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
Hungarioan	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	0.06¾	0.14
Coffees:		
Seal brand 2 lb. cans	....	0.32
Seal brand lb. cans	....	0.33
Old gov't Java	....	0.31
Pure Mocho	....	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	....	0.12½
Inspected hides No. 1	....	0.13
No. 2	....	0.12
Country hides flat cured	....	0.13
part cured	0.12½	0.12¾
green	0.11½	0.12
Calfskins city green flat	....	0.16
country part cured	....	0.17
cured according 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	0.20	0.40
Tallow—		
City rendered in bbls	0.06¼	0.07
Country rendered in bbls	0.06	0.07½
Wool:		
Washed combing fleece	0.24½	0.25½
Washed clothing fleece	0.27	0.28
Unwashed combing fleece	0.16½	0.17
Unwashed clothing fleece	0.18	0.19½
Washed rejections	0.20	0.21
Pulled supers	0.26	0.27½
Pulled extras	0.30	0.31½
Unwashed fleece	0.09	0.13
Tallow:		
City rendered solid in bbls	0.06½	0.07
Country stock No. in in bbls	0.06	0.06½
No. 2	0.5¾	0.06
Cake No. 1	0.07	.07½
No. 2	0.06	.06¾
PAPER—		
News rolls according to quality	43.00	45.00
News sheet according to quality	50.00	60.00
Book papers carload No. 3	4.00	4.35
Book paper ton lots No. 3	0.04	0.04½
Book paper carload lots No. 2	....	0.04½
Book paper ton lots No. 2	0.04½	0.05¾
Book paper carload No. 1	0.05	0.06
Book paper ton lots No. 1	0.05¾	0.06½
Writings	0.05	0.07½
Sulphite bond	0.06½	0.08½
Fibre	3.35	3.75
Manila B	2.50	3.25
Manila No. 2	2.75	3.50
Manila No. 1	3.35	3.75
Kraft	0.04	0.05

NOTICE
re Selection of Auditors

Under Section 56 of the Bank Act.

Notice is hereby given that the General Managers of the Chartered Banks in Canada intend to proceed at an early date to select by ballot a panel of not less than forty persons who shall be eligible, subject to the approval of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, to be appointed auditors under Section 56 of the Bank Act.

Formal applications to receive consideration will require to be made to the General Managers of the Chartered Banks of Canada, in care of the President of the Canadian Bankers Association, Toronto, on or before the 21st day of July, 1913.

D. R. WILKIE,
President, Canadian Bankers' Association.

Toronto, July 2nd, 1913.

FOOD ANIMALS.

The total number of food animals (including in this term cattle, sheep and hogs) was at the latest available date, in the United States, 169,000,000; Russia, in Europe and Asia, 149,000,000; India, 140,000,000; Australia, 104,000,000; Argentine, 98,000,000; Germany, 51,000,000; the United Kingdom, 46,000,000, and France, 39,000,000.

THE GERMAN LOAN FIASCO

The failure of the Imperial and Prussian Government loans, of which at first it was said 50 per cent. was covered by subscribers, has turned out even worse than was at first believed. According to apparently authentic reports at Berlin, only 40 per cent. of the $43,750,000, brought out by Prussia was covered by the tenders. The Imperial part of the issue, amounting to $12,500,000, fared better, only 20 per cent. of it being left in the hands of the underwriters.

WHAT LONDON HEARS FROM NEW YORK.

The London "Economist" thus concisely sums up what it hears of New York's financial situation: "The monetary outlook is improving and bank reserves are rising. Opinions on the new Currency bill have not yet matured, but the excessive Government control and note issue features are sharply criticized. There is a general complaint that too many restrictions are placed upon bankers. The bill may pass the House this session, but will probably be held up by the Senate. The tariff excites little attention, as the changes have been largely discounted. The delay is restricting trade.

RELIEVING THE STRAIN.

"The adverse and abnormal features of the situation," the London "Statist" thinks, "have already begun to work out their own rectification Company and private expenditure on the Continent is being largely curtailed, and, as a consequence, imports of goods for consumption are not increasing, in spite of the heavy military expenditures, and exports are greatly expanding."

THE AMERICAN POSITION.

"The American position," according to the financial critic of the London "Sunday Times," "depends now on the ability of the States themselves to finance their schemes. No help, or little help, will come from Europe. England and Germany will have their hands full with their own affairs, and France refuses all Yankee proposals. America has vast resources, and, given good crops, will finally manage to pull through. But on more moderate lines. A general slowing up of business seems probable."

MONTREAL AHEAD OF TORONTO IN BUILDING.

Last month the number of building permits issued in Montreal amounted to 404, and had a value of $2,278,434. For June, 1912, the number of permits was 447, with a value of $1,718,505.

Toronto's figures for last month were $2,036,925, and for June, 1912, $3,292,711, the difference for June, 1913, and 1912, representing a decrease of 38 per cent. for that city. On the other hand Montreal building figures for last month were nearly 30 per cent. better than they were for June, 1912.