

bronze ornaments, statuary, diamonds, precious stones.

GROCERIES.

Classes 21 to 30: Cereals, flour, bread, biscuits, starches, baking powders, etc. Sugar, syrups, confectionery. Vegetables, potatoes, tubers, and other root crops and culinary vegetables; fruits and nuts. Preserved meats and food preparations. Preserved fish and preparations. Dairy products, milk, butter, cheese and eggs. Aromatics and condiments, coffee, chocolate, tea, spices, flavoring extracts, essences. Fats, oils, laundry soaps, candles, kerosene, vinegar. Preserved fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies, etc. Detergents and apparatus, alkalies, brushes, sponges, brooms, etc.

BUTCHERS.

Classes 31 to 34: Meats, fresh, smoked, preserved, and preparations of meats. Fish, live and preserved, shell fish, dried, smoked, cured, salted, tinned, etc. Farm products and garden vegetables. Poultry and game.

LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

Liquor merchants would carry classes 35 and 36: Whiskies, brandies, wines, liquors, cordials, malt liquors and alcoholic liquids. Mineral waters, aerated waters, and non-alcoholic beverages generally and cigars.

Tobacco stores would be limited to all manufactures of smokers' articles.

FLOWERS AND BIRDS.

Classes 38 and 39: Floriculture, arboriculture and seeds. Live animals, domestic, monkeys, parrots, canary and other birds.

FURNITURE STORES.

Classes 40 to 44 are: Furniture of interiors, tables, chairs, beds, suits, refrigerators, etc. Upholstery, tapestries, curtains, portieres. Artistic decorations, artistic furnishings, mirrors. Art work, china, metal, wood. Mats and matting, floor oilcloths, carpets and rugs, baby carriages and manufactures of rattan.

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS.

The classes from 45 to 75 continue the same system of dividing up the various lines and grouping them together. A hardware dealer, for instance, would carry three different classes pretty much on the present basis: The plumber, the coal dealer, the wagon dealer, the bicycle agent, the harnessman, the rattan manufacturer and dealer in baby buggies, and the sewing machine agent, each have a class to themselves. So has the man who sells footballs, boxing gloves and other athletic goods. The druggist may sell all the articles usually carried and may also continue in the stamp-selling business. The same dealer who supplies hats and other millinery may also deal in false hair and toilet articles.

AGAINST THE PRESENT BIG STORES.

The section which strikes at department

stores says: "Upon and after the taking effect of this Act no store building or buildings or premises situated in cities of 100,000 shall be used or occupied by any person, firm or corporation, or under a unit of management or superintendency, for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise at wholesale or retail where other goods, wares and merchandise are kept for sale and sold than is comprised in any one class of Sec. 1 of this Act, or in the classes designated in any group mentioned in Sec. 2 of this Act."

Another section provides that the city authorities may issue licenses for department stores, license to be no less than \$500 per annum. Any one breaking the law may be fined or imprisoned. The bill only applies to cities with 100,000 or more of a population.

The above measure, as will be seen, is much more elaborate than the one brought forward by Mr. Middleton. The Illinois bill is similar to one formerly before the Senate of that state. Mr. Salomon, who promoted it, spoke at a meeting of merchants in Chicago lately. He said in his opinion department stores depressed business. The new bill now before the State Assembly was aimed at big concerns by insisting on a separate store for each class of trade. A man could not carry on a butcher shop, an art store and a photographic gallery under one roof. No law, he said, could be passed to prevent the advertising of articles for sale below cost.

Another speaker, Mr. Meyer, said that in Germany, if a man advertised a "fire sale" when there had been no fire, or if he announced in the press that he had 1,500 overcoats worth \$10 for sale at \$3 each, he could be sent to jail. But this was not prevented in the States. Twenty years ago there were twenty wholesale dry goods houses in Chicago; now there were three.

THE SALE OF BOOKS.

ATTENTION is again directed to the reviews of books in this issue, containing several hints which, if not suited to all, may at least prove useful to some. For instance, a book on the liquor question ought to find readers now. Then, an eye might be kept on the daily press with the special intention of seeing what books are likely to be talked about. We wonder how many dealers took advantage of the press notices connected with Professor Henry Drummond's death the other day to display

copies of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and "The Ascent of Man." In a recent sermon a popular preacher in Toronto attacked Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" and instantly the demand was stimulated and more copies were asked for than the dealers happened to have in stock.

There is a sale for books, good books, if you watch the opportunities and improve them. People have a certain amount of money to spend outside the necessities of life, and will spend a share of it in books if they are trained to do it. But in these days of bicycles and department stores, and other things which force themselves daily on public notice, books are pushed aside if they are not steadily kept before readers. The bookseller should not fail to enlist the active aid of his local paper, and by every legitimate effort prevent orders going out of his own town.

THE JUBILEE SEASON.

AS June gets nearer the Queen's Jubilee idea will begin to take possession of popular attention. The signs all point that way.

If booksellers and stationers desire to take advantage of national feeling to push sales of every kind having some connection with the celebration, they must see that they are in a position to do so. They must not merely have the books, cards and stationery. These must be well displayed. The day for the national event is Tuesday, June 22nd. But that week and the previous week "Queen's Jubilee" will be common talk. The daily papers will have long cables describing the ceremonies in Great Britain. The Queen will probably issue an address to her people throughout the Empire. We observe that even the New York women's clubs are going to send a congratulatory address to Her Majesty, showing that foreigners are interested in this unique historical event. Signed addresses from all sorts of societies and organizations, public, social, benevolent, etc., throughout the Empire will doubtless pour in. And as the venerable Queen herself is so admirable a woman, the personal element will be a very strong factor with every feature of the commemoration.

To meet this, as recorded elsewhere, a fine series of Jubilee cards have been got out by Tuck & Sons. These are most artistic, and as the Queen's day comes nearer the desire to utilize these cards will grow. It is possible to work up a good deal of enthusiasm on the subject, and this is where local efforts come into play.