

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
orange.....	0.12	0.13
citron.....	0.15	0.18
Currants.....	0.07	0.11
Dates.....	0.06	0.09
Evaporated apples.....	0.11	
Figs.....	0.04	0.07
Peaches.....	0.07	0.12
Prunes.....	0.09	0.13
Raisins.....	0.06	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	
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.....	0.12	0.40
China greens.....	0.14	0.50
HIDES WOOL & TALLOW—		
Hides:		
City butcher hides green flat	0.14	0.15
Inspected hides No. 1.....	0.13	
No. 2.....	0.12	
Country hides flat cured.....	0.13	0.14
part cured.....	0.13	0.13
green.....	0.11	0.12
Calfskins city green flat.....	0.17	0.19
country part cured	0.17	0.19
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
Washed clothing fleece.....	0.26	0.27
Unwashed combing fleece.....	0.16	0.16
Unwashed clothing fleece.....	0.17	0.17
Washed rejections.....	0.19	0.19
Pulled supers.....	0.27	0.28
Pulled extras.....	0.30	0.31
Unwashed fleece.....	0.09	0.13
Tallow:		
City rendered solid in bbls..	0.06	0.06
Country stock No. in in bbls	0.05	0.06
No. 2.....	0.05	0.05
No. 1.....	0.06	0.06
No. 2.....	0.05	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	0.04
Book paper carload lots No.		
2.....	0.04	0.4
Book paper ton lots No. 2.....	0.04	0.5
Book paper carload No. 1.....	0.05	0.6
Book paper ton lots No. 1.....	0.05	0.6
Writings.....	0.05	0.7
Sulphite bond.....	0.06	0.8
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	0.5

MOTION PICTURES TEACH
ILLITERATE VOTERS.

As a result of the new suffrage law the number of electors in this district and presumably throughout Italy has been enormously increased. In the Province of Catania, for example, there were under the old law some 41,000 qualified voters; under the new statute the number leaps to over 140,000. The electorate in all Italy is stated to have been thus increased from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 or 9,000,000.

The task of educating the new voters to cast their ballots properly is a heavy one. As a means to this end the moving picture theatres throughout this district have exhibited films showing graphically the procedure to be followed; in addition the representatives of one of the political parties have exposed similar films in local assembly rooms. This means of educating the public has been so favorably received that similar methods for teaching the elements of domestic and personal hygiene and similar subjects are beginning to be discussed by physicians and others.

A BONFIRE OF STEEL.

A bonfire of steel chips, set afire from the heat of a rubbish fire near by, recently gave an odd trouble to a New Jersey manufacturer. Three times the fire was subdued with water, but was finally put out only by raking it apart, and then it was found that a considerable proportion of the chips had burned up, so that the pile was a third less high than before the blaze. Several carloads of chips were piled up in the factory yard and all were free from oil, as they had been run through a machine that removes it. Soon after the rubbish fire had been started smoke was seen coming from the steel pile, and it was discovered that some of the steel was white hot. Water seemed to put out the blaze, but after a drenching the steel began burning again and it was two days before the fire was all out. The manufacturer's theory was that, after the steel had been started by heat from the neighboring fire, the fine chips presented so much surface to oxygen and the surface of the pile gave comparatively so little area for radiation that the steel just had to burn.

RICHEST KNOWN
DEPOSITS.

The richest known radium-bearing region in the world occurs in the Paradox valley, Colorado, where this carnotite ore is the raw material. There are deposits of carnotite in Australia and Russia, but they are not as rich as those of Colorado. Besides pitchblende and carnotite there is one other radium-producing ore (only the uranium minerals contain radium). It is called autunite and occurs in Portugal and South Australia. Up to date its contribution to the world's supply of radium seems to have been small—a few milligrammes.

Until recently most of the carnotite mined in the United States was shipped to France and Germany. According to Dr. Parsons, the present or very recent price of this ore at Hamburg, \$95 a ton, represents but one-tenth of the value of the radium it contains. Radium is worth about \$120 a milligramme. This represents metallic radium, and means that a milligramme of radium chloride has a value of \$91, and one of radium bromide of \$70. These are the two forms in which radium is sold. Regarding the total American supply of radium, conservative estimates place it at 180 grams.

TOOK NO CHANCES.

Lloyd George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, much hated in certain quarters, has been telling some stories bearing on his own unpopularity. One was about a man who had received a testimonial for saving some one from drowning.

Of course everybody wanted to know how the rescue had come about. The hero was very modest. There wasn't anything much to it, he thought.

"I saw the man struggling in the water," he said, "and no one else was around, and I knew he'd be drowned if I didn't jump in after him. So I did, and swam out to him, and turned him over to make sure he wasn't Lloyd George, and then pulled him out."

NATURAL GAS.

Natural gas consumption in the United States in 1912 was 562 billion cubic feet, at an average price of 15.04 cents per 1,000. On the assumption that 28,000 cubic feet of gas equals in heating power 1 ton of coal the fuel displaced last year was equivalent to 20 million tons of coal.