

AL MOTORS NET  
PROFITS, \$7,947,412

For Past Year Were  
302 or 1 Per Cent Less  
than Previous Year

## DEBT REDUCED

Common Stock Were Nearly 38 Per  
cent Capital Increased During the  
1910-11 Progress in Export  
Business.

Report for the fiscal year ended  
March 31, 1911, shows net profits  
of \$7,947,412, which was a  
decrease of 1 per cent. under the gross  
profits of the year 1910-11.

Profit during year just closed was  
\$7,947,412, compared with \$8,248,139 in  
1910-11, and \$4,838,448 two years ago.  
The net profits for the year were \$7,947,412,  
or 1 per cent. less than the gross profits of  
\$8,248,139, as compared with the gross profits  
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AMERICANS HAVE  
BOUGHT LOCALLY

They are Anxious to Secure All of  
Certain Heavy Chemicals it is  
Possible to Procure

## PRICES ARE HIGH

Some Declines Have Been Caused by Holders Who  
Purchased on the Advance, Attempting to  
Realize in the Present Market—Some  
Delayed Shipments Have Arrived.

In local circles, there has not been much change  
in the drug and chemical situation, although there  
has been some decline in certain prices. This has  
been caused principally by the fact that dealers  
who bought heavily on the rise when it started in  
January, are attempting to realize on their holdings. This  
has weakened certain lines. It is still practically  
impossible to procure goods which are grown or  
manufactured in any of the belligerent nations. Ger-  
many has forbidden the exports of any dyestuffs or  
chemicals and the efforts of the United States seem  
to have been in vain.

Americans have been buying chemicals for manu-  
facturing purposes quite freely in the Canadian mar-  
ket. The demand for the principal colors is heavier  
than it is here, and in consequence, the short-  
age being a serious one, they are willing to pay firm  
prices. Some shipments have come forward recent-  
ly, but they have been on the water for some time  
or delayed at the wharf, which is more probable.  
Their arrival, however, has given the market a  
slightly better tone.

The situation is extremely baffling to local dealers,  
and one dealer stated that it was extremely hard to  
do business at all. The advance has been very great  
in the majority of lines, prices having advanced  
fully 200 per cent. on a great many of them. For  
instance, some articles which before the war were  
selling at 15 cents are now quoted at \$1.50 and more.

TORONTO GRAIN TRADE.  
(Special Staff Correspondent.)

Toronto, October 6.—Manitoba wheat to-day was  
steady at last night's advance of one cent. A bear-  
ish factor in the market, however, was the fact that  
stocks in store at Fort William this week were  
more than double a year ago. Consumptive  
buying was light.

Ontario barley was moving a little more freely at  
outside points, but there was little demand from the  
millers. Ontario wheat was quoted at all sorts of  
prices, sales being made at \$1.05 and also at \$1.07.

Winter wheat flour 90 per cent. patents were easier  
at from \$4.40 to \$4.60. Export demand was light.  
Quotations:

Manitoba wheat, lake ports, old crop No. 1 northern  
\$1.16, No. 2 northern \$1.13½, new crop No. 1 northern  
\$1.14, No. 3 northern \$1.11. Manitoba oats, new  
crop No. 2 C. W. 54c; No. 3 C. W. 53c, hay ports. On-  
tario oats, new, outside 45c to 46c. Ontario wheat,  
No. 2, car lots \$1.04 to \$1.06, outside, according to  
freights. American corn, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow  
7½. Off the Bay Canadian corn 8½ to 8¾, Toronto.  
Barley, good malting barley, outside 65c to 67c, Toron-  
to. Manitoba barley 63c to 65c, lake ports. Rolled  
oats, 65c per barrel, wholesale. Windsor to Mont-  
real. Mill feed, car lots, per ton, bran \$23 to \$25;  
shorts \$25 to \$27 middlings \$28 to \$30, good feed flour  
\$10 to \$12. Manitoba flour, first patents \$6.60 in juke  
bags. Ontario flour, winter, 90 per cent. patents  
\$4.40 to \$4.60. Montreal or Toronto freights in bulk,  
nominal.

## SEIZED AMERICAN DYSTUFFS.

New York, October 6.—Dystuffs valued at \$500,000,  
shipped from Basel, Switzerland, by Walter F. Sykes,  
of the firm of Walter F. Sykes, and Company, of this  
city, and consigned for America by way of Rotter-  
dam, Holland, were seized on September 14 by the  
German government. Such is the information con-  
tained in a cable despatch received here.

A protest against the seizure has been lodged with  
the State Department in Washington, and Secretary  
Bryan is said to have notified Ambassador Gerard at  
Berlin to use every endeavor to persuade the Ger-  
man government to release the shipment. Accord-  
ing to the despatch, the dystuffs were taken by Ger-  
many one day before the German government issued  
an edict forbidding the shipment of chemicals from  
Germany. The dystuffs are urgently needed by Am-  
erican textile manufacturers, who, it is said, have  
faced a shortage of dyes since the war started.

ARTICLES CANADA COULD SUPPLY TO GREAT  
GREAT BRITAIN.

It may be stated that in certain directions, there  
are undoubtedly opportunities for Canadian exporters  
at the present time but it may be well to repeat the  
statement made by local importers that everything  
will depend upon the C.I.F. price quoted for delivery.  
For the benefit of Canadian manufacturers and ex-  
porters, it may be stated that the following goods are  
shipped to the British market in normal times from  
continental sources. These articles are chosen be-  
cause in each case they are either being produced or  
manufactured in Canada, viz.: Feathers, poultry, pit-  
wood, lumber, salmon, cow and horse hair, woolen  
goods, wood pulp, leather, bones, grain, furs, paper, chair  
seats, wood pulp, leather, wire, paper, seeds, turned  
wood, paper, wire and wire nails, grains, bristles,  
flour, starch, staves and organs.

TINE FACTORY TO  
UNDER NEW AUSPICES.

October 6.—The sardine industry  
enjoying one of the most pros-  
perous periods in its history. The fish are very  
plentiful and have run all the way from  
the coast to the interior.  
Taken as high as \$20.00  
per ton, they are yet two months of the  
season.  
Have been sold to Maine pack-  
ing company at St. Andrew's  
mill, and which  
over a year owing to fin-  
ancially sold to the Bank of Nova  
Scotia, which is expected that this factory  
will be sold to the new bank.

BIRKS  
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

## Dutch Silver

UNUSUAL INTEREST CENTRES ROUND THE  
BIRKS' COLLECTION OF QUAIN DUTCH  
SILVER FOR THE REASON THAT THE SELEC-  
TION OF BOWLS, VASES, BOXES, BASKETS,  
SPOONS, ETC., WILL, PROBABLY, NEVER BE  
DUPLICATED. CONSEQUENTLY PRESENT DE-  
SIGNS WILL BECOME PRACTICALLY IRRE-  
PLACEABLE.

PRICES ARE FROM \$3.00.

At a meeting of mem-  
bers of the Bank of Nova  
Scotia, J. S. Sney, of Rich-  
mond, and J. A. Sney, of Rich-  
mond, were present.

The bank consists of Wm. Inglis, of  
Richmond, and Col. J.  
Sney, of Richmond.

The bank has been  
formed for the new bank.

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SUPPLIES OF WHOLESALE  
FRUITS ARE FAIRLY HEAVY

Apples are in in Heavy Volume and in Consequence  
Prices are Low—There is a Small Market for  
These in Canada This Year.

The following table gives quotations of fruits in  
Montreal wholesale market. There is a generally  
good supply. Practically all lines of apples are in  
now, and supplies as so heavy that prices show much  
lower than last year.

California Deciduous Fruits.	
Peaches, per box	1.50
Pears, per box	2.50
Tokay, per box	2.25
Italian Plums, 4 basket crate	1.50
Oranges.	
California "Sunkist" Late Valencia, 176, 200,	
216 and 250 size	3.50
Do., 126 and 150 size	3.50
Lemons.	
Extra Fancy, 500 size	4.00
Grape Fruit.	
Finest Selected, 46 and 54 size	5.00
Finest selected, 64 size	5.00
Apples.	
McIntosh Reds, No. 1's	3.50
Do., No. 2's	2.50
Fameuse, No. 1's	2.25
Fameuse, No. 2's	2.50
Alexanders, No. 1's	2.50
Alexanders, No. 2's	2.00
Wealthies, No. 1's	2.75
Wealthies, No. 2's	2.25
Colverts, Jefferies, etc., No. 1's	2.25
Do., No. 2's	2.00
Cranberries.	
Finest Cape Cods, per barrel	6.50
Onions.	
Red Onions, 100 lb. to bag	2.00
Spanish Onions in cases	3.25
Canadian Fruit in Baskets.	
Pears	1.00
Blue Grapes, small basket	29c to 35c
Niagara and Red Grapes	25c to 30c
Tomatoes	40c
Sweet Potatoes.	
Kiln dried, best quality, per basket	1.75
Bananas.	
Limon Jumbo, per bunch	2.00 to 2.50
Dates.	
Hallowes, very fine quality, per lb.	5½c
Dromedary, package stock, thirty packages	10c
To the case	10c
Anchor, package stock, thirty packages to case	8c
Nuts.	
Peanuts, Bon Tons	13c
Peanuts	10c

There is a small market for these in Canada this year.

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CAMPAIGN TO SHOW  
CORRECT METHODS

Too Much Loss to Farmers and Con-  
sumers Alike, Caused by Wrong  
Handling Methods

## WOOL AND EGG EXHIBITS

Demonstration Car Containing Wool and Egg Exhib-  
its of Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department  
of Agriculture Will Run Over Lines of C.P.R.  
in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime  
Provinces.

As a result of the success, which has attended the  
presentation of the Wool and Egg Exhibits of the  
Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of  
Agriculture, at the larger Western Fairs this sum-  
mer, arrangements have been made in co-operation  
with the Canadian Pacific Railway to place these ex-  
hibits before the people of the Eastern Provinces  
through the medium of a demonstration car. This  
car will leave Ottawa on or about the middle of Oc-  
tober and will be operated over the lines of the Cana-  
dian Pacific Railway, stops being made at a large  
number of important agricultural centres. The de-  
tails of the itinerary are now being arranged and further  
announcement of the date of the arrival of the car  
at each point will be given later. The car will be in  
charge of egg and wool specialists of the poultry and  
sheep divisions, respectively, and demonstrations will  
be given at each scheduled stop.

The Wool Exhibit.

The object of the wool exhibit is to assist farmers  
and city dwellers alike to gain a more complete and  
definite knowledge of the character of wools grown  
in this and other countries, and of the products man-  
ufactured therefrom. It will demonstrate how wool  
may be handled to secure the best advantages to both  
producer and consumer. Carelessness in the prepara-  
tion of Canadian wool has resulted in an injury to  
its reputation upon the markets of the world. In an  
endeavor to overcome these conditions by aiding the  
wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a  
high grade product, the Sheep Division presents this  
exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive fea-  
tures comprises samples of wool in both the greasy  
and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of  
using insubstantial, which are difficult to remove.  
There are also samples of wool tied with binner-  
twine (sisal), which show how the sisal fibre be-  
comes incorporated into the wool and the consequent  
defect in the finished cloth. The injurious effect of  
shearing sheep while damp, or of permitting the  
wool to become wet while in storage is exhibited, to-  
gether with the damage caused by the incorporation of  
straw and chaff into the fleece.

Representative fleeces of the most important  
breeds of Canadian sheep are shown; their character  
and staple being further displayed by means of  
smaller samples. The Canadian classification is also  
represented by fleeces of the different grades.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture  
are illustrated by samples representing the interme-  
diate product from the wool in the grease to the fin-  
ished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea  
of the types of wool entering the different classes of  
fabrics.

The Egg Exhibit.

The principal features of the Egg Exhibit are con-  
tained in two large showcases, and strikingly illus-  
trate right and wrong methods of marketing eggs. In  
one case, by means of models and appropriate de-  
scriptions are depicted the careless methods of hand-  
ling eggs, prevailing on too large a number of Cana-  
dian farms and in country stores. In this illustration  
the eggs are gathered infrequently and from conven-  
ient places. They are held until it is convenient  
to carry them to market and are often traded on a  
flat-rate basis, for merchandises at the country store,  
where little or no attention is paid to their preserva-  
tion. Here they are frequently held indefinitely, in  
anticipation of a rising market and often are ship-  
ped in damp and musty cases to the wholesale dealer  
where they are candled and graded. The result of  
the candling is indicated and it is to be noted that  
a relatively small proportion grade "select." The  
manner in which the average retail grocer permits  
eggs to deteriorate is also pointed out, and if by  
chance a portion of the uncandled eggs should have  
gone direct to the consumer the result is very evi-  
dent.

The other case shows the results that may be ob-  
tained through the adoption of improved methods,  
not only on the farm and in the country store, but  
on the part of all those who handle eggs. The mod-  
els show a flock of pure bred poultry kept in a  
clean, well ventilated poultry house, provided with  
clean nests from which the eggs are gathered fre-  
quently and regularly. The eggs are kept covered in  
a clean utensil in the coolest place in the farmhouse  
and marketed at least once, better twice, a week. In  
the country store they are packed in clean, dry  
cases and forwarded with the minimum of delay. The  
result of this careful management is apparent in the  
candling room of the wholesale warehouse, where a  
decidedly large proportion of the eggs grade "select."  
An additional and important feature of the exhibit  
is a large candling booth, in which continuous dem-  
onstrations are given in the art of candling eggs.  
This phase of the work is of particular interest to  
consumers, for the reason that but few appreciate  
the fact that the quality of an egg can be accurately  
determined without breaking the shell.

## NO IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRY.

New York, October 6.—Steel industries are without  
signs of improvement. Orders are at low ebb and  
reports of mills closing continue to come in. Export  
business is a trifle better but no large orders for  
shipment to foreign countries have yet been placed.  
With orders as light as they are, price concessions are  
natural. From the viewpoint of earnings, October is  
expected to be one of the poorest months of the year.

## REDUCTION IN LEAD.

New York, October 6.—American Smelting and Re-  
fining Company reduced price of lead from \$3.75 to  
\$3.60.

ONLY MODERATE BUSINESS  
PASSING IN NAVAL STORES

Demand for Manufacturers' Products is Light, and in  
Consequence They Are Not Particularly Active  
—This is Usual at This Time of Year.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)  
New York, October 6.—The situation locally shows  
little change, there being a moderate hand-to-mouth  
buying of naval stores, by the consuming trade.  
Manufacturers are not especially active, as the de-  
mand for their products is light, following the usual  
trend at this time of the year. The tone is firm,  
however, for Savannah and other primary points  
ask full prices. The factors seem to have control  
of the market at present, which explains the recent  
advance.

On the spot spirits are firm at 48 cents to 48½  
cents, with no pressure to sell. The buying is rou-  
tine, there being few sales of round lots. Tar is re-  
quested at the previous basis of \$6.50 for kiln burned  
and refert at \$7.00.

Pitch is maintained at \$4. The movement is slow.  
Rosins are still maintained at the old level. For com-  
mon to good strained \$3.80 to \$3.90 is asked.

The following were the prices for rosins in yard:  
B. \$4 asked; C. \$4 asked; E. \$4.05 asked; F. \$4.05  
asked; G. \$4.05 asked; H. \$4 to \$4.05 asked; I. \$4.10  
asked; K. \$4.10 asked; M. \$4.25 asked; N. \$4.25  
asked; W