

CURRENT

Wholesale.	
1.25	
1.50	
1.50	
1.75	
\$1.00 (list)	
60 and 15%	
5%	
\$3.00 (list)	
& 5%	
57 1/2%	
b. off.	
per lb. off.	
0.62	
0.50	
2.00	
0.17	
4.50	
5.00	
0.28 1/2 0.29	
0.27 1/2 0.28	
0.23 0.24	
0.26 1/2 0.27	
0.13 1/2 0.13 1/2	
0.13 1/2 0.13 1/2	
0.12 1/2 0.13 1/2	
0.13 1/2 0.13 1/2	
0.42 0.43	
0.35 0.36	
0.30 0.31	
0.65 0.70	
1.00	
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	
4.30	
4.40	
4.30	
4.25	
4.40	
4.29	
4.20	
3.90	
4.05	
4.15	
0.41	
0.44	
0.39	
0.42	
0.32 0.33	
0.03 0.03 1/2	
0.75 1.00	
10 0.11	
25	
3.15	
4.80	
37 1/2 5.62 1/2	
4.75	
05 0.06	
05 0.06	
1.50	
3.00	
2.90	
2.80	
1.15	
0.60	
55 2.10	
55 2.10	

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Nuts:	
In shell—	
Brazils.....	0.22
Fibberts 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
Currents.....	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
Coffees:	
Seal brand 2 lb. cans.....	0.32
Seal brand lb. 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:	
Japans.....	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
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 1/2 0.13 1/2
green.....	0.12 0.12 1/2
Calfskins city green flat.....	0.16 1/2
country part cured	0.17 1/2 0.18
cording to condition	
and take-off.....	0.17 0.19
Deacons of bob calf	1.00 1.50
Horsehides—	
City take-off.....	4.00 4.50
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
Felts or shearings.....	0.30 0.65
Wool:	
Washed combing fleece.....	0.25 1/2 0.26 1/2
Washed clothing fleece.....	0.26 1/2 0.27 1/2
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 1/2 0.06 1/2
Country stock No. 1 in bbls.....	0.06 1/2 0.06 1/2
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
Book 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 0.71
Sulphite bond.....	0.06 1/2 0.81
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

SAVE THE BIRDS.

The damage of timber by insects is a matter to which lumbermen have not hitherto given a great deal of attention because of the fact that remedial measures to a large extent appear impossible. Insect damage is estimated to amount to about \$200,000,000 annually. While much of this can not be prevented the Forest Service in some instances has headed off especially severe depredations by destruction of diseased timber, as in the case of the pine bark in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The increase of insects is checked largely by their natural enemies the birds, and it is quite certain that if bird life is not preserved owners of timber will share with the farmer the loss due to increased damage from insect depredations. Fortunately, the great majority of wood eaters live upon dead and down timber; but the number that attack live bark, wood and foliage are sufficient to make the problem a serious one.—(American Lumberman.)

FORD WORKS POPULAR.

The announcement made by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, of a \$10,000,000 profit showing distribution among its employees in 1914 has brought thousands of employment seekers to the plant during the last week. On January 12th, a crowd of men, estimated at 10,000, seeking employment at the Ford plant in Detroit, started serious rioting when they were told, after they had stood in the freezing cold for several hours, that work could not be given them. An officer was knocked down, his clothes partially torn off, and bricks and other missiles were hurled through the windows of the factory. After a fire hose had been turned on the crowd the rioters dispersed.

ORIGIN OF GAMES

Many of the games played by the boys and girls of today are of very ancient origin.

Marbles, for instance, have been found among the ruins of Pompeii.

The more modern marbles, however, came from Holland, and were introduced into England about 1630. They were made of clay, stone and agate.

Handball goes back to the fall of Troy, and the little people of ancient Greece used to see who could hop the longest.

From Greece, also, came skipping the rope.

DECREASE IN FUR TRADE.

The fur trade in the far north is still on very much the same basis as when Cartier and Champlain first traded beads and knickknacks with the wondering chiefs at Quebec. A million and a half dollars worth of merchandise goes north from Edmonton every spring to be exchanged for the two and a half millions of fur that come back in mid-summer and autumn. So far as the fur trade in America is concerned, the traders claim that there is no perceptible falling off as yet; that, in fact, more fur is being brought to market each year. But in Russia, Germany, Japan and Australia there is a general decrease in the supply. In the past twenty years the world's catch of the twelve most important furs has fallen off from five per cent. to seven hundred per cent., while the demand for the more expensive varieties has multiplied enormously. The ceaseless effort to satisfy this demand can have but one end, and it is only logical to expect that even the great game preserves of the Canadian North and Alaska will in time be hunted bare.—The Argonaut.

WORLD'S ATTACK ON THE NEW HAVEN.

The New York World, in its renewed attack on the New Haven, makes J. P. Morgan & Co. its chief target. It says, in part:

"In straightening out the intricate tangle into which the affairs of the New Haven Railroad have become involved under the personal direction of the late Mr. Morgan and his financial associates, who for 20 years controlled its fortunes, Mr. McReynolds, the attorney-general, must 'unscramble' 336 eggs, that being the number of corporations owned directly, leased, operated under contract or controlled by the New Haven, and in which \$204,000,000 of the resources of the road are invested.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The annual report of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, brought down in the House of Commons shows a total expenditure of \$126,000,000. The amount spent last year was \$14,000,000, as against \$20,000,000 the year before. The New Brunswick section was under operation during the year, and produced a revenue of \$32,000. The cost of operation of this section was \$36,000.