

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Canadian Northern Railway May Enter Vancouver Sooner Than Anticipated—Whaling Profits on the Pacific.

(Staff correspondence.)

Vancouver, August 19th, 1911.

Sir William Mackenzie is the first railway president to visit the coast for some months, and is making his first trip here this week since he received his knighthood. He is accompanied by Sir Edward Ward, one of his Majesty's permanent members of the war office; Baron von Plessen, a young German; Mr. C. C. Chipman, lately retired from the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, and Col. A. A. Davidson, land commissioner of the Canadian Northern Railway. What was of importance to people on the coast was his statement that Canadian Northern trains might be running into Vancouver sooner than anticipated. This means direct connection with Edmonton and the prairie country lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a decided new link of commerce. Sir William referred to the large amount of British capital that was coming this way, and said that between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 had been invested in enterprises with which he was connected. He drew a line of difference between the investment of American and British capital. The former, he said, when put into enterprises in this country was handled by the Americans themselves and the profits went across the line.

Regarding the entrance of the line into Vancouver he said he had not yet considered the matter of terminals, but thought the city wanted the railway to some extent at least and that it would do its part. That has been taken as an inference that the Canadian Northern will locate its terminals at the head of False Creek, where, under agreement with the city, the Great Northern has an extensive area. The city otherwise owns no waterfront that would be of any value to a railway.

Canadian Northern Has Hard Section to Construct.

The Canadian Northern is having a hard section to construct between Hope and Kamloops. The rock cuts are heavy and many, and this portion of the line will cost much. It has been suggested that arrangements should have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway for running rights over this section of 160 miles. A very large expenditure would have been saved, and as there is no business to speak of along that portion of the line, nothing would be lost by using another company's lines.

The Ocean Falls Company, constructing a large pulp mill at Ocean Falls, on the mainland coast, bought a shipment of 51 tons of electric motors, generators etc., from the Canadian Westinghouse Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, as well as ten tons of band and circular saws. The goods were shipped via Montreal to Mexico, across the Tehuantepec railway, and thence north to Vancouver. The cost laid down here was much less than what the freight charges would have been overland through Canada.

A new disposition of Canadian wheat was suggested this week by the visit of Mr. William E. Keller, of Los Angeles, president of the Globe Grain and Milling Company, and Mr. J. Eisenmayer, second vice-president. This company owns five flour mills in California and one at El Paso, Texas. They conferred with Mr. Marpole as to the possibility of getting a favorable rate on grain shipped from the northwest to this port. If this is secured, and reciprocity obtains, they will doubtless get large quantities of grain from this country for use in their mills. This move has opened a discussion as to whether it would be advisable to allow grain to be shipped out of this country in an unmanufactured state. Prior to 1901, logs could be sent out of the province, but in that year their export was prohibited with the result that Americans came to this country and built their sawmills. The same thing has occurred in Ontario, and recently Quebec prohibited the export of pulpwood. With grain available in Canada, the suggestion is that those who want to grind it should bring their mills to Canada instead of taking the grain to give an industry to another and foreign part of the continent.

Profits of Whaling in Pacific Waters.

The profits of whaling in Pacific waters may be noted by advices received by The Monetary Times from the north. The company at Naden Harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands, has to date secured 218 whales. The amount that will be realized from these will be more than sufficient to pay the cost of the plant laid down. The whaling interest off the British Columbia coast, although established only in recent years, has proved very profitable.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Latest Figures—Good Averages for Field Crops in All the Canadian Provinces.

The following data concerning the world's wheat crop, gathered by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, are available through the courtesy of T. K. Doherty, of Ottawa, the chief officer in Canada:—

	Bushels.	
	ooo's omitted.	
	1911.	1910.
Belgium	14,054	12,440
Denmark	4,393	4,350
Spain	156,650	137,440
Great Britain	61,351	54,877
Hungary	173,886	181,398
Italy	203,376	153,170
Luxemburg	640	624
Roumania	95,534	110,828
Switzerland	3,535	2,756
*United States	457,958	464,044
British India	369,630	358,048
Japan	20,572	23,728
Tunis	7,716	4,042
Total	1,569,295	1,507,963

*Winter wheat only.

Rye, Barley and Oats.

Preliminary estimates of rye, barley and oats crops for 1911:—

	Bushels.		
	ooo's omitted.		
	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Belgium	23,089	24,437	39,716
Denmark	18,991	23,042	43,924
Spain	31,537	89,801	31,997
Great Britain		58,800	131,967
Hungary	51,811		
Italy	5,472	11,482	35,663
Luxemburg	660	61	3,462
Switzerland	1,803	468	4,656
Japan		94,523	4,364
Totals	133,363	282,614	295,749

The above tables show that in the countries reported the 1911 wheat crop is expected to be 104 per cent. of that of last year, rye 103.1 per cent., barley 107.7 per cent., and oats 101.9 per cent.

Field Crops in Canada.

The condition of field crops in Canada is presented in a bulletin of the census and statistics officers for July 31st, and shows good averages for all provinces, as well as for all crops. Fall wheat was hurt by the hard winter in Ontario, but fared better in Alberta. The estimated yield is 23.24 bushels for the former province and 27.89 bushels for the latter. The total estimated yield is 17,706,000 bushels. The condition of spring wheat at the end of July was 90 for the whole of Canada, being 85 to 95 in the Maritime Provinces, 80 to 89 in Ontario and Quebec, 90 to 96 in the Northwest Provinces, and 85 in British Columbia. Oats and barley have an average condition of 88 for Canada, 85 to 96 in the Maritime Provinces, 80 to 90 in Ontario and Quebec, 88 to 100 in the Northwest Provinces, and 87 to 89 in British Columbia. Rye, peas and beans range from 78 to 84 in Canada, and buckwheat 81.85.

Mixed Grains, Hay and Clover.

Mixed grains have a condition of 86, which is 14 per cent. less than last year, and flax is 91, which is nearly 20 better. The average of corn for husking is 86 and of potatoes 85.64—being in each case a little higher than last year.

Potatoes, turnips and mangels range from 81 to 85, or about the same as a year ago.

Hay and clover and alfalfa are 80 to 83, which is a little lower in each case than last year. Corn for fodder has an average condition of 87, sugar beets of 79, and pasture of 79. The Eastern provinces are lower than the figures quoted for the whole of Canada, and the Western provinces are higher. The highest averages are given for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Sugar beets have a condition of 81 in Ontario and Alberta, where they are grown to supply the sugar factories.

Mr. J. Pitblado has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange in place of Mr. Rodolphe Forget, who resigned some weeks ago.