

MANUFACTURES.

The American Cereal Company will in future be known as the Quaker Oats Company.

The Ontario Iron and Steel Works have let contracts aggregating in value \$265,000, for the building of their factory at Welland.

British Columbia lumbermen have now become reconciled to the Government's log-sealing regulations, which have been placed on a uniform basis.

The Arrowhead Lumber Company, which has a billion and a half feet of timber in British Columbia, have sold their large mill at Arrowhead to Minneapolis Lumbermen for \$750,000.

The Calgary Milling Company have just shipped the largest consignment of flour ever sent from Canada to the Orient. It consists of 10,000 sacks for China and 1,000 sacks for Japan. Heretofore shipments have been merely sample orders.

A steam wagon, capable of carrying four to five-ton load, is to be sent to Canada as a "feeler" by a Lancashire firm who have made experiments with it in the old country. With one wagon, in three years, a saving of about \$970 was effected compared with cost of horse haulage for same period.

A circular issued by the Pacific Coast Lumber Association, gives the number of men employed in the lumber industry of Washington State as 93,000, the number of saw mills being 535 and of shingle mills 445. Wages run from \$2 to \$2.50 for common labor, and from \$2.75 to \$8 for skilled.

Many English buyers are unaware that asbestos may be obtained direct from Canada. Orders for large quantities are given from time to time and these are generally supplied by a large firm of German exporters, who have created the idea in England that they have cornered the market. There have recently been several inquiries for the Canadian article.

There is a boom in the Lancashire paper-making trade and consequently a good opportunity for pushing the sales of Canadian paper-making machinery, especially of strainers, cylinder moulds, pulp catchers, calenders, phosphor-bronze wires, rolls and refiners, for which English buyers go largely to Germany. During the nine months ended March, 1906, the value of paper imported to Great Britain was \$1,565,863.

The Galt Malleable Iron Works are now in operation; after a little while nearly 300 hands will be employed. For some time past industrial activity has been a marked feature of that progressive town. The Shurtley-Dietrich Saw Works are putting up a large new factory. The Galt Box Company has just extended its premises. The Dominion Hat Company has opened up a large factory. Steps are being taken to provide largely increased house accommodation.

Cotton manufacturers are giving considerable attention to the cotton crop in the Southern States. A 12,000,000 bale crop is looked for which would stand second in the world's record, the crop of 1905 being 13,697,000 bales, the largest ever grown. The probable largeness of this year's crop is not likely to affect prices of finished goods, because consumption in recent years has more than kept pace with production; and present values even yet are below the parity of the raw market.

The Dominion Millers' Association held their annual meeting on Friday and elected these officers: President, S. W. Vogan, Walkerton; First Vice-president, Wm. Monro, Monro & Rantree, Thorold; Second Vice-president, A. E. McLeod, McLeod Milling Co., Stratford; Secretary-Treasurer, C. B. Watts, Toronto. The sum of \$1,500 will be laid aside by the Association for the purpose of advertising the advantages of blended flours. Manitoba flours excel in strength, but it is not generally known that they are not equal to the Ontario blends in color and flavor.

FISH AND GAME PRESERVATION.

Fish and game have an important financial bearing on a Province like Ontario, which renders the proceedings of the Provincial Fish and Game Association at their first annual convention on Friday a matter of general interest.

The policy of the Association is based on the fact that fish and game form an attraction to tourists; that food fish should be conserved and regulated for the good of the masses of the people and not used or wasted for the benefit of one small class; that certain birds are valuable friends to the farmer; that wild lands suitable for game and inland waters suitable for fish should be kept the property of the public; and not acquired by individual or groups of individuals.

In Maine in 1867 the fresh water fisheries were of no

value owing to the destruction of fish by residents, and no sportsmen visited the State. Attention was drawn to the matter and attempts made to rectify it. In 1903 it was found that 133,000 people spent their vacations there, and of these a very large number were sportsmen.

The Association appointed committees to enquire into methods of fish protection and propagation.

The Food and Game Fish Committee in their report recommended the prohibition of capture of any food fish for export or commercial purposes.

The Ontario Government was urged to create a Department of Fish and Game, to be in charge of a commissioner, a member of the Government.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED.

COMPENDIUM OF COBALT.

To Cobalt literature has now to be added "Cobalt and Its Silver Mines," an artistic production by Mr. William Starr Bullock, of New York, the well-known specialist in mining news. Most of the data therein has been obtained by Mr. Bullock at the mines. "It has been the aim," he says in the preface, "to corroborate all statements, and accuracy is intended throughout in the treatment of facts and figures. Information relative to the several going properties is given in the order of their importance as shipping mines, as also with regard to the number of men employed, and the amount of development work actually accomplished."

The expert opinion of Prof. Willet G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, as to the progress of the mining camp, which was specially written for the Cobalt number of "The Monetary Times," is quoted as an authoritative statement on the value of the mines. Mr. William Earl Hidden, F.R.G.S. (London), contributes an interesting résumé of the geology and mineralogy of the Cobalt district.

A list of the 128 companies interested in the silver camp is divided into two parts—the shipping mines and those whose properties are in the initial stages of development. Particulars of capitalization, the names of directors and officers, a short history of mining operations, etc., are given of each company.

The little volume is profusely illustrated and carefully indexed, the latter being a praiseworthy feature. The actual and the prospective investor could scarcely desire a more useful Cobalt handbook for a quarter of a dollar.

BOER WAR ACCOUNTS.

The report of the Royal Commission on war stores in South Africa is accompanied by two Blue Books, issued on August 21st, containing the figures and reports upon the "Supply Accounts" and their analyses and conclusions by Messrs. Annan, Kirby, Dexter & Co. of London; and Messrs. Belvitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., of Johannesburg. Many of the comments are trenchant, such as the statement—"That in the course of our work documents have come before us showing that, in the case of certain safe transactions, the duties paid on the commodities sold approximated or exceeded the amounts of the proceeds realized."

It is established that of "jam," 481,800 tins were sold after the war for £3,335; upon which duty paid approximated £3,524; and of "tobacco," £15,576 upon which duty paid amounted to £2,336 realized only £649. The report of Messrs. Annan & Co. concludes with a set of suggested improvements of the keeping of the Army Supply Accounts at the War Office, and expresses the opinion that the appointment of a controller for the exclusive purpose of undertaking the duties in relation to the keeping and administration of a Central Office Account would be a vast improvement of far-reaching effect. These eminent criticisms of professional independent accountants will be a veritable democratic shaking of "dry bones" in the aristocratic British War Office.

The report does not impeach the honesty of War Office methods, but clearly suggests that non-effective red tape methods must be abandoned. The separate reports made by Messrs. Deloitte & Co. refers directly to the operations of the contractors, Meyer Limited, Ernest Stepney, and Wilson & Worthington during the war. Dealing with Meyer Limited their final remarks state: "We can only say that this investigation has disclosed transactions which, in our opinion, are very suggestive, and which require strictest scrutiny."

In the year ending June 30th Canada sent to Great Britain 95,884 tons of cheese, while all the other countries (including colonies) combined sent only 33,000 tons. Partly this is the result of the improved quality of Canadian cheese.

Chemicals and Drugs.—Noted in the values of drugs on New York trade conditions. English chemical markets are in demand.

Dry Goods.—The Exhibition of visitors to the city, and the unity largely to attend the wh give orders for fall goods. Sequence greatly increased turn to millinery, a very strong fe goods, which have been in pa practically all lines of general d such as woolsens, linens and c ment, in spite of the high pri help to intensify this firmness. easier this week, but not enoug materials. In fact, cotton goo equality with raw cotton, shou they actually are. A feature of dry goods, dress materials, fan ence shown for articles of a sup indicate the high prosperity of than anything else. Travellers triets report similar condition trade for fall and winter. Paym

Flour and Grain.—The pre per cent. patents is \$2.75 in bu or in fact any price, are infreq around \$4.40, seconds at \$3.75 t change is to be recorded. Ont oats there is a good average de for old. Peas, rye and buckw continues firm, with bran at \$14 \$18.50.

Fruit and Vegetables.—Ther mand for all kinds of domestic f and are even higher. Peaches i and values keep firm. The quali is only medium. Quotations ran box, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Lawtons, 8 to \$1.25; peaches, white, 30 to 50 60c. to \$1; grapes, 20 to 30; grap basket, 15 to 25c.; oranges, Cali Verdillas, \$8 to 9; limes, basket, \$1.75; watermelons, 15 to 25c.; 50c.; canteloupes, case, 50c. to \$1.50; tomatoes, Can., basket, 12 20 to 40c.; cucumbers, basket, 15 sack, 100 pounds; \$2 to \$2.50; \$2.75; corn, dozen; 6 to 8c.

Groceries.—Sugars are on granulated; \$3.98 for yellow. TH not extraordinary for this time easy. Wholesale houses report a practically all lines, and conditio city and country. In canned go there is no immediate pressing o the season, but the feeling in the ticularly in tomatoes and straw scanty. Teas have made but volume of business being fair.

Hardware.—Business is very sonable branches. Articles requ let-up in the brisk demand. Gun ordered in good quantities. The fell off a little last month has pic movement has set in. Pig-iron and lead are strong features; the vance a few days ago of £1 per to

Hides and Leather.—Not a v is being done and prices, though tendency. For steers and cows t No. 1, 11¼c. for No. 2, and 11¼c. p is steady at 5 to 5¼c. Leather p though no actual quotation change

Provisions.—Business is extr of country produce, as is usual du Not enough choice butter has co demand. Creamery solids sell at 2 with lower prices for inferior. C at 13½c. for large and 13¼c. for and in good demand at 17½c. for are in fair supply, but are held-ve

Seeds.—The market is quiet b The movement is interfered with For Alsike \$6.25 to \$6.50 is quoted.