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 12 to 14, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class? The present age for the employment of children between 12 and 14, the Government of India and the India Factory Act, as amended, laid before Parliament—Is this, sir, your obedient servant,

HOLY, S. HALEET.

Brighton, Oct. 26th.

QUERIES, ETC.

EMBROIDERY OF "SPRINGCO" MACHINE. Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform me how to make a machine for embroidery with silk or other yarns, figures, spots, or sprays, on light goods such as silk gauze, etc. B. DANIEL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. DANIEL.—Your query is, I think, that the machine is made at both Eluan in Saxony, and St. Galle in Switzerland, but we are not the name of any maker at the moment.

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

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

L. W. S.—We have no response to your request for additions to our staff of contributors, but will keep your name before us.

Novel.—There is no book published on the cleaning of cotton and woolen cloths.

Designing.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFTE.

In continuing our remarks on the above subject, fully of interest and meaning as it is, we are engaged in the textile trade, 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 them.

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 as to how far will this principle of home co-operation extend? What does it really imply? The 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. The question, whether the natural advantages or the monopoly of trade for certain classes, means a saving of, say even 20 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, and even the shipping trade, even in engineering trade. Thus it is evident that placing one thing against another co-operative production and naturally confined to a fixed area; these areas have so far been defined by civilisation, combined with the natural capabilities of nations. In the future we may expect such demarcations to depend more upon natural advantages in union with more complete co-operation, though for the present, and for some time to come the limitation of areas for