

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.	Wholesale	
Nuts:		
In shell—		
Brazils.....	0.19	0.20
Filberts Sicily per lb.....	0.12½	0.13
Filberts Barcelona per lb...	0.11	0.13
Tarragona Almonds per lb...	0.16	0.16½
Walnuts Myette Grenobles per lb.....	0.15	0.16
Walnuts Marbots per lb.....	0.13½	p.14½
Walnuts Cornes per lb.....	0.11	0.12
Hungarian.....	0.13½	0.15
Shelled—		
Almonds 4 crown selected per b.....	0.42	0.50
Almonds 3 crown selected per lb.....	0.35	0.37½
Almonds 2 crown selected per lb.....	0.31	0.32
Almonds (in bags) standards lb.....	0.27	0.28
Cashews.....	0.15	0.17
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.....	0.06½	0.07
Figs.....	0.04	0.07
Peaches.....	0.07½	0.12½
Prunes.....	0.06	0.13½
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 No. 2.....		0.24
Pure Maracaibo.....		0.18
Pure Jamaica.....		0.17½
Pure Santos.....		0.17
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	0.13½	0.15
Inspected hides No. 1.....		0.13½
No. 2.....		0.12
Country hides flat cured...	0.13½	0.14
part cured.....	0.13	0.13½
green.....	0.11½	0.12
Calfskins city green flat...		0.16
country part cured		0.17
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.....	0.25	0.40
Pelts or shearlings.....	0.25	0.50
Wool:		
Washed combing fleece.....	0.25½	0.25½
Washed clothing fleece.....	0.27	0.28
Unwashed combing fleece.....	0.16½	0.17
Unwashed clothing fleece.....	0.17½	0.18½
Washed rejections.....	0.20	0.20½
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.....	41.00	44.00
News sheet according to quality.....	76.00	5.00
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.....		0.04½
Book paper ton lots No. 2.....	0.04½	0.05½
Book paper carload No. 1.....	0.05	0.06
Book paper ton lots No. 1.....	0.05½	0.06½
Writings.....	0.05	0.07½
Sulphite bond.....	0.06½	0.08½
Fibre.....	3.00	3.75
Manila B.....	2.50	3.25
Manila No. 2.....	2.75	3.50
Manila No. 1.....	3.35	3.75
Kraft.....	0.03½	0.05

ARTIFICIAL CHANNELS OF TRADE.

The expansion of our trade with Canada and South America shows how little effect artificial restrictions have upon the natural channels of trade. Our exports to South America are three and a half times as great as a decade ago, and to some of the countries of South America they have increased four or five times. Our exports to the Dominion are almost twice as great as they were only three years ago.

Yet our commerce with South America is not fostered by any Governmental action, and our trade with Canada is conducted in spite of protective tariffs on both sides of the line and a heavy discrimination by Canada in favor of England. The latter has a differential of one-third in its favor under the Canadian tariff, and yet almost two-thirds of the Dominion imports come from this country, and the percentage is increasing. It was 58.4 ten years ago, and is now 63.

About two-thirds of our exports to Canada are manufactured goods. Our exports of cotton cloths, where the advantage of England has been supposed to be most marked, have increased in three years from \$700,000 to \$2,500,000. Of course, the aggregate is small, but just consider the rate of increase in the face of the low wages of England and the heavy differential England enjoys under the Canadian tariff. Increases in our exports to Canada of agricultural implements, automobiles, machinery of every sort and railway equipment are very marked. Canada has vast forests, and our lumber interests were relentless in fighting against reciprocity, pretending that they could not meet Canadian competition, and yet in three years our exports of lumber to Canada increased from \$5,000,000 to \$13,333,000.—Philadelphia Record.

EAST AND WEST.

(Grain Growers' Guide).

The business men of the East are watching the harvesting of the Western crop almost as anxiously as the people of the prairies themselves. A large yield, safely harvested by the Western farmer, will mean increased prosperity for the industrial centres of the East, whence he obtains his supplies. The prosperity of the East, indeed, depends largely upon the prosperity of the West. Then why should the people of the East desire to see the Western farmer burdened with excessive freight rates, plundered by a high tariff, charged exorbitant interest and forbidden to sell his crops where he can obtain the best prices? To free the producer from unnecessary burdens would be an advantage to all Canada.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

The influence of alcohol upon longevity has now been studied with some thoroughness by physicians and actuaries and some definite results have been gained, although here much work needs to be done. The results show at any rate that alcohol does not increase longevity and hence we have here again no clue to the world-wide desire for it. Robert Mackenzie Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institute, in a recent report based upon sixty years' experience of that company in the insurance of the lives of abstainers and non-abstainers (the latter being moderate drinkers and good risks and belonging to the same class and following the same occupations as the former) found that in respect to longevity the abstainers showed a marked superiority over the non-abstainers throughout the whole period of life for every class of policies and for both sexes, however tested. For instance, at the age of 30 the expectation of life for the non-abstainers, is 35.1 years; for the abstainers, 38.8 years, a difference of nearly 11 per cent. At the age of 40, the percentage of difference is the same. Another very thorough and impartial investigation has been made by Mr. Edward B. Phelps on the mortality due to alcohol. It is based on the testimony of the medical directors of three prominent life-insurance companies of America. Mr. Phelps' conclusion is that 8 per cent. of all deaths of adults in the United States are due to alcohol.—Professor G. T. W. Patrick in The Popular Science Monthly.

BRITISH POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

During the year 1912 the amount deposited in British Post Office Savings Banks was £50,708,852 8s. 10d. To this has to be added the amount brought forward on 1st January, 1912, namely £176,518,508 19s. 1d. and the interest £4,259,082 3s. 2d. making up a total of £231,486,443 11s. 1d.

During the year £49,381,878 12s 7d. was repaid, leaving a balance at the close of the year of £182,104,564 18s. 6d. due to depositors. Of this amount £94,445,562 10s. 1d. has been lodged for investment with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

Interest accruing to depositors up to December 31, 1912, including interest accruing up to December 31, 1911 amounted to £87,154,177 15s. 1d. The amount, therefore, remaining to be paid over for investment on December 31, 1912, amounted to £504,824 13s. 4d. Expenses in connection with the savings banks during 1912 amounted to £649,207.