

The Montreal grocers' excursion to Cornwall this week was a great occasion. The Cornwall people apparently "threw themselves," and the programme of entertainment for the visitors included a lacrosse match and a trip to the park.

Advices from Sicily state that export houses are offering new crop Sicily filberts at slightly lower prices. Spot stocks of Sicily filberts are reported to be moderate and hardly sufficient to cover demands of consumption between now and the beginning of November.

"I see," the clerk said, "that most of the money that goes to Europe about this time of the year will stay at home." Is that so?" the little corner grocer replied. "Then there will be more money in the country. Just mark things up a cent on the pound."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From Greece the advices of the new currant crop continue unchanged. If weather continues favorable the crop will probably be ready for shipment somewhat earlier than last year, and first parcels to this market will no doubt leave Patras during the month of August. Nothing definite is known as to the price for new fruit as yet.

Our Montreal letter advises that the sugar refiners in that city, and we presume elsewhere, have arrived at an understanding with regard to the terms on which sugars are to be sold in the future. This arrangement is made in order to prevent the selling of goods to the retail trade at refinery price, as has been done by some jobbers. Instead of the discount heretofore allowed, purchasers of 80 barrels and up to 250 barrels of sugar will be allowed a rebate of 3 cents per 100 lbs., and of 250 barrels and upwards a rebate of 6 cents per 100 lbs. A discount of 1 per cent. for cash will also be allowed.

The Hills Bros. Co., New York, say in their circular of the 9th instant regarding the situation in almonds: "The tendency of Sicily shelled abroad appears to be slightly in favor of buyers, but prices are still high. From Tarragona we have no direct information, but advices from outside sources are more encouraging. The latest reports received during this week from several sources claim that the crop in that province will be a fair one, about equal to last year. Crop of Valencia and Jordan shelled is supposed to be a fairly good one, but no prices are spoken of yet, and shipments will doubtless be more or less interrupted on account of the war."

Some disappointment is being expressed with regard to the fruit crop of Eastern Canada, and the frost of last Sunday and Monday, which blackened potato vines and did harm in several districts to the growing and promising crop of pease, may, it is feared, have injured the fruit also. In Essex county there is a very fair apple crop; berries of various kinds are plentiful, and grapes promise to be a good crop, but peaches are almost nil. From the Niagara district come contradictory reports about fruit. One report says the fruit outlook is a poor one, another admits that grapes and berries are plentiful, but says peaches are scarce and apples less than an average crop.

According to The Victoria Times of July 4th the steamer "Boscovitz" brought on that day the first consignment of this season's salmon pack, having 500 cases from one of the Skeena river canneries for Vancouver. The sockeyes are running well both on the Skeena and Namu, and at River's Inlet, and fishing is in full blast. From all appearances, he says, the run will be a very good one. The fishermen are receiving the same price as was paid last season, and the talk of strike and discontent heard a fortnight ago has now all ceased. One or two of the canneries have already over 2,000 cases up. At River's Inlet there are considerable fish, and should the weather continue fine, the pack will be a very large one. At Alert Bay S. A. Spencer's cannery has 1,000 cases up, but a number of these are spring salmon.

An English paper says that tinned meat still holds the record for longevity. Witness the case of that preserved mutton vouchsafed for by Mr. Letheby in his Cantor lecture; which had been tinned forty-four years, and was still in condition at the end of that time. Those tins had an adventurous career. In 1824 they were wrecked in the good ship "Fury," and cast ashore with other stores on the beach at Prince's inlet in the far north. They were found by Sir John Ross eight years afterwards in a state of perfect preservation, having passed through alarming variations of temperature annually—from 92 degrees below zero to 80 degrees above—and withstood the

attacks of savage beasts, perhaps of savage men. For sixteen years more they lay there broiled and frozen alternately; then Her Majesty's ship "Investigator" came upon the scene, and still the contents were in good condition. For nearly a quarter of a century they had withstood the climatic rigors, and some of them were brought home again.

WAR TAXES IN THE STATES.

Our good friends, the Americans, are beginning to realize what a war tax means and how it feels. Some of their public men, who opposed this war, may now wax eloquent on the approaching increase of imposts, and rival Gladstone in his famous passage on the universality of taxes, which passage, we suspect, was based on Sydney Smith's witty summary, referring to "the school-boy who whips his taxed top, and the pauper who lies in his taxed coffin." The following from The New York Herald is entitled: "Hints From the War Tax Bill." Under the provisions of the War Tax bill, on and after to-day (1st July), you must—

- Put a two-cent revenue stamp on every check or sight draft.
- Put a two-cent stamp on every inland bill of exchange, time draft, promissory note or money order for each \$100.
- Pay one cent extra on each telegraph message sent.
- Pay eight cents per \$100 on each life insurance policy, unless taken on the industrial weekly payment plan, when the charge is 40 per cent. of the first weekly payment.
- Pay 25 cents on each one year lease, 50 cents on a lease between one and three years, and \$1 on a lease exceeding three years.
- Pay 25 cents on each mortgage between \$1,000 and \$1,500, and 25 cents on each \$500 additional.
- Pay \$1 extra for a passage ticket to foreign port costing not more than \$30, \$3 extra if it costs between \$30 and \$60, and \$5 if it costs more than \$60.
- Pay 10 cents extra every time you occupy a seat or berth in a parlor or sleeping car.
- Pay a tax ranging from 75 cents to \$15 per \$100 on legacies above \$10,000 according to the total value.
- Pay 50 cents on a surety bond.
- Pay one cent a pint on wines.
- Pay from 25 cents to \$1 on each Custom House entry, and 25 cents on warehouse receipts.
- Pay 25 cents on each protested note.

BERLIN AND WATERLOO.

It is no exaggeration to say that Berlin is one of the busiest towns in Canada in a manufacturing way. It might be added that it is also one of the prettiest. Three banks, the Merchants, the Commerce and the Hamilton, have agencies here. The Simpson Manufacturing Company is busy turning out furniture, and the variety and finish of its goods deserves recognition. The Williams, Greene & Rome shirt and collar factory, whose goods are known throughout the province, employs in the neighborhood of 400 hands, and is a wonderfully complete place. Hats, buttons, felt boots, cigars and brushes are among the articles produced at the factories of this thriving town, but a brief stay would not allow us to visit as many of these as was desired. The L. Breithaupt leather establishment is a very extensive one, which we have previously described. If we are correctly informed the enterprising Messrs. Breithaupt are principal owners, too, of the Electric Railway, which connects Berlin with Waterloo. Unhappily a large brick three-story premises formerly used as Shantz's button works, was totally burned on Monday during our visit. It was occupied by Oelschlager Bros., foundrymen, and the Berlin Brush Company. The loss is stated at \$24,000, mostly covered in stock companies. The local mutuals do not lose much by the fire. It would be ungracious not to say a word of Victoria Park, which no one can see without admiring. The artificial lake, the noble forest trees, the graceful iron bridge, the bronze bust of Emperor William I., of Germany, on its granite pedestal—all these are features which challenge admiration. But what are the English and Canadian residents of Berlin about that they do not place a statue of Queen Victoria in Victoria Park?