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	0.12½
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	0.09½	0.13
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	0.14	0.15¼
Inspected hides No. 1	....	0.13½
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 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	0.30	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	0.17¼	0.17¾
Washed rejections	0.19	0.19½
Pulled supers	0.27	0.28
Pulled extras	0.30	0.31½
Unwashed fleece	0.09	0.13
Tallow:		
City rendered solid in bbls.	0.06	0.06¼
Country stock No. in in bbls	0.05¾	0.06
No. 2	0.05	0.05½
Cake: No. 1	0.06¼	0.06½
No. 2	0.05¼	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	0.04¾
Book paper carload lots No. 2	....	0.4½
Book paper ton lots No. 2.	0.04½	0.5¼
Book paper carload No. 1.	0.05	0.6
Book paper ton lots No. 1.	0.05¼	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	0.03¾	0. 5

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR.

The word dollar is the English form of the German word thaler. The origin of the thaler is as follows: In the year 1519 Count Schlick, of Bohemia issued silver coins weighing one ounce each and worth 113 cents. They were coined at Joachimsthal, that is James' valley or dale, in Bohemia, hence they became known as Joachimsthalers, soon shortened into thalers. On each coin was the figure of St. James. Through trade with the Dutch these coins came into England in the sixteenth century and are referred to sometimes as "dalers." The word dollar is found in Shakespeare's Macbeth, Act 1, Scene 2:

"Sweno, the Norway's king, craves composition.
Nor would we deign him burial of his men.
Till he disbursed at Colme's Inch,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use."

DIVIDING THE DOLLAR.

On the cover of "The Railway Library" for 1912, consisting, as usual, of a collection of noteworthy addresses and papers discussing the railroad business, delivered or published within the year is a diagram which shows at a glance how "the railway dollar" was divided.

The largest share of railroad earnings—44.17 per cent.—was paid to labor.

Material supplies and miscellaneous expenses, consumed 14.06 per cent.

For interest on funded debt, 13.43 per cent. was paid out.

For rent of leased roads, 4.41 per cent. was expended.

Taxes absorbed 4.21 per cent.

To betterments, deficits and deductions, 3.75 per cent. was charged.

Loss and damages took 2.2 per cent.

For dividends to shareholder there was left 4.84 per cent.—(Albany Journal.)

MINERALS OF EVERY COLOR.

There are minerals of every known color. Ninety distinct minerals occur at the famous zinc mines at Franklin, N.J. Magnet Cove, Ark., is the only source of a mineral called arkansite. Moerchaum will float on water, while gold weighs over nineteen times its own bulk of water. Iridium is twenty-two times its volume of water.

MANHATTAN ISLAND DEED

At the Thatcher sale, the original deed to Manhattan Island brought $1,750. There is perhaps no historic document in the annals of the white man's relations with the Indians that is more precious. It will be recalled that Peter Minuit, first director-general of the Dutch East Indian Company, in 1626, paid to the red men 60 guilders, or about $24, for what was estimated to be about 22,000 acres, but included the whole of the island. It is this deed, in Dutch, on vellum that has been sold.

The price paid seems low. We note the assessed value of this land in 1912 as considerably over $5,000,000,000. Yet, are the Hollanders not to be blamed? They did not take advantage of the Indians.—(Brooklyn Eagle.)

PROFIT-SHARING.

In an address before the club of printing house craftsmen, at Boston, President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University said, in part: "Profit-sharing seems to afford the only way out of an intolerable condition of industrial life. Democracy plus the wage system has produced a state of affairs in this country which is intolerable. The two great forces of capital and labor are organized into hostile camps, both grown strong. Something fundamental in its nature must be done to relieve the situation The only way to bring efficiency is to give the same motives to both capital and labor. Profit-sharing will make every man take an interest in his work."

COTTON MANUFACTURING

In 1909 there were 1342 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, including cotton small wares, which was an increase of 25.5 per cent. over 1899. The capital invested amounted to $822,237,529, an increase of 76 per cent. over 1899.

The value of products reported for 1909, which, however, involves considerable duplication, was $628,391,813 and the total cost of materials was $371,009,470. The industry gave employment to an average of 387,771 persons, of whom 378,880 were wage earners, and the amount paid in salaries and wages was $147,270,903.