

SWEET CAPORAL



CIGARETTES STANDARD OF THE WORLD

SOLD BY ALL LEADING
WHOLESALE HOUSES.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, August 3rd, 1905.

Ashes.—An easy tone still pervades the market, and \$5.10 is the full limit for good tares of No. 1 pots, with quotations ranging down to \$5. Second quality of pots are quoted at about \$4.55, and first pearls at \$7 to \$7.25.

Dairy Products.—Cheese receipts last week were large, 102,416 boxes, and the shipments the largest of the season, thirteen steamships taking out 122,961 boxes; for the corresponding week of last year the figures were 57,824 boxes. Butter shipments were also heavy, aggregating 42,879 packages, as against 20,562 packages for the corresponding week of 1904. After writing last week the cheese market developed a very pronounced advance, fine Westerns being quoted at $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but within the last day or two some weakening is evident, and probably $11\frac{1}{8}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ would now fairly represent the local figures for the goods named, with fine Quebecs at $10\frac{7}{8}$ to 11¢. Further advance is noted in butter, fancy creamery being held at $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, with good to choice ranging from $22\frac{1}{4}$ to 23¢; good dairy finds ready sale at 18 to 20¢.

Dry Goods.—Little of an interesting character comes up for report in this line. General orders are coming in fairly, and shipments of fall goods are now general. City retail trade is of a quiet character, but general collections are fair. The Cornwall & York Cotton Co. has advised a general revision of prices on all lines recently advanced by the Canadian Colored Cotton Co.

Groceries.—The situation is not greatly changed since a week ago. The movement is a very fair one for the season,

and money is coming in better than in July. The New York quotations for refined sugars were advanced 10c. yesterday, but local prices are unchanged, \$5 still being the factory figure for standard granulated in barrels. The demand keeps active. Molasses is dull and easy at 35c. in puncheons, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in barrels. The demand for teas is far from active. Prices for new pack of corn and tomatoes are still unfixed. In other lines nothing new is reported.

Hides.—The market continues to develop much strength. On Monday a further advance of half a cent was established on beef hides, making the general quotation for No. 1 now 11c., though some buyers are said to be conceding a fraction more. Lambskins are also further advanced to 60c.

Leather.—The situation in this line is an extremely strong one, and holders of any quantity of stock are very indifferent sellers, being firmly convinced that values are bound to go higher. For No. 2 manufacturers' sole 25c. is the inside limit, with 30c. asked for best slaughter sole. A maker of special grade of grain, which formerly sold at $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, has been getting 16c. for his goods, and now quotes 17c., while $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ is asked for ordinary grain. Pebble is quoted at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c., and Western splits as high as 24c. Sheepskin tanners are also asking higher figures.

Metals and Hardware.—For the time of year trade is good. In the general run of metals the tendency is still towards advance. Ingot tin is very strong, at 36c.; lead, \$3.70 to \$3.75; copper, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; antimony, still dearer at 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; spelter, \$6.25 to \$6.50. The quotations for tinplates have not yet been affected by the continued advance in ingot tin, and no changes are noted in the general run of sheets and plates. In pig-iron nothing very interesting is reported, and bars remain at \$1.75 to \$1.80. The tendency to weakness noted in wire nails recently has taken definite shape, car lots being now quoted at \$2.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—Business still rules on the quiet side. Linseed oil and turpentine are easier, the latter at 88c. per gallon in single barrels; the general asking price for jobbing lots of oil is 49 and 52c. for raw and boiled, respectively, though these figures are said to be more or less cut. Leads, glass, etc., are all steady.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES.

The Bank of England note is in itself the most easily forged of all, for it is the simplest, consisting as it does of black printing on a white paper. The great safeguard lies in the quality of the paper, and the quality of the printing and the watermark on the paper, says Answers.

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made at a small town near London, but so well has the secret been guarded that the most skilful note printers in the trade do not understand that, though they know most of the other secrets.

Note printing is one of the highly skilled trades which still is a virtual monopoly of the city of London. It has always been so, and the great banks of the world come to the engravers and printers of London to have their notes or their plates made. They turn out the most beautiful printing in Europe. Some of it is of the most complicated description, and in this fact lies its great safety.

The steel plate itself is the work of many hands and many brains. When the main design has been decided upon the parts of the picture have to be given over to several engravers, each of whom is skilled in one branch of his art, and could not exchange his part with any of the others. One is an architectural engraver, and with a fine needle he labors for weeks in the effort to convey to the metal a perfect picture of a building. Another, with skill of quite a different sort, makes portraits, a third draws scenery, while a fourth fashions the letters. Still others contrive corner pieces; and then there is the machine engraver, which is more wonderful still, for the machine does work so fine that no human hand can imitate it.