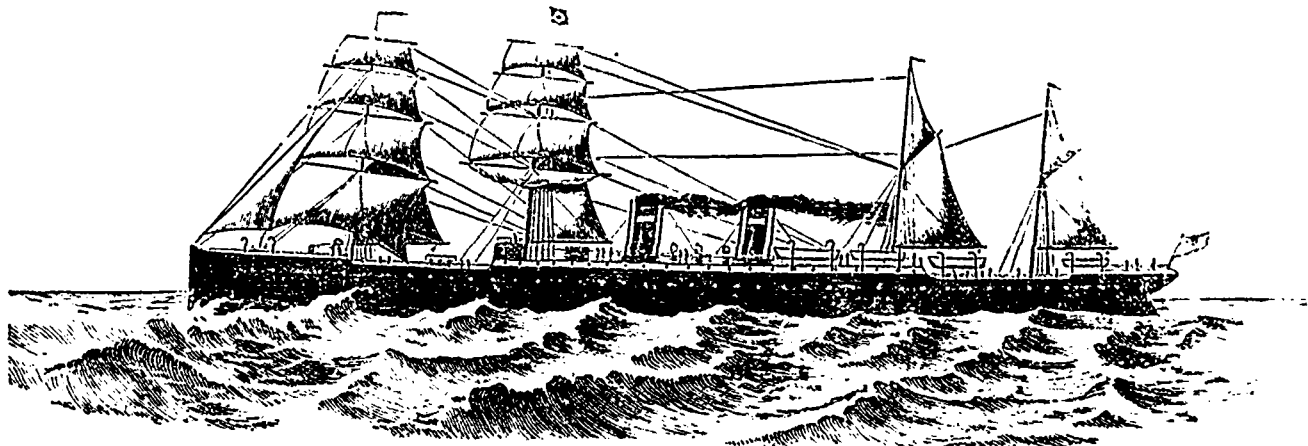


DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS



Liverpool Service, via Londonderry

	From Portland	From Halifax		From Portland	From Halifax
OREGON,	Feb. 22	Feb. 24	VANCOUVER,	Mar. 22	Mar. 24
LABRADOR,	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	OREGON,	Apr. 5	Apr. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry: first cabin \$45 to \$70; return, \$95 to \$130, according to steamer and berth; second cabin to Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow, \$30 and \$45, return, \$65. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, \$24.

The Steamers Labrador and Vancouver do not carry cattle. The saloons are large, airy and amidships. Ladies' rooms and smoking rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions, promenade decks are very spacious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL

THE JUTE INDUSTRY OF RUSSIA.

Although Russia is the most important flax-growing country in the world, the efforts of the Czar's Government to induce the farmers in the South, and especially in the zone of the famous black lands, to interest themselves in the growth of jute, have not so far proved successful. Prince Massaloki, of the Department of Agriculture at St. Petersburg, has made a special study of the question, and has written an interesting pamphlet on the subject, giving the methods of cultivation adopted in other countries, especially in Bengal, together with the requirements of soil and climate. Such an act may appear somewhat strange in a country like Russia, but it is quite true that, in a barbarous kind of way, the rulers of the Empire do occasionally devote themselves to other pursuits than the collection of heavy taxes or the baiting of Jews. There is already a jute industry in Russia, and the manufacture of bagging has greatly increased of late years, contemporaneously with a decline in imports of the manufactured article—a change due to the well-known effect of heavy Customs duties.—*Textile Mercury*

THE CARE OF GLOVES.

Gloves are by no means a minor factor as regards expense in a fashionable toilet, and a few hints regarding their care and purchase may not come amiss, remarks the *Dry Goods Economist*. If possible, let purchases be confined to gloves in superior quality, as such gloves fit more perfectly and are more durable in proportion than a number of pairs of equivalent value.

As to fit, the shape of the hand should be clearly defined and not restricted in its natural movements. Too short fingers are also to be avoided.

Devote a time of leisure for the preliminary trial. Have the hands cool and dry. To insure this they may be slightly powdered. See that each seam is perfectly straight, working the glove on smoothly and slowly, buttoning the second button first to relieve the strain, which is greatest at the first button.

In removing gloves, turn wrong side out and thus avoid stretching the fingers. Prior to putting them away, smooth out lengthwise.

THE NEW DIAZOTIZING PROCESS.

The importance which the producing of colors by diazotizing and developing on vegetable fibres has lately attained, has induced Wm. J. Matheson & Co. to issue a special sample card with a series of dyeings produced by this method, which they will be glad to send to those interested.

In some branches of the dyeing industry the want has been felt to produce in this way not only staple shades, as blues, browns and blacks, but also fancy shades as well as all other colors obtainable by developing on the fibre. Up to three years ago primuline was the only dyestuff suitable for developing on the fibre, and only by the introduction of black, blue and brown diazotizable Diamine Colors has a more general application of this process become possible.

Among the advantages which this process offers may be mentioned the following:

First.—Quick and cheap working, as no mordanting is required.

Second.—Superior fastness to washing of the dyeings produced, a large number of which are even fast to milling.

Third.—Perfect preservation of the cotton fibre, which in some cases even gains in strength.

This last claim has lately been confirmed by repeated tests made with cotton thread dyed in the cop with Diamine Black and developed, the strength of which was found to be by 30 per cent. better than that of the same undyed fibre.

The following is the method for dyeing and developing Diamine colors and Primuline:—

DYEING

(1) Boil for one hour using for each 100 lbs. cotton yarn Diamine colors required for the shade desired, and 30 lbs. common salt; or

(2) Diamine colors required for the shade desired, and 5 lbs. sal soda; 15 lbs. glauber salts.

(For water free from lime we recommend recipe numbered 1, for water containing lime, we recommend recipe numbered 2.)

For standing kettles about one-half the dyestuff used in the first kettle is required, and about one-quarter to one-third the quantity of mordant.