

SWEET CAPORAL



CIGARETTES STANDARD OF THE WORLD

SOLD BY ALL LEADING
WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Seconds are quoted at about \$4.60, and pearls, in which no recent business is reported, at from \$7 to \$7.50.

Dairy Products.—The cheese market on Saturday last took quite a decided upward turn, which some are disposed to attribute more or less to manipulation, though there has been increased British enquiry. Local quotations for fine Western makes are now from 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ c., with fine Easterns ranging from 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. In butter there has also been a marked advance since this day week, with active English demand reported from Britain, where stocks are evidently light. Some holders are asking as high as 23c. for choice light salted creamery, and ordinary choice is quoted at 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with undergrades at 21 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; fine dairy is scarce, and is quoted at 19 to 20c. Cheese shipments last week were 66,947 boxes, about 13,000 less than the same week of 1904. From New York the shipments were only about 1,700 boxes, showing how Montreal has entirely captured the export trade. Exports of butter were 19,422 packages.

Cements and Firebricks.—There is a steady demand for cements, and a pretty active fall business is looked for. Owing to the recent advance by American manufacturers the importation of English cements is increasing. For Belgian cement we quote \$1.80 to \$2; English, \$1.90 to \$2.10; American and Canadian, \$2.30 to \$2.40, less rebate for returned packages. Firebricks remain at \$17 to \$22 per thousand.

Dry Goods.—Travellers are reported as taking a fair number of fall orders, but the majority of buyers seem to be exercising some degree of moderation, in placing their demands, and business on the whole cannot be called brisk.

General collections are hardly so good as early in the month.

Groceries.—The rumors of a decline in molasses referred to last week have since taken definite shape; jobbers' prices being down two cents, to 35c. for single puncheons, with first hands quoting 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33c. for lots, though a bill of 400 puncheons is said to have been sold a few days ago at something under the inside figure. Both refineries report a very brisk demand for sugars, with quotations steady at \$5 for standard granulated, and yellows ranging from \$4.50 to \$4.90. Cheap grade coffees are firmer. Local currant stocks are reported very light. The new crop of Valencia raisins is reported as progressing well. Of walnuts it is estimated there will be only half a crop.

Hides.—The market is a strong one, and dealers are now paying 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1 beef hides, and in some cases a fraction higher, it is said. Lambskins have also shown further advance, being now quoted at 50c. each. In calfskins there is practically nothing doing, receipts for the season being about over.

Leather.—The volume of fall orders for boots and shoes is reported comparatively small as yet, but it is thought the higher prices being asked may have something to do with this. Quebec manufacturers are said to be even slacker than Montreal, and there is consequently no active buying of leather at the moment, but prices are stiff all around.

Metals and Hardware.—Since last writing there have been several further marked advances in ingot tin, for which 36c. is now asked locally in a jobbing way, and lead is also somewhat stiffer; copper is steady at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and there is no receding of prices for antimony, which is still held at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c. In iron and steel products there have been no recent changes, and all kinds of sheets and plates remain at old figures.

Oils, Paints, and Glass.—Travellers are again getting out, and a good fall business is looked for, but business at the moment remains quiet, and variations in prices are few and slight. Turpentine holds pretty steady at 90c. in single barrels. The general quotation for linseed oil is 50 and 53c. for raw and boiled respectively in ordinary lots, but business is reported at shaded figures; castor is quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.; fish oils are dull and neglected. Glass remains very firm, with reports of combination between English and Belgian makers. White lead, \$5.25 for pure.

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A. C. C. DINNICK, Managing Director.

way down on the farm. But he is not yet a millionaire.

To make short this moral tale, it is enough to say that he let go as much of his dough as would induce two assessment societies to promise to pay his wife the sum total of six thousand dollars at his demise. This payment was to be repeated yearly as long as he lived, and if he stopped at any time all he had unbelted previously would be lost, and the protection would cease.

But he thought the scheme was cheaper than being insured in a regular company, which would legally guarantee the protection which the others could only make a bluff at. And besides, the regular would have given him some return in value, even if he had ceased paying his premiums after a time. In fact, certain of its policies would have been a most profitable investment for him as well as full protection for his dame.

Well, as time mosed along, first one and then the other of these cut-rate societies began to run short of new blood to replace the old that was petering out. The death-rate of both commenced to hump it at an alarming pace. The older of the two increased its assessments largely on two occasions before going into the soup. And when the courts wound up its affairs, all the members had to pay a large assessment to help settle outstanding claims.

The other struggled on longer, and finally had its business reorganized and