

S VS. RAILROADS.

of some fresh earthquake horror that possibly their own place of just such an occurrence. It brings they buy every paper they can get and they say about the quake, then any possibility of it ever reaching the last 20 years earthquakes no fewer than 17,520 people, and if among the unfortunate, well, 'tis

dealer, one that has and is causeable than all earthquakes. It is happening so frequently, it is hardly ever taken into counts. Many lives have the earth have railroads claimed. Within people have been either killed or States and Canada.

was forcibly brought out by an days ago. The quake, clothed in points out to another, a skeleton representative of railways, the numbered in the last 20 years, (17,520), crasm, replies, "Go and earn a y an amateur at the game," and of deaths he has caused, in the

his:—As earthquakes are con- and against, and railroad accidents and disablements, as shown, it be- rd against the greater evil. You ents, but you can protect your ovide for your family in case of accident insurance. And now int—choice of policy to be taken

be in your pocket is the Triple by the Ocean Accident and limited, Traders' Bank Building, es the face value of policy for dents. It is concise, grants prob- ou than does any other, and is Assets of (\$6,000,000) behind this from restrictions, and annu- ing of being in an accident at about etter, see about this policy right ake, 17,500 victims in 20 years; one year alone. (Adv.)

problem.

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CANADA

The Monetary Times

Absorbed the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1869;
the TRADE REVIEW, Montreal, 1870; and the JOURNAL OF
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CANADIAN TRADE WITH JAPAN.

By Hon. T. Nosse, Imperial Japanese Consul-General
For Canada.

The article which follows was written for the
Monetary Times by Mr. Nosse in response to a re-
quest for his views as to the prospects for extended
commerce between Canada and the Orient. No man
in Canada is so well qualified to discuss the question
as Mr. Nosse, who has for several years represented
the Japanese Government at Vancouver and Ottawa.

Prior to 1895 the export of Canadian products to
Japan was too insignificant to notice. In the year
following, the total export was only \$8,000. Since
then there has been a steady increase in all lines of
merchandise, especially in dry-salt-pickled salmon,
which exportation was begun in 1897 by Mr. Tamura,
an enterprising Japanese merchant, in Vancouver,
with remarkable success.

But large increase did not come until, as the re-
sult of the practical and businesslike demonstrations
made by the Canadian Government at the Osaka Ex-
hibition in 1903, \$142,000 worth of Canadian flour,
made from Manitoba hard wheat was first shipped to
Japan in 1904. The total export from Canada in that
year amounted to \$342,000. During 1905, with further
increase in flour and salmon, the total export rose to
\$510,000.

It is pleasing to note that within the last
ten years, starting with only \$8,000 in 1895, we have
now worked up to over the half million mark, with a
prospect of this amount being doubled in the next
five years, or even less. The fact that the Japanese
have become large importers of both European and
American products is shown by the following figures.
The Americans are enjoying so far a very large share
of this most lucrative trade. Although as yet Canada

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has been very much behind the times, there is a pos-
sible prospect of a much larger exportation to Japan.
Importation into Japan of staple goods for 1905.

	Total.	From U. S.	From Canada.
Wheat	\$ 2,065,000	\$1,215,000	\$ 850,000
Oats, barley	760,000	380,000	380,000
Wheat flour	4,975,000	4,812,000	163,000
Meats	225,000	71,000	154,000
Milk, condensed	805,000	457,000	348,000
Salmon, dry-salt	360,000	180,000	180,000
Pulp	523,000	65,000	458,000
Papers	2,472,000	250,000	2,222,000
Cardboard	158,000	134,000	24,000
Canned foods	207,000	237,000	5,800
Fertilizer	11,175,000	457,000	10,718,000
Leather	7,625,000	5,545,000	2,080,000
Butter	66,000	34,000	32,000
Margarine	132,000	124,000	8,000
Lumber	645,000	235,000	410,000
Bicycles	388,000	235,000	153,000
Farm Implements	288,000	173,000	115,000
Nickel	588,000	173,000	415,000
Lead	943,000	391,000	552,000
Soaps	243,000	45,000	198,000
Cotton goods	85,485,000	1,150,000	84,335,000
Woolen goods	17,624,000	136,000	17,488,000
Coal	6,990,000	462,000	6,528,000

Of all these staple goods, which are exported
from the United States, Canada is in a position to
take a share, with equal advantages. Of course, the
United States' export trade to Japan has a standing of
over forty years. But it is only recently that their
export trade has reached such a gigantic figure. In
1873, their export trade to Japan only amounted to
\$500,000; in 1883, to \$1,500,000; and in 1893 to \$3,000,-
000. In 1904 it reached \$29,580,000, and in 1906, \$38,-
460,000, being very nearly twenty-five per cent. of
Japan's total imports from the foreign countries.

Some Telling Figures.

Yet the Americans appear not to be fully satisfied
with their remarkable success in Japan. As Mr. W.
J. Ballard, of Schenectady, N.Y., said once in his re-