

Americans, and they cut a large quantity of lumber every year.

The lime business was in former years extensive and profitable, but the United States tariff on lime was raised, and the trade declined. This industry must eventually grow again to large proportions, for there are immense deposits of the finest quality of limestone, easy to quarry and to ship. The present trade is provincial, but American capital is still to some extent interested. The Salmon River lumber property, on the Bay of Fundy in St. John county, New Brunswick, was purchased from Mr. C. M. Bostwick, and in addition to sawing lumber the shipment of pulpwood in barges to Maine ports was begun and is still carried on. Another concern erected a small pulp mill at St. George, and secured timber property for a supply of raw material. Another company, called the Inglewood Pulp and Paper Company, secured a property near Musquash, not far from St. John, and a friendly company leased the Mispec pulp mill, which it has operated for several years. This mill had proved a failure and had been taken over by the city, which desired to control the Mispec stream in connection with the waterworks system.

On the Miramichi the Richards Company's mills and lands were in the market, and an American concern, the Miramichi Lumber Company, was organized and became the owner. Another property in Restigouche was secured by Americans. The Adams, Burns & Company's property at Bathurst was also secured by capitalists from over the border, who became owners of a large amount of timber as well as mills. It is stated that Americans have also purchased a lumber property in Kent county, and there are other such investments in the province.

There is United States capital invested in Queen's county coal areas and in a York county antimony mine. The proposed sugar refinery at St. John was promoted by a Philadelphia man, among American investors.

#### **Investment in British Columbia Mines and Lumber.**

In British Columbia the chief investment of United States capital has been in mining and lumbering, including timber. This is natural, since United States men in the Middle West and on the Pacific coast have made much money in mining and lumbering, and since minerals and timber are the two great resources of British Columbia. It was stated at the sessions of the Forestry Commission in Vancouver that 75 per cent. of the timber licenses were held by United States interests. A timber man tells me there are, say, 17,000 licenses, with \$3,000 against each, which makes \$51,000,000. Added to this are Crown grants and leases, and half of these are controlled by the United States. As to lumber mills in the interior, two-thirds are backed by United States capital, and on the coast, one-third. While on the coast the proportion is that, the United States controlled plants are large, so that the proportionate investment may be a little larger. Conservatively, the value of United States holdings in British Columbia mills and timber to-day at present valuation is placed at, say, a little less than \$130,000,000. The investment in actual cash might be about half that sum.

#### **Some Big Deals.**

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Chemainus, two-thirds of whose stock is owned by Americans, has recently sold for about \$4,000,000, 75,000 acres of timber on Vancouver Island, covering 3,200 miles, extending from Comox to Campbell River, to the Fraser River Lumber Company. The tract is regarded as a fine area of Douglas fir, containing between 4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 feet. The purchasing company had previously acquired 25,000 acres of timber limits in the Comox Valley, near Comox, where extensive logging operations are carried on. The company, in which many Americans are largely interested, still owns many millions of lumber land on the island, and will continue to operate its large plant at Chemainus.

Later, the Fraser River Lumber Company, in which much American capital was introduced, sold their holdings to the Canadian Western Lumber Company for \$7,300,000. Another American syndicate has purchased the McLaren mills at Buckingham, including large timber limits. The deal involves about \$2,000,000. It is proposed to run the mills on a still larger scale and establish a fast shipping service to New York and other large American cities.

A deal involving an expenditure of over \$1,000,000, the transfer of some 54,000 acres of timber land in the Cowichan district from the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway to an American company in New York, the construction of twenty-three miles of railway and the erection of a large export sawmill on the east coast of Vancouver Island has been concluded.

A New York syndicate has also purchased the controlling interest in the Fir Lumber Company, of Nanaimo, and their timber interests involving a consideration of nearly \$500,000.

In British Columbia mining, the proportion may easily be placed at one-half United States capital and the rest Canadian, British and foreign. The figure could be safely placed at \$60,000,000. Nearly all the big propositions, such as the Nickel Plate, recently acquired by the Steel Corporation for a million, the Crow's Nest Coal Company, other coal companies in the same district, the British Columbia Copper Company, the Dominion Copper Company, the Britannia, near Vancouver, the Marble Bay mines on Texada, James Cronin and Heinze in the Bulkeley, the Guggenheims in Atlin and Ruffner in the same district are backed exclusively by United States capital.

#### **American Railroads and Coal.**

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, two prominent American roads with their eyes on Canada, think that it would be better to own coal mines in British Columbia than to purchase coal under the contract system. The results of the Northern Pacific Railway's tests on Vancouver Island have not been of such a nature as to dissuade the company from seeking properties which have not been open to their diamond drills. Much of the Northern Pacific Railway's work has been done in the Comox field.

The Great Northern Railway Company, unable to secure in the Western United States fuel suitable to the requirements of its locomotives, is also looking for Vancouver Island coal. It is desirous of purchasing coal lands and doing its own mining. It would be possible for both these American railways to contract with some of the producing mines for coal they require, but their efforts in the direction of securing their own mines show they do not favor the contract system.

At the present time there are many coal properties on Vancouver Island which are under development, and several are shipping.

#### **Empire Capital Preponderates.**

In manufacturing, British and Canadian capital preponderates. Manufacturing, though, is not developed to a large extent yet in British Columbia, though it is expanding rapidly.

United States capital is largely invested in colonization or land schemes in the northern interior of British Columbia, and these lands are being sold by active agents in Seattle and other Pacific coast cities. In this instance, the investment would be possibly \$8,500,000.

There are large enterprises backed by Canadian and British capital, such as the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company, which has expended in actual cash over \$800,000 and has holdings valued at close on \$5,000,000; the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Le Roi mine, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, etc.

The Pacific Coast and the Western provinces of Canada have considerable United States business sentiment. The range of mountains in British Columbia is a