

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.	Wholesale
Nuts:	
In shell—	
Brazils.....	0.22
Pilberts finest per lb.....	0.13
Tarragona Almonds per lb.....	0.16
Pecan.....	20c.
Almonds per lb.....	0.17
Walnuts per lb.....	0.17
Peanuts.....	0.13
".....	.09
Shelled—	
Almonds, 28 lb. boxes.....	0.34
Walnuts per lb.....	0.34
Dried Fruits:	
Apricots.....	0.14 0.22
Candied peels lemon.....	0.11 0.12½
orange.....	0.12 0.13
citron.....	0.15 0.18
Currants.....	0.07 0.11
Dates.....	0.06½ 0.09½
Evaporated apples.....	0.11
Figs.....	0.04 0.07
Peaches.....	0.07½ 0.12½
Prunes.....	0.09 0.13
Raisins.....	0.06½ 0.14
Coffees:	
Seal brand 2 lb. cans.....	0.32
Seal brand 1b. cans.....	0.33
Old gov't Java.....	0.31
Pure Mocha.....	0.24
Pure Maracaibo.....	0.18
Pure Jamaica.....	0.17½
Pure Santos.....	0.17½
Fancy Rio.....	0.16
Pure Rio.....	0.15
Teas:	
Japans.....	0.40 1.00
Ceylon.....	0.20 0.40
India.....	0.19 0.30
Ceylon greens.....	0.12½ 0.40
China greens.....	0.14 0.50
HIDES WOOL & TALLOW—	
Hides:	
City butcher hides green flat	0.14 0.15½
Inspected hides No. 1.....	0.13
No. 2.....	0.12½
Country hides flat cured.....	0.13½ 0.14½
part cured.....	0.13 0.13½
green.....	0.11½ 0.12
Calfskins city green flat.....	0.16½
country part cured	0.17½ 0.19
cured ac-	
cording to condition	
and take-off.....	0.17 0.19
Deacons of bob calf	1.00 1.50
Horsehides—	
City take-off.....	3.50 4.00
Country take off No. 1.....	3.50 4.00
No. 2.....	2.50 3.50
Sheepskins—	
City take-off, according to	
size.....	1.50 1.85
Country.....	0.50 1.75
Spring lambskins.....	0.30 0.65
Pelts or shearlings.....	0.30 0.65
Wool:	
Washed combing fleece.....	0.25 0.25½
Washed clothing fleece.....	0.26½ 0.27
Unwashed combing fleece.....	0.16 0.16½
Unwashed clothing fleece.....	0.17½ 0.17½
Washed rejections.....	0.19 0.19½
Pulled supers.....	0.26 0.27½
Pulled extras.....	0.30 0.31½
Unwashed fleece.....	0.09 0.13
Tallow:	
City rendered solid in bbls.....	0.06 0.06½
Country stock No. in in bbls	0.05½ 0.06
No. 2.....	0.05 0.05½
Cake:	
No. 1.....	0.06½ 0.06½
No. 2.....	0.05½ 0.06
PAPER—	
News rolls according to	
quality.....	40.00 43.00
News sheet according to	
quality.....	45.00 50.00
Book papers carload No. 3.....	4.00 4.35
Book paper ton lots No. 3.....	0.04½ 0.04½
Book paper carload lots No.	
2.....	0.4½
Book paper ton lots No. 2.....	0.04½ 0.5½
Book paper carload No. 1.....	0.05 0.6
Book paper ton lots No. 1.....	0.05½ 0.6½
Writings.....	0.05 0.7½
Sulphite bond.....	0.06½ 0.8½
Fibre.....	3.00 3.5
Manila B.....	2.50 3.5
Manila No. 2.....	2.75 3.0
Manila No. 1.....	3.35 3.5
Kraft.....	0.03½ 0.5

THE USES OF WOOD PULP.

The manifold uses of wood-pulp paper, are astonishing. That we have paper cord, paper bottles, paper boxes, paper houses (in Japan), paper collars and paper cups is well known, but how many people have heard of paper screws, paper window panes, paper raincoats, paper hencoops, or paper sails for ships? These are only a few of the queer developments of the paper industry described by a writer in the Scientific American, who tells us also of the extent of the wood-pulp manufactures: "At first wood-pulp was used entirely in making paper, but to-day it is employed for manifold purposes. Its use bids fair to be used for molding, friction-clutches, belt-pulleys, gear-wheels, barrels (reinforced with wire), tubs, pails washboards, water pipes, conduits, caskets, bathtubs, carriage bodies floor covering, electric insulators umbrella-stands, furniture, imitation of leather, cloth and silk. Clearly the employment of wood pulp is practically unlimited. The great consumers of wood-pulp today are the paper manufacturers, who use nearly ninety per cent. of the entire production. According to the United States Bureau of Statistics, there are at present about 250 mills which manufacture wood-pulp in this country. The capacity of these mills is over 2,500,000 tons of pulp annually, valued at more than \$32,000,000. In addition to this amount, more than 400,000 tons are imported from Canada and various countries of Europe. The value of the material received from abroad in 1911 was nearly \$15,000,000. These figures show an increase in the business of over five hundred per cent. in the past ten years, and the same time in the future promises even greater strides."

WOMEN WORKERS IN AUSTRALIA.

A recent report shows that there are 76,275 women workers in the factories of Australia, or 36.23 women for every hundred men. In Victoria the percentage is 54.09—almost the highest percentage in the world. This state of affairs is responsible for the average low wages paid in Victoria as compared with the other states of the Commonwealth. The average wage for the whole continent is £87.11 (about \$435); for Victoria it is £78.11 (\$390).

GROWTH OF EDISON CO.

The Edison Monthly, official publication of the New York Edison Co., prints some interesting facts regarding the late Anthony N. Brady's connection with the company. Mr. Brady was the company's first president, having been elected to that office in 1901 at organization. He was the executive head for 12 years. Through his administration number of consumers rose from 11,015 to 184,775. Incandescent lamps, or their equivalent in motors, and miscellaneous appliances increased from 1,102,121 to 11,686,000. All of this development called for a corresponding extension of the electrical system which now covers Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the beginning of Mr. Brady's administration there were approximately 30,000 horse power in the Edison plants; now these figures approach 400,000 horse power. At the beginning of the period, or in 1901, the cost of light to the small consumer was 62½ cents for 1000 candle power hours. It is now 12½ cents.—(The Wall Street Journal.)

SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Harland and Wolff announce that the White Star liner "Adriatic," which they are building, will be the largest vessel in the world. She will have a displacement of 25,000 tons, will be 710½ feet long, 75 feet broad and 50 feet deep. The total number of plates throughout the ship will be close on 20,000. The dimensions of the Adriatic exceed those of the Baltic by several feet.—(Journal of Commerce, 1906).

THE LIQUORICE TRADE.

Most of the familiar liquorice-root comes from Syria. It is gathered and piled into great stacks, where it remains until it is thoroughly dry. It is then taken to the factory to undergo certain processes. The finished product is used for flavoring-confectionery and beer, as well as entering into the make-up of many brands of tobacco. Some idea of the extent of the industry may be gathered when it is stated that, on an average, 8,000 tons of dry liquorice-root is shipped from Aleppo annually while Bagdad yields another 6,000 tons, Antioch 4,000 and Damascus 500 tons. With the exception of the Damascus output, the whole trade is in the hands of a single firm.