

CURRENT

Wholesale.

r	1.25
r	1.50
r	1.50
r	1.75
ew \$1.00 (list)	
er, 60 and 15%	
55%	
on, \$3.00 (list)	
55 & 5%	
p, 57 1/2%	
r lb. off.	
c. per lb. off.	

0.62	
0.50	
2.00	
0.17	
4.50	
5.00	

0.28	0.28 1/2
0.27 1/2	0.27 1/2
0.23	0.24
0.27	0.27 1/2

0.13 1/2	0.13 1/2
0.13	0.13 1/2
0.12 1/2	0.13 1/2
0.13	0.13 1/2

0.55	0.60
0.37	0.38
0.33	0.34

0.75	0.85
0.85	0.90
0.15	0.16
0.10 1/2	0.11 1/2
0.13	0.14
0.07 1/2	0.08 1/2
1.85	1.90
	2.40

4.40	
4.70	
4.25	
4.25	
5.15	5.45
	0.35
5.10	7.00
4.70	5.10
4.60	5.00
	4.35
	4.00
	4.15
	4.25

0.41	
0.44	
0.39	
0.42	
0.32	0.33
0.03 1/2	0.03 1/2
0.75	1.00
0.10	0.11

25	
3.15	
4.80	
5.37 1/2	5.62 1/2
	4.75
0.05	0.06
0.05	0.06

1.50	
3.00	
2.90	
2.80	
1.15	
0.60	
1.55	2.10
1.55	2.10

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Nuts:	
In shell—	
Brazils.....	0.22
Filberts 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 0.12 1/2
orange.....	0.12 0.13
citron.....	0.15 0.18
Currants.....	0.07 0.11
Dates.....	0.06 1/2 0.09 1/2
Evaporated apples.....	0.11
Figs.....	0.04 0.07
Peaches.....	0.07 1/2 0.12 1/2
Prunes.....	0.09 1/2 0.13
Raisins.....	0.06 1/2 0.14
Coffee:	
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.....	0.17 1/2
Pure Santos.....	0.17 1/2
Fancy Rio.....	0.16
Pure Rio.....	0.15
Teas:	
Japan.....	0.40 1.00
Ceylon.....	0.20 0.40
India.....	0.19 0.30
Ceylon greens.....	0.12 1/2 0.40
China greens.....	0.14 0.50
HIDES—WOOL & TALLOW—	
Hides:	
City butcher hides green flat	0.14 0.15 1/2
Inspected hides No. 1.....	0.13 1/2
No. 2.....	0.12 1/2
Country hides flat cured.....	0.13 1/2 0.14 1/2
part cured.....	0.13 0.13 1/2
green.....	0.11 1/2 0.12
Calfskins city green flat.....	0.16 1/2
country part cured ac-	0.17 1/2 0.19
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 0.25 1/2
Washed clothing fleece.....	0.26 1/2 0.27
Unwashed combing fleece.....	0.16 0.16 1/2
Unwashed clothing fleece.....	0.17 1/2 0.17 1/2
Washed rejections.....	0.19 0.19 1/2
Pulled supers.....	0.27 0.28
Pulled extras.....	0.30 0.31 1/2
Unwashed fleece.....	0.09 0.13
Tallow:	
City rendered solid in bbls.....	0.06 0.06 1/2
Country stock No. in in bbls	0.05 1/2 0.06
No. 2.....	0.05 0.05 1/2
Cake No. 1.....	0.06 1/2 0.06 1/2
No. 2.....	0.05 1/2 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
Lock paper ton lots No. 3.....	0.04 1/2 0.04 1/2
Book paper carload lots No. 2.....	0.41
Book paper ton lots No. 2.....	0.04 1/2 0.51
Book paper carload No. 1.....	0.05 0.6
Book paper ton lots No. 1.....	0.05 1/2 0.61
Writings.....	0.05 0.7 1/2
Sulphite bond.....	0.06 1/2 0.8 1/2
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.....	0.03 1/2 0.5

GREAT MODERN INVENTIONS.

The "Scientific American" recently opened a competition for essays on the subject, "What are the Ten Greatest Inventions of Our Time?" A great number of interesting and valuable articles was received by that journal, which submitted them to expert judges, with the result that the first prize was awarded to Mr. William J. Wyman, of Washington, D.C. Summarizing, Mr. Wyman says:

"In making a selection from the bewilderingly opulent array of creative activities of the period, only such inventions were included as were most revolutionary in character in the broadest fields, which affected most our mode of living, or which opened up the largest new sources of wealth. So weighing the merits of the different inventions, it is concluded that the ten greatest and their approximate date of successful commercial introduction are: (1) Electric furnace, 1889; (2) steam turbine, 1894; (3) gasoline automobile, 1890; (4) moving pictures, 1893; (5) wireless telegraphy, 1900; (6) aeroplane, 1906; (7) cyanide process, 1890; (8) linotype machine, 1890; (9) induction motor; (10) electric welding, 1889.

"The date of commercial introduction is held to be that from which orderly and continuous development proceeded.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

The British Board of Trade returns for 1913, show that the aggregate of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to \$3,845,169,795 and the exports from the United Kingdom to \$3,175,585,670. The respective increases were \$121,966,640 and \$180,780,020 over 1912.

The most notable decreases among the imports were: Cotton, \$48,342,245, and grain and flour \$14,841,730, while live animals and foodstuffs increased \$38,321,775.

The largest increases in exports were coal and fuel \$55,370,000 and iron and steel \$28,653,075.

Last year's returns had shown great increases over the totals of 1911 and today's figures have caused great satisfaction in commercial and industrial circles.

The December statement of the Board of Trade shows a decrease of \$14,753,000 in imports and an increase of \$9,339,500 in exports.

OVER-WORKED METALS

Metals get tired with overworking just as much as human beings do. And, like human beings, they need a holiday and complete rest in order to recover from the strain and rush of modern life!

It was Lord Kelvin who showed that metals suffer from fatigue. He kept iron wires in constant motion during a week, and watched the way they acted. At the end of the week they had lost a considerable amount of their original elasticity. He gave them a day's rest and they completely recovered. He further experimented and discovered that an iron bar, after a three weeks' rest, gained ten per cent. in elasticity. In repeated experiments he found that steel and wrought iron deteriorated very rapidly if they were worked continuously, and, in the long run, break up completely, just as the human being does. Knocking them off work at regular intervals adds years to their powers of resistance.

A good instance of this was shown by Lord Kelvin. A steel rail, which had done service for over twenty years, suddenly broke into half-a-dozen pieces under the weight of a passing train. For the whole of that twenty years it had not had a day's holiday. Lord Kelvin pointed out that if that rail had had proper rests it would have done duty for another twenty years. As it was the strain was too great for it.

USES OF SEAWEED

Not useless when cast upon the strand, are the dark masses of seaweed which you may survey at low tide at the seashore. On the contrary, these flowers of the waves have many uses. The broad, thick stem and flat leaves of the oarweed, when thoroughly dried, are used for making knife handles. The green and purple layers, better known as sea lettuce, are in parts used for food after being boiled down to a jelly. So is, too, another seaplant of deep, dark, reddish hue, called the dulse.

From another, known as carrageen moss, size is obtained, which is used in the process of calico-making. Farmers also use it for fattening calves and thickening meal and potatoes for pig feeding. The long narrow leaves of the grass wrack, after being dried, form excellent packing material, as well as being used for bedding purposes for stock.