.

Figure 24 is an example of the 'sateen' arrangement of figures, which will make a very useful pattern developed in various ways. Design 277 is a good pattern developed for utilisation as a dress fabric. It will be noticed at once that simply the 8-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 as a clear, bright figure; otherwise an unsatisfactory result will be obtained. Fine batiste 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.

Figure 25 is another design highly worthy of attention. The figures are all of a much larger size than those in the last example. This is clearly a design which is intended to be cut up for a dress.
### Woolen Cloth

The figuring of woolen cloths of various descriptions with weaves, forms a very important branch of textile designing. All types of yarns are used in union with such designs, both solid colours and mixtures, and of course the results obtained are very varied. *Design 178* is an example of the class of pattern, consisting of a woven figure twilling both in the right and left upon a warp twill ground. This effect produced is a kind of indefinite zigzag which may be increased in size with readily the same number of shafts (33) by drafting and an extended pegging plan. The following is a suitable set for a woolen suiting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warp</th>
<th>Weft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All 52 as woolen.</td>
<td>All 33 as woolen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10's reed 4, 4.</td>
<td>40 picks per inch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A type of pattern similar to this is at present being largely adopted for figured dress fabrics. *Design 178* might be utilised for this, in which case cross-lead yarns should be used, and the warp should be set fairly open to allow the weft to give a lustrous effect when coming to the surface to form the pattern.

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### Gingham Cloth

Plain on 1 shaft, 80 ends per inch, or a 1,500 Scotch and Carlisle count, 80 picks per inch, being equal both in warp and weft, the counts of each 37's. Pattern: 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 light blue, 2 of small irregular black and white print, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white, 12 dark blue, 2 white. Pattern of warp: 60 white, 8 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white, 8 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white, 8 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white, 8 brown; total, 126 ends for complete pattern. Checking the same as the warp. The cloth may be made plain; either way it is a beautiful check. The colour of a rich crimson; the large square of white may be opal blue, slate, cream, primrose, very light pink or salmon, in fact any of the delicate and fashionable tints. A change might easily be made by substituting for brown, blue, terra-cotta, myrtle, dark bluebills, dark heliotrope, dark olive, drab, and dark slate. All the designs and patterns which we have or may give can be varied at will, and still be effective—a feature that ought especially to command the attention of manufacturers whose loom machinery is limited.

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### Zephyr or Gingham Check

On four shafts, straight over draft, two up, two down, or the cashmere twill. Equal warp and weft in a 90 reed, two in a draft, 39's warp, 60 picks, 28's weft. Pattern of warp: 60 white, 6 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white, 8 black, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white and light blue print, 16 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white and light blue print, 16 brown, 2 white, 16 brown, 2 white; total, 126 ends for complete pattern. Checking the same as the warp. The cloth may be made plain; either way it is a beautiful check. The colour is a rich crimson; the large square of white may be opal blue, slate, cream, primrose, very light pink or salmon, in fact any of the delicate and fashionable tints. A change might easily be made by substituting for brown, blue, terra-cotta, myrtle, dark bluebills, dark heliotrope, dark olive, drab, and dark slate. All the designs and patterns which we have or may give can be varied at will, and still be effective—a feature that ought especially to command the attention of manufacturers whose loom machinery is limited.