

in this trade that have to live by free labor and a fair profit. By the way, the action of the Dominion Government is still less to be approved of in starting in the binder twine trade at the Kingston penitentiary. The precedent they have set in letting out the work of buying and fitting up the machinery as a job is a most dangerous one. If reports are true, it will prove a very expensive part of machinery, and the whole transaction needs to be very closely looked after in the interests of the people.

WATERED silks—moires—have received marked attention of late. The moire idea pervades everything in broad silks and ribbons, and it is expressed in a far greater variety of effects than was ever known before. It is rather difficult to say just which of the moire styles lead—probably moire antique does. Moire miroir is also a favorite. Black moire antique can boast of the highest approval of Parisian modistes and fashionables. The clouded and changeable moires are also in favor. Satin also is in a good position, and has, it is predicted, a brilliant future before it. Present indications are that all the best weaves of satin-surfaced goods will be favorites in the spring, and also in the autumn of 1894. Satin duchesse and satin rhadames are good. Double-warp surahs, peau de soie, and taffetas are in the list for spring. Some of the new satins are figured with tiny dottings, strewn regular or so as to compose waves, stripes, and zig-zags. Watered silks also are dotted with spots set less closely together. Others of the new moires have a ribbed texture, which does not preclude the introduction of satin spots, or the addition of a pattern printed in chine tones or brocaded upon it.

AMONG the surprises at the late World's Fair was the prominence of the exhibit made in woollens by Spain. We all know that the merino sheep is a native of Spain, or at least attained its highest perfection as a fine wool producer in that country; but most people are under the impression that Spain has gone down hill industrially, as well as politically, since the palmy days of Philip II. It is a fact, however, that the Spanish exhibit of woollen cloths was larger than even that of Great Britain, and was fifty times as large as that of France. On one side of what was called the Woollen Court were displayed the goods made by the members of the corporation of manufacturers of Sabadell, in the Province of Barcelona. It was a collective exhibit, to which 22 manufacturers contributed. They showed 300 kinds of cloth for men's wear, and about 50 varieties of women's shawls, all made from pure Spanish wool. These goods were beautifully arranged in folds some 12 feet in length, each piece being marked with the maker's name, the name of the goods, and the price. The material, workmanship, and coloring of these cloths leave nothing to be desired. The thread in most of them is quite tightly twisted, and they are closely woven. For these reasons they are not so soft as most of the cloth made in other countries, but in delicacy of

shade and fine finish they have few equals. This corporation of woollen manufacturers was founded in 1559, and has enjoyed a steady growth, except during some protracted wars, till the present time. The yearly production amounts to 6,500,000 lbs. of finished cloth. The cloth enjoys high reputation in all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

A BERLIN report on new ideas in silks says: Entirely new are moire velvets in plain and in changeable, which may, however, not find extended consumption before next winter. In the novelties for the coming spring are many taffetas, light crepes and chevron stripes in merveilleux, these latter being serge-like merveilleux with fine but distinct diagonal stripes. In taffetas many novelties are shown and these promise to give good results. They will be used for dresses, skirts and blouses. Warp-printed taffetas, plain taffeta grounds with swivel effects, changeable taffetas with swivels, and plain taffetas in all modern shades are seen. Fine striped taffetas in blue and white and in blue and red are shown. Many taffetas with small dots have also been made. Crepes are shown principally in changeable grounds with small dots, stripes, blossom or flower designs. The chevron-merveilleux are in one-color and two-color grounds, and in changeable, the fine chevron stripes showing in contrasting color. Satin liberty is a light, soft tissue. It is met with in printed effects in small design, but not in loud combinations. In surahs are found nice small stripe effects in white with red, with blue and with black stripes.

THIS is an age in which art is doing her best to rival nature in supplying the bodily needs of man. In a great many cases experiments have demonstrated that "the thing can be done," but to be able to make this demonstration and to make the process a commercial success are two different things, as the instance of producing artificial, or cellulose, silk will show. We have had during the past few years not only artificial silk, but we have had paper underclothing, paper knitted socks, and even paper waterproof overcoats, while a good many rubber overcoats have been sold in this country that were a great deal less durable than any paper garment could be. Then we have had dresses and curtains made from finely woven glass—exhibited, so far, as curiosities—and even iron has been rolled out into filaments and threads from which fabrics have been made. But now we hear of corsets, and collars, and cuffs being made from aluminum. It is rather chilling to the ardor of a lover to imagine the object of his warm affections being enveloped in a casing of cold aluminum; but a collar of that metal cannot be more frigid than the ones of linen which are now in vogue. It is a wonder that the linen collar has held sway so long as it has, for a more unscientific enclosure for the neck could never have been invented and promulgated by the most malignant foe of the health of mankind. No fabric is so cold as linen, and hence its especial suitability to hot climates, and hence also its adoption for sanitary purposes by the Jews