

SWEET CAPORAL



CIGARETTES STANDARD OF THE WORLD

SOLD BY ALL LEADING
WHOLESALE HOUSES.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1906.

Dairy Products.—Owing to the mild weather the butter market is a little easier, the outside figure for choicest creamery being now 23c.; dairy grades are quoted at 20½ to 21c. Fine Ontario cheese is quoted at 13 to 13¼c., and fine Quebecs at 12¾c. per pound.

Furs.—Telegraphic reports so far received indicate a very stiff advance in muskrats, spring rats selling 50 per cent. higher than a year ago, and fall and winter skins at 35 per cent. advance. Beaver has sold 5 per cent. lower; lynx, 15 per cent. lower; other, 10 per cent. lower, and wolverine the same as last year. Salter N. W. fur seal sold 15 per cent. lower than December. We shall be able to give complete returns in next issue.

Groceries.—The recent very pronounced thaw has played havoc with the country roads, and has consequently affected business in this line quite materially, as well as remittances to some extent. The sugar market continues to rule easy, under reports of a large prospective yield of beets, and factory quotations are not any firmer, being \$4.15 for standard granulated in bags and \$4.20 in barrels, while No. 1 yellows are quoted at \$3.80. Japan teas are in much request at the moment, but are very firm in price. Ceylon teas are in better demand, and are firmer by 1 to 2 cents for both greens and blacks. Canned goods are firmly held, and some enquiry for tomatoes is reported from New York, where stocks are low; strawberries are scarce and are

quoted as high as \$2.25; gallon apples are quoted at \$2.50 at the factory. A sale of a car lot of evaporated apples is reported at 10½c.; for dried apples 6½c. is asked in a jobbing way. The milling company has put the price of rice back to the same figure it was before the recent rise, owing it is said to importations from England.

Hides.—The easiness in the hide market noted last week has assumed more definite shape, and 11½c. per pound is now generally quoted for No. 1 hides by buyers, though 12c. has been occasionally paid. The usual seasonable deterioration in quality is becoming more apparent. There is nothing offering yet in new calfskins, but quotations are made at 15c. per pound for No. 1, and 13c. for No. 2. Lambskins remain at old figures.

Metals and Hardware.—Continued good enquiry is reported in these lines, with generally firm values. Barb-wire is quoted easier at \$2.15, Cleveland, due to competition. Bars continue very firm at \$2.05 in a jobbing way; nails, horseshoes, etc., are unchanged. Boiler plate is firm at \$2.40, and iron pipe at \$4.29 for inch. Canada plates are quoted at \$2.60 for fifty-twos; black sheets, \$2.40; galvanized Canadas, \$4.10 and \$4.35 for fifty-twos and sixties respectively; galvanized sheets, tinplates, etc., are unchanged. Pig lead is again rather firmer at \$4.85; sheet lead, 5½ to 5¾c.; ingot tin, 40 to 41c.; copper, 20½c.; sheet copper, 24½; spelter, 7¾c.; sheet zinc, 8¼ to 8½c. per pound.

Oils and Paints.—Travellers generally report good spring orders. Turpentine is again firmer by a cent this week, making present quotation 95c. Linseed oil is quoted at 56c. per gallon for raw, and 59c. for boiled; fish oils are very much neglected. Strictly pure white lead is very firm at \$5.75. Paris green at 17 to 18c. in bulk, and 18 to 19c. in packages. Some moderate stocks of window glass are coming forward via Boston and Portland, but prices continue very stiff at former quotations.

Wool.—A wool salesman recently returned from the West reports poor business, millmen being little disposed to buy, though it is generally conceded that there is no probability of them being able to buy cheaper later. Capes are quoted at from 19 to 23½c.; fine B. A., 40 to 45c.; North-West, 19½ to 21c.; domestic fleece, 28½ to 29c. per pound.

SOME IMPROVEMENT 'IN CAN- ADIAN EXPORTS TO AUS- TRALIA.

Quite frequently it falls to the lot of our various informants in Australia to complain of the manner in which Canadian shippers to that market fail to meet its requirements, either in manner of doing the business, or in methods of packing and shipping. Sometimes, how-

ever, a most encouraging tale is told. For example, in a recent letter from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian trade agent in Melbourne, he speaks thus:

The first sample shipment of Canadian sewing machines, which has come under my notice, was recently landed at Melbourne; to the order of an energetic firm of manufacturers' agents. These machines are beautifully cased in oak, and opened up without a scratch. While this line is well looked after by branches of United States and German manufacturers, there is every prospect of Canada securing a portion of the trade, particularly if the makers will loyally support their agents in endeavoring to secure a foothold in this rather conservative market.

In his report of January 7th, 1904, Mr. Ross referred to some Canadian machinery, which, at that time, was being erected in a Tasmanian saw mill. It is gratifying to learn that the machinery is looked upon as the most modern in Australia at the present time, being in every way highly creditable to the makers, and further that it has given entire satisfaction despite that for some months it was operated by unskilled men.

It is pleasing to record that a sample shipment of Canadian cream separators has just been opened up in Melbourne. British, Swedish and United States makes of cream separators have hitherto held the Australian trade, but if the comparative trials of the Canadian machines prove satisfactory to dealers in dairying requisites—and the prices can meet competition—there is a vast market to exploit not only in Victoria, but throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Quite recently the first Melbourne order for a line of Canadian organs new to this market went forward to the manufacturers. These instruments have for some time been imported by dealers in Adelaide with satisfactory results.

On the other hand, it is to be regretted that Canadian manufacturers of carriage woodstock have not, to any extent, yet succeeded in securing a portion of the large Australian trade in carriage builders' materials. Independent of furniture and handles, the Commonwealth imported in 1904 manufactures of wood to the value of over £7,000, of which the United States supplied £33,000 and Canada only £506. Samples of Canadian woodstock shown in Melbourne do not as yet meet the requirements of the local trade or the competition of the United States makers as regards values. This trade is an important one, and well worth the serious attention of Canadian manufacturers and exporters. Some Canadian manufacturers of carriage springs are exporting considerable quantities of their goods to Australia, chiefly through New York commission houses, and in Melbourne, and doubtless in other im-