

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE COMMON DIVIDEND

Dividend in Sight and Likely to Come
Before American Locomotive Common
--- Prospects Brighter

WAR ORDERS HELPING

Company in War Order Business and Has Advantage
of Clear Profit From This Class of Work—
No Notes to Pay Off Before Return
to Stockholders Possible.

It is very likely that Baldwin Locomotive common stock will return back to the ranks of dividend payers in the very near future. In fact, it is spoken of in New York, that it will lead American Locomotive to this place, but as to that, it is very problematical. Ever since 1911, Baldwin Locomotive has been paying a dividend on its common stock, amounting to two per cent, but the dividend is in locomotive manufacturing which has been felt for the last 18 months made it unwise to declare the usual semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent, which under normal conditions would be paid on July 1. American Locomotive common has paid no dividends for nearly seven years. The market estimates the prospects of Baldwin to be sufficiently brighter to warrant paying \$66 per share for Baldwin, compared with \$52 per share for American.

The capitalization of the two companies compare as follows:—

	American.	Baldwin.
75 cum. pref. stock	\$25,000,000	\$20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000	20,000,000
Bonds	8,421,000	10,000,000
Bonds of subsidiaries	2,050,000	3,600,000

Total capitalization \$58,256,000 \$53,600,000
x Serial notes.

Over a period of years Baldwin Locomotive has averaged 11 per cent. on its common stock and in the same period American has not averaged 3 per cent. per annum outside of one year, when it earned 17 1/2 per cent., which brought the average up to 5.6 per cent.

Baldwin Locomotive under one name or another has been in business continuously for more than 70 years, but it was a partnership until 1911, so that its volume of business and earnings were not published until the reorganization under corporate form and public offering of its stocks and bonds made it necessary.

The gross sales, total net income, balance for the common stock and per cent. earned on the common for five years have been as follows:

	Gross.	Total net.	Balance for com.	Earned on com.
1910	\$29,057,998	\$3,373,610	\$1,116,689	3.58%
1911	29,342,586	4,098,944	1,843,491	9.22
1912	28,924,335	4,383,602	2,298,571	11.49
1913	37,630,969	4,673,639	2,617,800	13.09
1914	13,616,163	981,754	1,049,770	....

Both American and Baldwin have gone into the war order business. Baldwin stands to win the most as it has no notes to pay off, but American has more than \$4,000,000. Baldwin will not execute any orders in its own plants which will interfere with the manufacture of locomotives. The manufacture of rifles will be carried on in a separate plant by a separate organization and when the contract is completed the company receives the plant as its own property and in the meantime receives a royalty of \$1 each on the rifles.

No one should be surprised if the war orders wipe out the floating debt of American Locomotive and put the common in sight of dividends, but it will not be this year, while Baldwin can resume dividends on its common stock at any time that profits warrant it as it has an adequate working capital which will grow steadily larger under the war orders and which will not be reduced by the liquidation of the floating debt, it is declared.

The war should put American Locomotive on its feet and put it in a position to eliminate the last traces of its unfortunate experiment in the automobile business which cost that company several millions, but it should do even better for Baldwin because what it receives is clear profit.

Baldwin has no difficulty in earning at least 10 per cent. on its common stock under normal business conditions. What it will earn from its war orders can only be speculated upon. The locomotive business is picking up and with its war orders turned over to another company, Baldwin is free to devote all its time to its legitimate business.

The unprofitable operations of 1914 did not have a serious effect upon the working capital of Baldwin Locomotive as is shown herewith:

	Current assets.	Current liabilities.	Working capital.
1910	\$16,298,149	\$5,014,813	\$11,283,336
1911	13,660,107	2,970,712	10,689,394
1912	15,613,191	3,896,704	11,716,487
1913	15,735,634	2,935,926	12,800,708
1914	12,391,638	1,440,969	10,950,669

The working capital at the end of 1913 was as large as the total costs and expenses of the operations of 1914.

CRUDE RUBBER UNCHANGED.

New York, July 8.—There were no new developments of consequence in the crude rubber situation yesterday either abroad or here. A firm tone ruled on both sides of the water. Trade in the local market was rather quiet. The consumption of rubber goods is declared to be on a satisfactory scale as a rule, but manufacturers continue to restrict their purchases in many cases to comparatively small lots. Supplies on hand are apparently light or moderate, however, and there was no pressure to sell. Fine hard crepe was maintained at 63 cents and first latex crepe crepe at 56 cent per pound.

The London market was reported firm at 31d. for pale crepe.

WOOLWORTH'S JUNE SALES.

New York, July 8.—F. W. Woolworth and Company's June sales 5,787,207, increase \$12,417.
Six months sales 32,200,061; increase 1,584,555.

HOWARD S. ROSS, E.C. EUGENE R. ANGERS
ROSS & ANGERS
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Cristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal

BRITISH OIL INTERESTS INCREASE THEIR HOLDINGS

Have Added to Territories in California—Shell Transport & Trading Co., are Now Firmly Intrenched.

London, June 23.—Sir Marcus Samuel, president of the Shell Transport & Trading Company, which is a partner in the great European oil combine, made the following allusions to their interests in America at the annual meeting of the company:

"We have very largely added to our territories in California, and we own to-day no less than 8,641 acres, all situated in the proved oil zone. We have inaugurated a distributing business in California, and by utilizing it for sale of our products we shall not be forced to sell our production at panic prices. We have erected in Coalinga during the year 25 tanks of 55,000 barrels each, and in the midway field 10 tanks of 55,000 barrels each. We have completed a reservoir of reinforced concrete, having a capacity of 750,000 barrels; so that the total increase in storage in the Californian fields is 2,750,000 barrels. We have established the Valley Pipeline Company to lay a line from the Coalinga field to our refinery at Martinez. The total length of this pipe-line is 173 miles, and at the end of December 52 miles were ready, while 100 miles are constructed to date. It is expected to be entirely completed to Martinez by the end of August. The capacity of the pipe-line will be 36,000 barrels a day. We are erecting a refinery capable of treating this production at Martinez, near San Francisco. Besides the usual tankage attached to the refinery, we are also erecting there 20 storage tanks of 55,000 barrels each. The selling organization and the refinery are both held by the Shell Company of California, who are also constructing large tank installations on the Coast, as well as at some Canadian ports. From these very large investments in the West of America, amounting in the aggregate to more than £5,000,000 sterling, we have received a very small return during the year, but we are quite confident that this investment, besides greatly strengthening our position, will on its merits prove an excellent one ultimately. It is expected that the refinery will be completed and working before the end of this year.

"In Mexico during the year under review was acquired interests in no less than 800,000 acres of territory, so that we own there now 820,000 acres. Our production in 1914 was 1,340,000 barrels, while we have storage on the field for 2,283,000 barrels. We have shipping installations on the Tancu River with a capacity of 500,000 barrels, while further tanks, having a capacity of 220,000 barrels, are in course of construction. We shipped and sold locally in Mexico 503,000 barrels. Owing to the quality of the oil, we were unable to dispose of more, but we have secured a process which will enable us to make very good oil out of the Mexican production at small cost. The patents which we have purchased we are convinced will prove extremely valuable in treating oils which we produce in many other countries. Conditions in Mexico are thoroughly unsatisfactory. The government has issued a proclamation by which all further work on boring for oil is stopped and no new wells may be drilled, but existing production may be shipped. The government has levied an extra war tax of 30 cents per ton on all oil, whether used in the country or exported."

FEATURING METAL LACES FOR NEXT SEASON'S TRADE

Many Importers Think Well of These Effects—Development So Far Concerns Merely Preparations of Importers—Better Business in Retail Departments.

New York, July 8.—In the lace market there is increasing interest being shown by importers in metal laces and various tinseled effects for the coming fall season. A number of importers are preparing along these lines and so far as the trade can see ahead at this date these effects promise to be an important feature in the better business for next season.

There was a considerable business last fall in the tinseled metal laces, but from the present outlook next fall will see even a better demand from certain parts of the trade. All widths from narrow goods up to flouncings are being talked of for fall in the metal laces. Both gold and silver effects likewise are well thought of.

It is realized that at this early date the trend of the fall demand can be no more than conjectured since actual business will not come in any volume until later on. The metal trend, therefore, at this time represents merely the preparations of importers. Immediate business in laces is moving in a seasonable way so far as volume is concerned. Importers have received lately more encouraging news as to the amount of business that retailers are doing in laces. Business is said to have improved considerably with the retailers. The character of goods now being sold includes various effects such as St. Gal laces, which are being used extensively for collars; shadow allover, which continue to sell in a considerable volume, and are now being used for lace waists and narrow flit laces. A fairly large range of laces, in various widths, is selling with no one article especially prominent.

One feature of the demand which is welcomed because it will mean a very large consumption if it materializes according to present prospects, is connected with a growing interest on the part of the leading manufacturers of linings in laces for trimmings. The underwear manufacturers, for example, are calling for Val laces for use on skirts. A good season of this kind has not been seen by the lace trade for a considerable period, because of the fashions, but with a change in fashion to wider skirts the lace outlook is materially improved.

LARGE DYE CONTRACT.

New York, July 8.—National Aniline and Chemical Company has closed a contract for 4,000,000 pounds of black dye. It is understood that deliveries under the contract will run for about a year. The company has refused a number of other desirable orders for the same color, although in some cases prospective buyers were willing to wait two years or more for shipments. Other dye interests are situated in much the same way.

ADMITS ON LIST OF EXCHANGE.

New York, July 8.—The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list City of New York Comptroller's temporary receipts for 4 1/2 per cent. corporate stock due 1965, and for 4 1/2 per cent. serial corporate stock due 1916 to 1920 and interest from June 1st, 1915. There have been strikes from the list City of New York Comptroller's temporary receipts for 4 1/2 per cent. corporate stocks when issued.



ADMIRAL DE ROBECK,
In command of the Allied fleets at the Dardanelles,
who is praised by Sir Ian Hamilton.

COTTON BUSINESS CONTINUES DULL

Trade With China has Suffered Considerably According to Statistics of Conditions

UNSOLD STOCKS

Enormous Amount of Unsold Stocks in Shanghai Markets Which China in the Past Has Been Known to Take in a Single Month.

Trade in cotton goods for export has been quiet in the interval, the principal business heard of being some small sales to East Africa and some sales to the Argentine. There has been a miscellaneous small business done and some notable shipments were made at the end of last month, principally to the Red Sea and the Philippines.

Red Sea buyers are taking in all the goods brought by them and Philippine trade holds up steadily enough so far as consumption goes. Red Sea buyers are not willing to operate above the low basis of last year, yet, and the explanation given is that freight rates are so high and exchange is so difficult, that traders are unable to make even fair profits on goods purchased at present levels of costs here. The last movement in volume for Red Sea ports started on a basis of 4 1/2 for 3.50 sheetings, and if that level could be touched again some sizable orders might be placed. But mills are 1/4 a yard away from this basis and do not yet see much prospect of lower prices. If cotton goes down it may be possible for some mills to work out a profit on a lower basis, but at the present time there is little sign of a cotton break.

The China trade is dull. The latest statistics of conditions there are contained in a circular received this week dated at Shanghai, June 3. The estimated unsold stocks in first hands in Shanghai markets are: Drills, 20,000 bales; sheetings, 45,000 bales; jeans, 1,000 bales, and cotton flannels, 12,000 cases, in all 78,000 bales of goods. China has been known to take this amount of goods in a single month, and Shanghai has sold fully 65,000 bales in a single month for consumption. These figures show, therefore, that stocks are substantial.

There is an absence of business in cotton goods at Shanghai as reported on June 3, but the noticeable falling off in imports there from the first of January has encouraged the holders of drills to advance prices from 25 to 35 cents per piece. All prices are more or less nominal there. In this market the China inquiry is flat. Occasional sales of 100 or 200 bales are talked of where mills and agents are determined to keep their chops alive in the territory. India trade is dull, although efforts to do further business were made last week. Imports of cotton goods at Shanghai from January 1 to June 1 were but 43,880 pieces. In the corresponding period of 1914 the imports from America into Shanghai amounted to 331,490 pieces.

Shipments for the week ended June 26 were stated to be good to Red Sea and Philippine ports, and scattered small shipments continue to make a very fair total. But there are many impediments in the way of new business, and they are felt just as seriously in Manchester as here. They have to do with the abnormal freight costs, the impracticability of quoting c. i. f. prices safely and the uncertainties in exchange. In some quarters of the market apprehension is expressed lest shipping in the Suez district in the near future due to the operation of submarines.

A very steady business in small lots continues in cotton yarns and hosiery to many countries. The West Indian business as a whole is far from poor and there is some new South American business developing every week, but in a small way.

GERMAN COTTON SUPPLY HAS BEEN SAFEGUARDED AND SUPPLEMENTED

Many New Products Have Been Invented to Supplement Cotton—Wood Fibre Products Used Extensively.

New York, July 8.—According to an announcement of the Association of Trade and Commerce of Berlin, cotton prices in Bremen have advanced sharply and cotton handlers are not particularly optimistic concerning the legitimate trade, on the other hand, the needs for military purposes, even in the event of the prolonged duration of the war, are absolutely safeguarded.

It is stated in well-informed circles who are in touch with German officials representatives here that Germany has put itself in a position to provide powder and other explosives without consuming cotton; aside from that, efforts have been made to replace cotton in cases where cotton or similar material is indispensable to the application of the latest inventions with products of wood.

These efforts have long since led to decisive results and the extraordinarily favorable outcome has led to the adoption in such cases, of cellulose from the German military standpoint. Therefore the receipt of cotton has become entirely unimportant. That the commercial trade suffers and that the source of cotton for purely commercial purposes is cut off is expressed in the price.

FORECASTED THAT PRICES ON WOOLLEN GOODS WILL BE HIGHER

When Prices are Named, It is Expected that the Opening Will Be Strong—Spring, 1916, Goods Will Be Shown Soon.

New York, July 8.—A strong opening is looked for when prices are named formally on worsted and woollen men's wear for the spring, 1916 season. Approximate prices have been quoted already on carded woollen goods, which show advances ranging from 20c to 27 1/2c a yard compared with the opening prices for the spring, 1915, season.

These quotations may be reduced about 2 1/2 cents when prices are announced openly, but if any reductions are made on these particular qualities it will not be because costs have been lowered. Such concessions will come, if they come at all, out of selling expenses. Worsteds are not expected to go up as sharply as woollen goods because the supply of wool out of which worsteds are made is more abundant and relatively cheaper than the raw materials that go into woollens.

Staple worsteds may be opened on July 15. The prevalent opinion in the trade is that serges will be in better demand than a year ago, despite the statements made by large serge operators that they have bought the bulk of their serges already. The purchases alluded to were made during the past thirty days, and consisted of stock goods. A month ago serges were sold at lower prices than they can be procured for to-day. There are so many small buyers of serges, however, that have not covered, that mill agents consider it reasonable to presume that the sales that will be made during the opening days of the lightweight season will make a substantial total.

It has become known, that, owing to the light demand for men's wear serges during the past year, certain mills have a larger supply of alizarine dyes on hand than was generally supposed to be the case. According to a report in the market yesterday, and which was apparently well founded, one of the leading serge factors will guarantee the color of its products for the next lightweight season to be up to standard.

This action has been made possible because of the accumulation of alizarine dyes that have piled up during the past year. Whether all of the serges that will be made for spring, 1916, will be guaranteed by this corporation could not be learned. Buyers will be advised to make early commitments, and the placing of good-sized initial orders probably will be the result.

RUSSIA PLACING LARGE ORDERS.

Wilmington, Del., July 8.—The Russian Government, in order to meet the needs of its army for ammunition as quick as possible, has awarded a contract for \$50,000,000 worth of powder to the Dupont Powder Company, offering a bonus for the early completion of the order.

The amount of the bonus is to vary according to the time knocked off the time of delivery. It is possible for the company to obtain a premium of as much as 33 per cent. or \$20,000,000.

With a view to the completion of the contract as rapidly as possible, a large number of men are being taken on at the Carnay Point plant, and the new buildings there will be rushed.

NEW PROBLEM FOLLOWS MOST DISASTROUS SEALING YEAR

Admiralty Decided That Seal Oil May Not Be Exported from British Possessions Save to British or Allied Countries.

The Newfoundland seal fishery operators, who have just ended the most disastrous season's work on record, says the St. John's correspondent of the London Standard, now find themselves confronted with another difficulty, namely, the Admiralty's decision that seal oil may not be exported from British possessions except to British and Allied countries, because it is first, a foodstuff, and second, a lubricant.

Seal oil as refined is used as a substitute for olive oil, after the stearin which it contains has been extracted, and also as a constituent in the making of substitutes for lard and other such commodities. It also has a proportion of glycerine, which is a constituent in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and other explosives.

All attempts to utilize the skins of the seals in connection with the war work of the army and navy have failed. There was recently published at St. John's, a series of official communications dealing with this matter, showing how efforts had been made through the Colonial office to induce leather workers and others to experiment in the employment of these skins, and how it was impossible to turn them to any account.

Neither the War Department, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade nor the Stationary Office found themselves able to employ any of these skins. Official inquiries among the firms engaged in the manufacture of these sealskins in England under ordinary conditions showed that the business was very good until the outbreak of the war, but as these skins, owing to their high price, were only used for articles of luxury, the trade came to an absolute standstill.

The firms in England engaged in this business are now holding all the skins they purchased of last season's catch. These firms further said they were confident that as long as the war lasted there would be little or no outlet for such goods, and expressed the view that the best thing that could happen would be that the fishery should be abandoned for this year, which would prevent a ruinous surplus of goods from being thrust on the market, and what was much more important, would give the already sadly depleted seal herds a much-needed chance of recovering.

LARGE AEROPLANE ORDERS.

New York, July 8.—About \$4,000,000 has been spent here by the Allies in the purchase of aeroplanes and contracts for additional machines are being let constantly.

According to Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America, the Allies, through England, have contracted with the Curtiss, Burgess and Thomas Companies for shipment of 60 hydro-aeroplanes and military tractions a week.

Previous deliveries are in excess of 250 machines, costing approximately \$2,500,000.

TO PURCHASE MACHINE GUNS.

Vancouver, B.C., July 8.—Twenty-six thousand dollars for the purchase of extra machine-guns for Vancouver battalions going to the front had been subscribed by wealthy citizens up to this evening.

ALL COTTON CROP ESTIMATES HIGH

States may be Confronted With an
Available Supply as in last September,
Unless Estimates are Scaled Down

STRONG BEARISH SENTIMENT

Underlying Confidence in Ultimate Values Still
Plainly Evidenced in Absence of Old Crop
Pressure and in New Crop Premiums.

The Government crop report, published on Thursday, failed to create any fresh interest of consequence and trading during the past week was largely in the way of evening up accounts for over the three-day adjournment. A rally before the publication of the report appeared to fully discount a condition somewhat lower than had been anticipated on the decline of the previous week, and the failure of the official figures to stimulate fresh buying increased the tendency to even up commitments after its publication.

The official condition of 80.3 p.c. as of June 25th showed about the average improvement for this particular month. It compares with a condition of 73.4 p.c. last year and with 79.3 the ten year average. On the decline toward the end of June some local traders, influenced, doubtless, by the favorable showing of the weekly weather reports, had predicted an official condition of around 82 p.c., but the private reports which appeared two or three days before the Washington figures were published, averaged in the neighborhood of 80 p.c., so that the trade generally was pretty well prepared for the actual statement. The decrease of 15.7 p.c. in acreage was also in line with the private reports, and the estimated area of 31,535,000 acres will doubtless form the basis for crop ideas as they develop with the advance of the season. It is generally realized, however, that the July condition report affords no conclusive basis for an estimate of the yield. In the year 1910, for instance, the July Bureau made the condition 80.7, or above the ten year average.

The ten year average yield per acre has been 15.7 pounds of lint, but in the year of 1910 the yield of lint was only 17.7 pounds. On the other hand, last year the July Bureau was 79.6 or under the ten year average, while the yield of lint cotton per acre was 20.2 pounds, or more than 20 pounds per acre above the ten-year average. In other words, as we all know, the crop may be made or lost, comparatively speaking, after the first of July. Moreover, any mathematical deduction as to yield based on the July Bureau this year, must be qualified by uncertainty as to the effect of the reduction in the use of fertilizer while many traders are also of the opinion that the final figures on the acreage planted will show a smaller reduction than indicated by the preliminary estimate of last Thursday. At the same time, if we take the acreage figures at their face value, the report might be interpreted as a guide to the maximum probability. Considering the reduction in the use of fertilizers, the most optimistic cannot expect a yield per acre this year in excess of last year which was the highest for the past ten years. The condition as of June 25th this season was somewhat higher but growing conditions must have been abnormally favorable and cultivation almost perfect after the publication of the July Bureau last season to produce the lint yield of 20.2 pounds to the acre. Assuming the same high average yield per acre, the reduction of 15.7 p.c. in area would mean a crop of about 14,000,000 bales, including linters. Of course, there can be no safety in the assumption of such unusual conditions as last season, and it would seem more reasonable particularly in view of the decreased use in fertilizer, to assume a ten year average result as a maximum probability, which on the estimated acreage, would mean a crop of approximately 13,000,000 bales, including linters.

The visible supply of American cotton at the close of business last week was 3,911,584 bales, and should the weekly decrease average 153,000 bales, or last week's showing, we should be left with a world's visible supply of American on August 1st of about 3,300,000 bales. The current rate of takings suggest a total for the season of about 13,450,000 bales of American, comparing with a growth, including linters of 15,645,000. As there were approximately 1,600,000 bales in the visible supply on August 1st, this, of which, the indicated surplus is about 4,800,000 bales, of which, it is probable, 1,500,000 bales will still be out-of-sight in the interior of the South at the beginning of the new season.

Notwithstanding the indicated reduction in the coming crop, therefore, it seems possible that the cotton trade may have to provide for an available supply during the new season within half a million bales of that with which it was confronted last September, unless indeed new crop estimates should be materially scaled down between now and the picking season. It is for this reason, doubtless, that so much bearish sentiment has developed in connection with confusion over export conditions, and the abnormal ruling of the foreign exchange market. Nevertheless, the market obviously receives support from one source or another whenever prices decline below the 9 1/2 cent level for October contracts, and the underlying confidence in ultimate values, which has been such a prominent feature of the entire season, is still plainly evidenced in the absence of old crop pressure, and in the new crop premiums. Behind the more optimistic view of the coming crop outlook based on condition figures above the ten year average, there is doubtless a feeling that lack of fertilizers will show itself during the fruiting period, or should it prove that a fair crop can be grown with an inadequate supply of fertilizer this season, that such a result will be at the expense of the soil and succeeding crops.

SOME WHEAT NOT GOOD.

New York, July 8.—Oscar K. Lyle reports on the Ohio crop situation to S. B. Chapin and Company, from Columbus, under date of July 7, that wheat is not all cut in Scioto Valley district, extending from Chillicothe in the south to Columbus in central part of the state; some of it is so flat that it will have to be abandoned. Corn is mostly good, half is wheat high, all of good color, and one-fourth more hopeful than promising.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT.

New York, July 8.—American Power & Light consolidated earnings of subsidiaries:—
May gross \$537,918; increase \$11,173.
Expenses and tax \$298,022; increase \$5,844.
Net earnings \$239,896; increase \$2,829.
Twelve months gross \$7,070,030; increase \$680,605.
Expenses and tax \$3,732,700; increase \$274,423.
Net earnings \$3,337,330; increase \$386,182.

MUCH FRESH FISH ARRIVED IN MONTREAL

Halibut and Salmon Have Been
As Are Trout and Whitefish—
to Hold at Moderate

There have been more arrivals in the city during the past week, and particularly good condition. The some very free arrivals of Gaspar are of very choice quality. Prices are at their lowest levels and it is not will go any lower this year. Haddock and cod are in good sea fish, while in the fresh water white fish might be mentioned, very scarce, and there has been a during the week. There will be perch or bullheads on the market, as the season is over for the trout and mand is passing for brook trout good supply.

The following table shows the price of the fish market, as supplied by Le

Fresh.	
New Gaspé Salmon, per lb. . . . .	...
Haddock, fancy express, per lb. . . . .	...
Flounders, fancy express, per lb. . . . .	...
Steak Cod, fancy express, per lb. . . . .	...
Halibut, per lb. . . . .	...
Lake Trout, per lb. . . . .	...
Brook Trout, per lb. . . . .	...
Whitefish, per lb. . . . .	...
Doré or Pickerel, per lb. . . . .	...
Grass Pike, per lb. . . . .	...
Eels, per lb. . . . .	...
Bluefish, per lb. . . . .	...
Sea Bass, per lb. . . . .	...
Medium or large Mackerel, per lb. . . . .	...
Buck Shad, each . . . . .	...
Eel Shad, each . . . . .	...
Shad Herring (Gaspereux), per . . . . .	...

Frozen.	
Grass Pike, round, per lb. . . . .	...
Pike, headless, dressed, per lb. . . . .	...
Pickled or Doré, round, per lb. . . . .	...
Whitefish, fancy dressed, per lb. . . . .	...
Qualla Salmon, dressed, per lb. . . . .	...
Silver Salmon, round, per lb. . . . .	...
Fancy Chicken Halibut, per lb. . . . .	...

Shell Fish.	
New Boiled Lobsters, per lb.	
Live Lobsters, per lb.	
Standard Solid Meats, No. 1 can	
Bulk Standards, per imp. gal.	
Bulk Clams, per imp. gal.	
Bulk Scallops, per imp. gal.	
Paper Pails, quarts, per 100	
Paper Pails, pints, per 100	
Little Neck Clams, per 100	