

bronzes, colored borders, 6c; bronzo borders, 14c; embossed borders, 15c; all other paper hangings or wall paper, 35 per cent.

119. Paper sacks or bags, 35 per cent.

120. Union collar cloth, paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 20 per cent.

121. Do., glossed or finished, 25 per cent.

122. Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, 3c per pound.

123. Lead pencils, 35 per cent.

124. Perfumery, including toilet preparations, 30 per cent.

125. Photographed dry plates, 9c per square foot.

126. Albumised paper, chemically prepared for photographers' use, 25 per cent.

127. Pickles in bottles, 40c per gallon, including duty on bottles.

128. Pickles in vessels, 40c per gallon.

129. Pickles in bulk, 25c per gallon.

130. Plumbago, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

131. Plumbago, all manufactures, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

132. Printing presses, such as are only used in newspaper and job printing offices, folding machines, etc., 10 per cent. ad valorem.

133. Lithographic presses, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

134. Prunella for boots and shoes, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

135. Woolen netting for lining boots and shoes and gloves, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

136. Red and yellow prussiate of potash, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

137. Rubber belting, hose packing, mats and matting and hose, 5c per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

138. Sauces and catsup, in bottle, 30c per gallon, and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

139. Sauces and catsup in bulk, 30c per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

140. Soy, 10c per gallon.

141. Seeds for agricultural or other purposes, when in bulk or large parcels, 15 per cent.; when in small parcels, 25 per cent.

142. Shawls and travelling rugs, except of silk, 25 per cent.

143. Sewing and embroidery, silk and silk twist, 25 per cent.

144. Silver, German silver and nickel silver and composition metal for watch cases, 10 per cent.

145. Slate pencils, 25 per cent.

146. Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, 2 cents per pound.

147. Soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapollo and other like articles, 3 cents. per pound.

148. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, or any mixture thereof, with water, for every gallon thereof of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof, and when of the greater strength of proof at the same rate on the quantity there would be if reduced to the strength of proof, as follows:—

(a) Ethyl, alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds, new whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, \$1.75 per gallon.

(b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirits, \$2 per gallon.

(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyronylic spirits or any substance known as methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy, cordials, mescal pulque rum, shrub, achiedaun, etc., \$2 per gallon.

(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, known as elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(e) Alcoholic perfumes, such as lavender water, cologne, tooth washes, etc., in flasks or bottles weighing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem, or other packages weighing not more than four ounces, \$2 and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre,

spirits of ammonia, etc., 2 and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

149. Starch, farinose and other such preparations, 2c per pound; when sweetened, 4c per pound.

150. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements and materials or copper shells, 2c per square inch.

151. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, 7c per square inch, and matrices of copper shells of the same, 2c per square inch.

152. Water limestone or cement stone, \$1 per ton of 13 cubic feet.

153. Curling stones, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

154. Molasses from raw cane sugar, not refined, or filtered when imported direct from country of growth, 1 1/2c per gallon; when not imported direct, 4c per gallon; when testing over 35 degrees and imported direct from the country of growth, 6c per gallon, and when not imported direct 8c per gallon.

(Continued Next Week.)

Business in British Columbia.

The Vancouver News reports the markets at that place as follows:

Flour and feed are without change at the following quotations: Flour, Hungarian, \$5.75; Manitoba patents, \$5.65; Manitoba Bakers', \$5.35; Oregon flour, \$5 to \$5.25; Spokane Falls, \$5. Oatmeal; Standard, per sack, \$3; Granulated, \$3.25; Rolled, \$3.50; Cornmeal, \$2.85. Feed; Chopped feed, per ton, \$30 to \$33; Bran, \$25; Shorts, \$28; Oil Cake, \$33; Hay, \$18. Grain; Wheat, per ton, \$38; Oats, \$35; Beans, per lb., 3 1/2c; Split peas, \$5; Whole Corn, \$35 per ton; Cracked Corn, \$32.

Potatoes remain at \$40 per ton. Vegetables have advanced. Onions are more plentiful, but higher in price, at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; green peas at 20c a lb; asparagus, 20c, and rhubarb 25c have appeared on the market; cabbage is 4c per lb.

The fish market is still active. Spring salmon is wholesaled at 10c per lb, and in fair supply. Halibut is selling at 8c; sturgeon, 5c; cod, 6c. Small fish is scarce and quoted at 8c.

California blood oranges have arrived, and are quoted at \$5 per box. The market has considerably improved in the matter of eggs, and case eggs are selling at from 18 to 20c, with some demand for them. Fresh eggs are 25c.

A slight advance has taken place in meats, owing to the increase in duties, the following prices being quoted: Hams, 14 1/2c; haccos, 12 1/2 to 12 3/4c; smoked, clear sides, 12 1/2c. Fresh meats are still unchanged as follows: Beef, 10 to 18c, according to cut; veal, 10 to 18c; mutton, 11 to 18c; pork, 12 1/2 to 18c.

Dairy butter is selling at from 15 to 20c, and creamery at 28c. Cheese is steady at 13 1/2c. Poultry is scarce and dear. Chickens are \$9 per doz, and ducks \$11.

Grain and Milling.

W. G. Douglas, grain dealer, Winnipeg, has taken a contract to supply the farmers of Springfield with seed oats at 49c per bushel.

A flour mill for the Macleod, Alberta, district, is again being talked up. The projectors want a bonus from the town of Macleod.

Irbit Fur Fair.

The fair has been rather slow, the foreign demand being weak, and the home request, as usual, taking the same course. Russian dealers seek to buy as cheaply as possible, and are very deliberate in selecting. Very little has

thus far been done in white hares; higher prices than ruled one year ago have been demanded. White fox declined in values as compared with last year, common sorts bringing four and one half roubles, or about one rouble less than in 1889; superior skins, with tails, brought five and one-half roubles in average, a decline of about twenty-five per cent. Kolin-sky could not maintain the high prices of last year, because the tails, which are of chief value, have sensibly declined in price during the year; about one rouble twenty kopecks was the price paid for good parcels by Russian and German dealers. Ermine met with a fair demand; owners, however, wanted very high prices, in consequence of the improved request for the articles in European markets. Siberian bear, dark brown and grizzly, did not meet with as good a demand as formerly, and prices declined from thirty to forty per cent, according to size and quality of skins.

Squirrels declined thirty per cent in average; best dark skins brought thirty-five to thirty-seven kopecks, others a little less; small dark and middling blue skins brought up to twenty-four kopecks, pale about eighteen kopecks. Kassan skins, from fourteen and one-half to fifteen and one-half kopecks; these were sold only after lengthened negotiations by Russian, French and German dealers and manufacturers.

Squirrel tails met with a slow sale at the following prices: Dark tails, 370 roubles per pound, and Kasans, 235 roubles per pound—forty Russian pounds.—New York Fur Trade Review.

Gaution Regarding Canned Goods.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce states that a wholesale grocery firm of that city has recently been subjected to a fine for selling inferior lines of canned goods which did not comply with the law. The penalty imposed was only a nominal one as the firm claimed to be acting in ignorance of the statute and took prompt steps to withdraw the prohibited goods from the market. Chap. 105 of the Revised Statutes requires a label with the name of the packer, his place of business and the correct description of the article on each tin, which seems a necessary safeguard for the consumer and was a reform introduced by the packers association.

The Journal of Commerce says: "The canned goods trade is one which should flourish in Canada, but its inception brought about many losses to those engaged in it, and abuses were unearthed which the present association has been vigorously endeavoring to checkmate. The wholesale firm cannot be said to be so blameworthy as the manufacturers, and the detective employed by the association might well turn his talents in this direction. The evil has not been confined to the Montreal district, as unfortunately large supplies of the prohibited goods have been on sale in other parts of the Dominion. It can readily be seen how the trade is ruined by the practice complained of, when goods properly packed are quoted at \$1.20 per dozen while the poorer and unlabelled stuff is sold at 86c.

It is understood that prosecutions are contemplated in other parts of the country and that the association will hereafter insist on the full penalty as well as a guarantee that offenders will, in the future, handle nothing but genuine stock.