

AMONG THE COMPANIES

U. S. IRON PRODUCTION.

The following table gives actual iron production for each year since 1904, in tons, including charcoal iron:

1917	39,735,730
1916	39,434,797
1915	29,916,213
1914	23,332,244
1913	30,966,152
1912	29,726,937
1911	23,649,547
1910	27,303,567
1909	25,794,471
1908	15,936,018
1907	25,781,361
1906	25,307,191
1905	22,992,380
1904	16,497,033

*Annual rate of production based on daily average in June, not including charcoal iron.

NEW COMPANIES.

The following new companies are announced in the various gazettes:

FEDERAL CHARTERS.

Veneers & Panels, Limited, Montreal, \$500,000.
Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Company, Limited, Montreal, \$1,000,000.
Irtysch Makaym Corporation, Limited, Montreal, \$15,000,000.
Red Seal Service Company, Limited, Montreal, \$100,000.
St. Laurent Garment, Limited, Montreal, \$300,000.
Quebec Investment, Limited, Montreal, \$250,000.
Car-Bex Brick Company, Limited, London, \$100,000.
L'Agricole Chambly, Limitee, Montreal, \$49,000.
Turcot, Limitee, Montreal, \$49,000.

QUEBEC CHARTERS.

Compagnie D'Aqueduc de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, \$49,000.
P. Gagnon, Limitee, Montreal, \$5,000.
La Compagnie Couture, Rheault, Limitee, Montreal, \$99,800.
Maurice, Limited, Montreal, \$20,000.
People's Housing Company, Limited, Montreal, \$100,000.

ONTARIO CHARTERS.

Kenora District Co-Operative Clover Seed Growers' Association, Limited, Oxdrift, Kenora.
The Shaft and Tunnel Contract Co., Ltd., at Toronto, \$40,000.
The Farmers Union Milling Company, Limited, Port Perry, \$60,000.
Service Grain Company, Limited, Fort William, \$40,000.
Wisconsin-Skead Mines, Limited, Halleybury, \$2,000,000.
Ford Candies, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
W. A. Hunter, Limited, Galt, \$40,000.
Canadian Coil Company, Limited, Walkerville, \$40,000.

Henderson Transfer and Lighterage Company, Limited, Fort William, \$100,000.

P. Dunnigan, Limited, Hamilton, \$40,000.
Flesherton Oil Fields, Limited, Windsor, \$500,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHARTERS.

The City Real Estate Company, Limited, St. John, \$24,000.

B. F. Smith, Limited, East Florenceville, \$49,000.

ALBERTA CHARTERS.

The Central Motors, Limited, Calgary, \$20,000.
The Alberta Battery Company, Limited, Calgary, \$25,000.
The Farm Development, Limited, Calgary, \$250,000.
The Deer Creek Cattle Company, Limited, Coultts, \$40,000.
The Cereal Improvement Company, Limited, Cereal, \$20,000.
The Olds Electric Company, Limited, Calgary, \$20,000.
The James River Trading and Ranching Company, Limited, Calgary, \$200,000.
The Moore Printing Company, Limited, Edmonton, \$10,000.
The Wappling Lumber Company, Limited, Edmonton, \$20,000.
The Nelson Ranching Company, Limited, Cowley, \$25,000.
The Winfield Scott Development Company, Limited, Warburg, \$6,000.

U. S. FOREIGN TEXTILE TRADE.

Reports of the U. S. foreign trade in textiles for the fiscal year show that shipments of cotton goods abroad reached \$136,253,858, compared with \$112,053,235 in 1916 and \$71,973,497 in 1915. The yardage of cotton cloths shipped out reached 690,093,560, compared with 396,944,195 two years ago. In cloths, trade with Mexico gained more than twelve-fold in the two years, Canada three-fold, South American countries more than four-fold, Australia two-fold, and other countries in lesser measure.

The exports of wool goods declined to \$18,423,556, compared with \$53,983,655 last year and \$27,327,451 two years ago, there being no foreign war business to speak of with the various governments. Imports of wool manufactures of all kinds reached \$18,862,463, compared with \$15,657,537 last year and \$29,791,536 in 1915. The imports of foreign wool last year were about 64,000,000 pounds in excess of 1915, but 166,000,000 pounds less than in 1916.

The imports of cotton cloths in 1917 aggregated 74,012,978 yards, compared with 52,446,386 in 1916 and 46,799,419 yards in 1915. This gain in cotton cloth imports was expected as a consequence of the lower Underwood tariff, effective in 1913. The value of all cotton goods imports was \$56,181,684, compared with \$47,511,870 in 1916 and \$46,205,123 in 1915.

Silk manufactures imported in 1917 were valued at \$40,322,840, compared with \$31,911,793 in 1916 and \$25,042,670 in 1915. Linen imports fell to 38,544,586 yards, as compared with 53,398,542 yards in 1916 and 61,968,107 in 1915.

The B. M. Henderson Brokerage, Limited, Edmonton, \$10,000.

The Kremer Garage Company, Limited, Innisfail, \$10,000.

The McNamara Realty Company, Detroit, Michigan, \$8,000.

Helman & Sopera, Limited, Vancouver, \$10,000.

SASKATCHEWAN CHARTERS.

Churchbridge Supply Company, Limited, Churchbridge, \$10,000.

Birdview Oil Company, Limited, Saskatoon, \$20,000.

Calgary Typesetting Company, Limited, Calgary, \$20,000.

Causgrove's, Limited, Saskatoon, \$20,000.

McGee Oil Company, Limited, McGee, \$20,000.

George Innes Company, Limited, Innes, \$200,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHARTERS.

British Columbia Coal Mining Company, Limited, Vancouver, \$300,000.

The Great War Veteran's Publishing Company, Limited, Vancouver, \$10,000.

Inlet Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, \$35,000.

Northern Mills & Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, \$20,000.

Qualicum Saw Mill Company, Limited, Vancouver, \$25,000.

GERMAN COLONIES.

(New York Times).

A Washington dispatch represents "a well informed entente diplomat" as saying that Germany's over-population "makes it necessary for her to retain her colonies in Africa and possibly some sphere of influence in Asia."

Without discussing the grounds of German colonial expansion, it is permitted to point out to the well informed diplomat that in the five years 1907-1911 German over-population was relieved to the extent of 130 emigrants to Africa. In that time she sent to Asia one emigrant. In the year the war began, in all her more than million square miles of colonial possessions, there were some 24,000 whites, mostly German, and these mostly bureaucrats and soldiers.

Germans do not seek copiously in Asia and Africa the restrictions of Junkerthum and bureaucracy. In the same five years more than 110,000 Germans came to the United States. The great tide of German emigration ceased years ago. The German avoidance of colonies over which the German flag flies is notorious.

Military and naval purposes, designs against the territories of her neighbors, have been characteristic of German colonial policy. Not till Germany is "either powerless or free" will New Zealand and Australia, for instance, cease to dread and oppose the restoration of her Pacific colonies.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.

New and important interests are about to become identified with the Gillette Safety Razor Co. They include J. E. Aldred of Aldred & Co., New York; Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston; R. C. Morse of Jackson & Curtis, Boston; H. J. Fuller, vice-president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., New York; and Bradley W. Palmer of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

The company is to be re-incorporated, with an outstanding capitalization of \$6,000,000 five-year 6 per cent convertible notes, and 190,000 shares of capital stock (without par value), on which it is intended to inaugurate dividends at the rate of \$7 per share per annum.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

The following table gives the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation each year from 1902 to 1916 inclusive:

1916	\$333,574,177
1915	130,396,012
1914	71,661,149
1913	137,133,362
1912	108,178,307
1911	104,255,563
1910	141,054,755
1909	131,491,413
1908	91,847,710
1907	160,964,674
1906	156,624,273
1905	119,787,658
1904	73,176,522
1903	109,171,152
1902	133,308,764

CALCUTTA'S JUTE CROP.

A report received by the U. S. Department of Commerce from Consul General James A. Smith at Calcutta, India, states that returns of Bengal's jute crop for 1917 show a decrease of about 1 per cent. in the area sown, compared with last year's final figures. The season has been generally favorable throughout the Presidency. In a few districts the rainfall at the commencement of the season was barely sufficient for sowing requirements, but this has been fully made up. Some damage by insects and floods has been reported from a few places. The crop appears to be a good one all over the Presidency. There seems to be a fair amount of jute remaining in the districts and a fair stock on hand at Calcutta.

AUGUST U. S. RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The complete returns of August gross earnings of the United States railroads making weekly statements to Dun's Review reflect the maintenance of generally satisfactory conditions, the total of all roads reporting amounting to \$42,353,075, an increase of 12.9 per cent. as compared with the same month a year ago. One of two roads report some contraction, in comparison with 1916, notably Chicago, Great Western and Minneapolis & St. Louis, but this is not important and is probably due to local conditions which do not detract from the encouraging exhibit, as a whole. On the other hand, there are numerous heavy gains, especially in the South, Chesapeake & Ohio reporting an increase over August, last year, of \$382,172; Southern, \$1,571,353; Mobile & Ohio, \$184,822, and Louisville & Nashville, \$1,091,292. There was also substantial improvement on a number of leading systems in other sections, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, showing an increase for the month amounting to \$519,818; Texas & Pacific, \$120,567; Denver & Rio Grande, \$66,600; St. Louis Southwestern, \$242,000, and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, \$272,897. While the gains in earnings are in part due to the advance in freight rates, which are now in full effect, it should not be forgotten that comparison is now being made with a period when railroad traffic was in almost unprecedentedly heavy volume.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Twelve British vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of less tonnage were sunk during the week, compared with twenty and three, respectively, in the previous week, according to the official Admiralty statement.