

# Canada's Foreign Trade Shows Large Increase

**Official Returns for Twelve Months Ended June, 1916, Make Reasonable Showing**

The aggregate trade of Canada during the twelve months ended June, 1916, showed an increase of 47.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1915, an increase of 57.3 per cent over the 1914 period and an increase of 54.1 per cent over the 1913 period. With reference to the appended table it will be seen that there was a distinctly favorable balance of trade in the 1916 and 1915 period, while the reverse was true in the 1913 and 1914 periods. Coin and bullion movements during the last two periods account for a considerable portion of the aggregate trade returns, but excluding the imports and exports of coin and bullion the movement of merchandise during the last two years makes a most satisfactory showing.

Merchandise imports into Canada during the 1916 period reflect a decided improvement in business during the period compared with the 1915 period, and while a portion of the increase is accounted for by the advance in prices on many lines the quantity movement must have been greatly increased. The following table shows the value of imports of a few principal commodities during these periods:

	1916.	1915.
Books, Periodicals, etc.	\$ 5,478,183	\$ 5,241,669
Breadstuffs	14,732,709	10,938,779
Carriages, cars, etc.	7,097,251	13,599,116
Coal, coke, etc.	36,285,303	33,648,245
Cordage, rope and twine	3,306,242	4,351,490
Cottons	27,031,460	38,580,532
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc.	12,584,234	22,089,212
Electrical apparatus	5,136,151	3,183,616
Fancy goods	2,916,952	3,218,408
Flax, hemp, jute	6,391,988	9,017,297
Fruits	14,281,605	15,100,104
Grasses, fibres, and mfrs. of	2,069,350	3,521,250
Gutta-Percha, rubber, etc.	7,316,302	10,410,302
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc.	3,583,345	3,688,746
Hides and skins other than fur	14,022,126	12,588,528
Leather and mfrs. of	6,467,302	7,868,817
Metals, minerals, etc.	75,746,304	119,670,562
Oil	11,969,815	16,700,707
Paints and colors	1,421,933	2,492,260
Paper and mfrs. of	5,008,554	5,205,494
Provisions	5,584,879	15,561,375
Seeds	2,532,450	2,621,036
Settlers' effects	5,755,368	4,060,382
Silk and mfrs. of	7,713,032	10,252,377
Spirits and wines	4,563,299	3,992,012
Sugar, molasses, etc.	19,101,173	27,446,960
Tea	7,424,767	8,557,642
Tobacco	5,559,439	6,031,186
Wood and mfrs. of	11,041,252	9,321,197
Wool and mfrs. of	24,856,903	37,117,798

The figures of exports of Canadian produce show a phenomenal increase in our trade with other countries during the 1916 period. Excluding the exports of coin and bullion and those of foreign produce the exports of Canadian produce during the twelve months ended June, 1916, show an increase of 97.5 over the corresponding period ending June 1915, an increase of 106 per cent over the 1914 period and of 140.6 over the 1913 period. Compared with the 1915 period there was an increase in the value of exports of cattle, horses and sheep, living, during the 1916 period of 30.8 per cent. The exports of breadstuffs show an increase of 145.7 per cent; of minerals, metals and manufacturers of, an increase of 53.4 per cent; and of provisions an increase of 48.2 per cent. The value of the exports of a few principal lines is presented in the following:

Cattle	\$ 8,702,683	\$ 12,505,862
Sheep	301,825	582,398
Horses	2,405,078	4,876,492
Barley	2,688,804	5,227,603
Bran	862,659	2,097,128
Cereal foods	1,835,801	2,223,962
Oats	9,149,183	23,766,806
Oatmeal	198,637	550,135
Wheat	79,339,565	229,223,327
Wheat flour	27,840,768	39,169,875
Fish—Total	19,189,716	22,939,662
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	2,926,830	4,975,705
Hay	2,726,636	6,097,165

Leather and mfrs. of—		
Total	12,443,603	13,289,620
Aluminium in bars, blocks etc.	2,531,172	4,572,699

## No. 1—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports for Consumption.				
Dutiable goods	450,756,603	379,827,670	256,726,257	337,761,864
Free goods	233,221,911	199,312,779	168,976,856	258,159,490
Total imports, merchandise	683,978,514	579,140,449	425,713,113	595,921,354
Coin and bullion	6,021,821	14,642,803	132,602,879	34,058,309
Total imports	690,000,335	593,783,252	558,315,992	629,979,663
Duty collected	117,274,150	100,182,715	78,345,187	118,266,846
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	57,857,228	58,059,877	53,526,602	71,834,835
The fisheries	17,233,575	20,172,843	19,624,268	23,248,778
The forest	43,518,571	43,241,666	43,288,935	53,259,354
Animal produce	45,156,126	55,569,932	79,107,718	108,147,106
Agricultural products	153,299,145	184,864,711	141,611,903	323,510,530
Manufactures	45,826,663	61,720,376	108,817,957	284,495,047
Miscellaneous	116,792	197,664	1,260,768	8,917,802
Total, Canadian produce	363,008,100	423,827,069	447,238,151	873,413,452
Foreign produce	21,762,174	25,707,387	54,442,421	96,101,389
Total exports, merchandise	384,770,274	449,534,456	501,680,572	969,514,841
Coin and bullion	14,801,991	24,227,640	77,715,149	80,287,037
Total exports	399,572,265	473,762,096	579,395,721	1,049,801,878
Aggregate trade	1,089,572,600	1,067,545,348	1,137,711,713	1,679,781,541

## Investment of Worker's Savings

### Montreal Concern Facilitates Employee's Investment in War Loan

A means of attracting the savings of industrial workers to safe and profitable investment and at the same time assisting in the distribution of the Dominion of Canada War Loans among small investors has been worked out by the Dominion Bridge Company. The company have made arrangements whereby the employees of the parent company, and subsidiaries, viz., the Montreal Ammunition Company, Limited, and the Dominion Copper Products Company, Limited, can subscribe for a small amount of the bonds issued in December, 1915. The bonds offered are of \$100 par value, repayable in gold on the 1st of December, 1925. The interest is 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly. The issue price of the bonds was 97½ per cent at which price the company is ready to sell them to their employees.

The conditions under which the plan is operated are, as follows:

(1) Any bona fide employee of the above named Companies whose application is endorsed by his foreman may subscribe for a \$100 bond and pay for it in instalments of not less than \$10.00 cash in each payment, except the last, which may be of an amount necessary to complete the purchase price of \$97.50.

(2) A receipt will be given to the employee with his first instalment and will have endorsed thereon each subsequent instalment until the amount is paid in full, when the receipt will be exchangeable for a Government bond. Books of record will also be kept showing the state of each employee's subscription so that in the event of the receipt being lost reference may be made to the book of record.

(3) Interest will be allowed by the Bridge Company on all deposits at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date such deposits are made, except in the event of the employee leaving the Company's service. See succeeding clause.

(4) Instalments will only be received from bona fide employees of the above named Companies while they continue in the employ of the Company in good standing. If a man leaves or is discharged his subscription for the bond is cancelled by his ceasing to be an employee of the Company, and he will at once be handed back in cash the actual amount that he

has already paid in on account of his subscription without any allowance for interest.

(5) When the subscription for any bond is completed and the bond is handed to the employee, it will have attached to it current coupons entitling the holder to collect \$2.50 at the next and succeeding interest periods; but the holder will be charged the proportion of the current coupon due at the time the bond is transferred.

Instalments may be paid in any amount but not less than \$10.00 and may be paid at any time, it being unnecessary to pay them regularly. For instance, a subscriber may pay \$10.00 with his subscription, miss a month, pay \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, or whatever amount he wishes; pay another instalment the succeeding day, or wait for several months if he desires. Or, he may pay an instalment of a larger amount up to, say, \$80.00, miss as many months as he pleases and pay further instalments when he pleases so long as they are not less than \$10.00, except in the case of the final instalment, which will be the amount necessary to complete the bond and probably be less than \$10.00. No matter how the instalments are paid, the purchaser will receive interest on all of his instalments until the bond is finally paid for, so that if the subscription should run a year on the first \$10.00 instalment an employee would receive at the end of the year a credit of 50c.; on the instalment made one month later, 45c.; on the instalment made a month later, 41c., etc. Or, if he should make his first payment, say, \$40.00 and he did not finally pay for his bond until the end of the year, he would receive \$2.00 interest on the first instalment of \$40.00. The interest on the instalments will be credited on the purchase price of the bond and may reduce the actual payments, depending on how the instalments are paid, to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$95.00 instead of \$97.50.

It may be pointed out that while the bond nominally bears 5 per cent interest, the bond will actually cost the purchaser something less than the nominal price of \$97.50 for which it is sold, on account of the interest he receives on his instalments. If it costs him \$97.00 the actual return is nearly 5.16 per cent; if it cost him \$95.00 the return would be 5½ per cent.

Ontario's only province next year it The Pioneer on which it by retail in Canada:—

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