

into the Northwest. The year 1905, in which THE CHRONICLE closes its 25th year, is the banner year of Canada in general prosperity and development.

INDUSTRIAL, INSURANCE, FINANCIAL.

In the last quarter century Canada has risen into prominence amongst the nations. Her industrial enterprises, more especially those for the production of iron and steel, have sprung up from the blade to the full corn in the ear, developed from timid, tentative efforts into bold, aggressive, richly equipped enterprises that take high rank in the world's industries.

We give tables showing the progress of Insurance, Life and Fire, of Banking, of Foreign Trade and Commerce, of the business of this, the national Port of Canada.

To wholly avoid referring to matters of political controversy is difficult, but it would be absurd to ignore them. The first year of this Journal was the first clear year when the policy of protection to native industries was in full operation, since which period it has been in force and is almost universally accepted throughout the Dominion as being essential to the maintenance and development of the industries of Canada.

The magnificent works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company being established and put in full operation would alone have made the last quarter of a century a most memorable period. These works now manufacture iron and steel on a larger scale than many of the leading establishments in England. They are equipped with machinery for rolling steel rails for railroads, a contract for thousands of tons of which are now on hand.

Another industrial enterprise which has developed during THE CHRONICLE'S career is the works at Sault Ste. Marie, which is one of the most varied and extensive establishments in the world. Here are iron smelting and steel converting furnaces of the newest, most scientific type, pulp mills and all manner of independent and subsidiary industries. The company owns a fleet of steamers, operates its own railway, owns an enormous area of forest and mineral lands. The water power under control and water transport facilities utilized for these enormous works are of incalculable value.

By the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Sault Ste. Marie Iron and Steel Works Canada is assured of a splendid industrial future.

Besides these gigantic establishments there have been developed similar industries in various parts of Canada: As the Nova Scotia Steel Company, the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, the Canada Iron Furnace Company, at Midland and Radnor, the Deseronto Iron Company, the Drummondville Furnaces, the Londonderry Iron and Mining Company. The aggregate capital engaged in the iron and steel enterprises in Canada exceeds \$100,000,000.

These enterprises have sprung up during the career of THE CHRONICLE.

Since our first appearance Canada has had the advantage of the services of statesmen of distinguished ability as Premiers, the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, Sir John Thompson, Sir J. J. C. Abbott, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in July, 1896, assumed that position.

THE POLICY AND AIMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

To the full extent of its influence THE CHRONICLE has given all the assistance and stimulus which is open to the Press to contribute towards furthering industrial progress; the extension of transportation facilities, the acquisition and distribution of more capital for the enrichment of trading, insurance, banking and municipal enterprises.

The promulgation of sound principles in the sphere of insurance; the condemnation and exposure of unsound methods; the defence of insurance interests from attacks based on lack of information, or ill-will; the encouragement of all efforts inspired by business-like ideas and legitimate aims; these have been the moving forces, and the guiding principles of THE CHRONICLE during its career of 25 years.

Trials it has had, these are the universal lot. But we can boast of having been assisted most ably by contributors of the highest rank as authorities on insurance, financial and other topics, and having been sustained in our efforts by a very large, influential, widespread body of subscribers and other supporters, all of whom we most gratefully thank for their steady friendship, which is and ever has been more warmly appreciated than we can express.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

RECORD FROM 1800 TO 1905.

Since THE CHRONICLE was founded the foreign trade of Canada has shown remarkable expansion. The official returns of Imports and Exports give the following statistics:

IMPORTS.

Years.	From Gt. Britain, \$	From U. States \$	From France, \$	From S. America.
1880.....	80,307,286	62,696,857	1,928,670	
1890.....	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	
1900.....	152,526,098	178,463,401	5,743,272	
1905.....	162,301,480	240,142,642	8,570,437	
	Germany	West Indies.		
1880.....	532,028	6,489,257	1,073,421	
1900.....	4,286,136	5,808,189	2,555,849	
1905.....	10,099,401	4,202,119	2,423,794	
	7,842,068	10,039,302	6,916,171	

TOTALS OF IMPORTS FOR YEAR.

1880.	1890.	1900.	1905.
\$ 159,693,807	\$ 209,514,733	\$ 372,699,039	\$ 465,242,426

EXPORTS.

Years.	To Gt. Britain, \$	To U. States, \$	To France \$	To S. Amer.
1880.....	45,846,062	33,349,909	812,829	
1890.....	48,353,694	40,522,810	278,552	
1900.....	107,736,368	68,619,023	1,374,770	
1905.....	101,958,771	77,404,071	1,511,298	
	To Germany.	To W. Indies.		
1880.....	82,237	3,544,103	789,940	
1890.....	507,143	2,719,141	1,551,887	
1900.....	1,715,903	2,870,343	1,431,107	
1905.....	1,146,654	4,401,115	22,880,552	