

WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY

Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY

Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A

Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B

Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES

In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' UNDERWEAR

For Summer wear.

WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR
Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS

With Rubber Grips

WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS

In White, Tan and Black Colors

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES
In all the leading shades

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK

In all colors.

WOMEN'S BELTS

In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

Dainty designs in washable FANCY SILK MOHAIR

27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

DRESS MUSLINS

Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

Brand New Line of Lawn, Embroideries and Insertions, all with this

FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

ABOUT THE TEA WE GET FROM CHINA

An Ancient Industry About Which the Lovers of Its Product Knows But Little—Derivation of Names

A report received by the trade and commerce department from Mr. J. W. Ross, its commissioner at Shanghai, China, tells a very interesting and educative story about tea, one of the commonest food articles, yet one about which most consumers have a very hazy knowledge in respect to its journey from plantation to the shelves or chests of the grocer from whom we procure it.

For instance, how many of us know that the first pickings of the new season's tea are now on the market in China and that it represents the second largest item of foreign export from the Flowery Kingdom? And, moreover, the Chinaman who goes in for tea raising these times has a great financial prospect. Since Russia has sworn off altogether from indulgence in alcoholic stimulant and Great Britain, France, the United States and Canada are not frequenting the "pubs", wineries and saloons as much as formerly, there seems good reason for expecting that the comforting teacup will be more in demand in the future.

The tea-growing area of China is about 470,000 square miles in extent and last year its export yield was 117,337,793 pounds, divided into 31,772,666 pounds of black and 35,565,067 pounds of green, or about two and one-third times as much black as green.

Her Leading Customers

Russia is the greatest of all China tea-drinking countries, its consumption during 1914 being estimated at 40,500,000 pounds. The United States was next with a total import of 22,500,000 pounds, and Great Britain (lasted, her imports amounting to 17,000,000 pounds. These figures are for black and green teas combined and an interesting point is that while the United States is not famous for the amount of black tea from China consumed by its people, they lead all the others, even Russia, in putting away the green. Russia is a large market for black tea in bricks, something never seen in this country; indeed, it is stated that the Russians are the only people who buy it in that form.

The reader, of course, should not lose sight of the fact that the figures just cited do not represent the tea-producing capabilities of the peoples mentioned, for there are other great tea-producing countries, India and Ceylon, for instance. As a matter of fact, China has been partially ousted from her home market, her tea is being supplanted in the great markets of Russia, the United States and Canada and the per capita consumption of it in the United Kingdom has now dwindled to about three per cent. of the total supplies. But this is not a story of comparisons. Commissioner Ross tells about tea as they handle it in China, so let other teas brew in their own pot.

Names Familiar But Puzzling.

Have you ever killed time awaiting your turn to be served in a grocery or tea store by reading the names that designate the many varieties in the tea-bins ranged along the wall behind the counter; you know, just underneath the long shelf with its load of tinned beans, shoe polish, pickles and breakfast food? In fancy scroll you have seen the Hysons, Oolongs, Pekoes, Souchongs, and Oongs with other prefixes, and even "gunpowder"—and perhaps you have wondered why the man behind the counter kept his ammunition in such a dangerous place. Well, these are all just a few of the many varieties of tea from China, and this is how they come by the names:

Dandles Of The Family.

The foregoing are subdivisions of a wider classification. Among the names in the latter that will be encountered in the tea trade are the Hoochows, light-flavoring, sweet-flavored teas of handsome appearance. They are the first pickings of the Pingsuey leaf to make their appearance in the spring; their popularity might indeed be likened to the first new potatoes, green corn or raspberries that appear on our home markets—very much sought after, of course. In looks the Pingsuey family has the centre of the stage. The reason a "bing" sells so well is that a 23-cent "gunpowder" of that variety looks as good as a 33-cent Moyne "gunpowder." The reason is that the Pingsuey leaf being picked young and succulent lends itself more readily to rolling manufacture. Four-fifths of the Hoochow

chop (the youngest Pingsuey) is of shifty gun-powder make, very nice to look at though not necessarily better in quality than a less natty-looking product.

The Chun Mee is a very aristocratic member of the tea family and brings one of the highest prices. It is a small glazed leaf with a special Continental demand. Sow Mees, Wenchows and Shanghais are of a lower quality.

If you should ever chance to go into the China tea trade it will be well to read up the facts and figures, for that is the basis on which the business is done with the natives. A tael equals 60 cents in Canadian currency and a picul represents 133 1-3 pounds in weight.

The names by which China teas are known to the trade are derived in one way or another from the districts in which they are produced. A list of the localities which furnished its quota and peculiar product was made not long ago and it totalled 45 for black and nine for green. Chinese customs treat black tea as Congous, but there are the Southern Congous, of Foochow, which are quite distinct from those of the northern districts, of which the market in Han-how, and these again are subject to very distinct subdivision, which at one time amounted in all to 45. Other qualities of black tea are classed in the trade under such familiar names as Oolongs, Souchongs, Pongchongs, Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Scented Capor, etc.

The Green Varieties.

Not less peculiar are the names which characterize the green teas. A full consignment of green tea consists of several grades of leaf, of different make and flavor and well known as Gun-powders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Hyson Skin and Twankays. According to authorities on the subject Gun-powder and Imperial are foreign-made terms; these teas are known in China as *Seau Chu* (small leaf) and *Ta Chu* (large leaf). The first is said to resemble shot in appearance. The native equivalents for Imperial are "Sare Crads Eyes," "Seacum Seeds" and "Pearls." Hyson is a corruption of Yu-Tsien ("before the rains") and of Hi-Chun ("flourishing springs"). Young Hyson thus explains itself. Twankay is said to be the name of a district.

GOVT. GRANTS ZINC BOUNTY

Will Pay Sum of \$400,000 on Production in Dominion

A bounty on zinc production has been granted by the Government with a view to securing at reasonable prices a Canadian supply of zinc suitable for use in the production of brass for the making of quick-firing cartridge cases for shells. The bounties will be on a sliding scale, not exceeding two cents per pound and will be granted upon production in Canada from Canadian ores of zinc containing not more than 2 per cent. impurities, when the standard price of zinc in London, Eng., falls below £33 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The bounty will not be payable before the end of the war or after July 31, 1917, on zinc contracted for by the shell committee at a price of 8 cents or over per pound. The total amount of bounty to be paid is not to exceed \$400,000.

Before the outbreak of war the quality of zinc desired sold for about 8 cents per pound, but since that time the price has risen as high as 40 cents and fears were entertained that the supply might be entirely cut off. Canadian producers were unwilling to go to the large expense of installing refineries unless insured against the fall in zinc prices inevitable after the close of war so as a result the bounty was decided on. As a result of this action the shell committee on behalf of the British War Office has already been able to contract for several tons of zinc at very reasonable rates with a further reduced rate for future deliveries. The bounty will ensure the producers against too great a fall in prices in the period between the end of the war and July 31, 1917.

Outdone in One Respect

If New York gets hold of the statement that it casts \$15,000 to get killed in Europe, all of her gunmen will be striking for higher wages.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant St

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

MAKE ROSS RIFLE LIKE MACHINE GUN

Russian Gunsmith Here With Wonderful Invention

Two attachments that can convert the Ross or any other kind of military rifle into a kind of hand machine gun have just been patented by a Russian gunsmith, Mr. K. Shendreck, of Winnipeg, who is in Ottawa to see if the military authorities will approve and accept his invention.

One attachment is on the breech of a rifle, which can be worked with a back and forward movement and works in connection with the other attachment, a cartridge magazine, which holds 15 extra cartridges or more if required. Both attachments can be put on any rifle at a nominal cost of \$1.25 each. Ordinarily the Ross rifle holds only five cartridges. Mr. Shendreck's patent promises to prove a remarkable invention.

If the military authorities here do not accept his offer he will consider offers that have already been made by representatives of the United States government to sell his patent.

He is accompanied by Mr. Charles Gerrie and Mr. H. Goldinsky, both of Winnipeg.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

If that Kansas woman candidate for the Senate is elected there will presumably be a learned discussion as to whether she should be addressed as Senator Mrs. Bruner or Madame Senator Bruner.