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THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

A Handbook of all the Cotton, Woolen and other Textile manufactures of Canada, with lists of manufacturers' agents and the wholesale and retail dry goods and kindred trades of the Dominion; to which is appended a vast amount of valuable statistics relating to these trades Fourth edition. Price, \$3.00.

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BRITISH FACTORY ACT.

A new Factory Act, which went into force in England on the 1st of January, has attracted widespread attention in the textile districts which are affected by its operation. Some of its provisions will be of interest in this country, as indicating the direction which working class legislation is taking at home. The Act is very wide in its operation and imposes upon local health authorities important duties.

The hours of work for factory operatives are limited to 54 hours a week. When the Act went into force this proviso caused some friction, as the employers thought they should only pay wages for the shorter time, while the

employees demanded the same pay as before. The matter was however satisfactorily arranged.

The definition of a workshop is widened so as to include any place "where work is done permanently, and where people assemble together for work permanently of some kind or other." The kitchen of a hotel or restaurant, or even a stable, will come within this definition, and will be subject to the same supervision as a workshop. Employers of labor will twice in each year be required, under heavy penalties, to send to the local officers a list of all their workers. Wherever a woman makes a dress for the public, or a man makes a pair of trousers for profit, at their own homes, those places will have to be registered. The area of the room in which the work is done will have to be measured, and must allow cubic space of 250 feet for each worker by day, and 400 feet if employed at night. Should any infectious disease occur in a workplace, the local authority has power to prohibit any clothing to be sent to that workplace to be made for the public for a certain time. If work is sent by tailors or dress-makers to be done outside the borough the fact will have to be made known to the local officers of both boroughs. The object is that where garments of whatever class are made for public use the conditions under which they are produced shall be as healthy as possible.

Smaller buildings are exempt from providing fire escapes, but buildings in which more than forty persons are employed must be so provided.

While much attention has been paid to the sanitary conditions of places where clothing is made, bake-houses are also included in the category of factories, and provision made for their sanitary condition and inspection. In some respects Canada, and especially the province of Ontario, is in advance in this class of legislation, and some of the provisions of the Act have been in force in this country for years.

TEXTILES AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Great prominence is to be given, as might be expected, to textiles at the coming St. Louis fair. John R. Kendrick, who was superintendent of textiles at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and who is to take charge of the same department at St. Louis, says that a spacious and handsome building will be erected for the special use of the