

## MARKET FOR WHEAT UNASSAILABLE

## Old Lands Will Look to Canada for Supply—British Confidence in the Dominion

While Canada has been exceedingly urgent in her borrowings, the pressing financial needs of the Dominion, indeed, have caused rates to go up in the London market, the fact remains that the British investor has still absolute confidence in Canada. However, there was always a limit to the loaning power of any country, even of so rich a country as Great Britain, stated Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist, in an interview at Montreal.

During the Balkan troubles, France, also a very rich country, did not loan as much as usual, and consequently England had in a measure to furnish the difference. At the end of the current year England would have loaned during the twelve months the enormous sum of \$1,200,000,000, and out if this sum about £40,000,000 was for the Dominion of Canada. That, he added, was a great deal of money for any country to loan in one year, and as for the coming twelve months, the borrowing nations would also be very plentiful.

Speaking of the future position of Canada as an exporter of foodstuffs, Sir George said he had on apprehension whatever as to an over-supply. England to-day only produced one-third of her food supply.

## No Over-production of Wheat.

Germany also had to import one-third of her total food consumption. If she grew only two-thirds now, her power of production would be constantly on the decline, so it was not a difficult matter to foresee the time when the German Empire would be looking to Canada for a very large wheat supply. If England took 23,000,000 bushels of No. 1 hard this year, it was not, of course, to be doubted that this quantity would be doubled and trebled in a few years to come.

"Then you think that if Canada's wheat crop amounts to, say, 800,000,000 bushels, instead of 200,000,000 as at present, there will be no difficulty of over-production?"

"Absolutely none. The demand for your wheat will increase as rapidly as the supply. The exporting power of the United States will decrease, but it is not a question of competitors in the export business on this side the ocean, but rather one of a very increased demand on the other side. England's requirements will be ever on the increase, as her growing power of foodstuffs will be getting less, and the same thing will apply to the German Empire, and what country is going to reap the benefit if not Canada, with her tremendous stretches of rich country, a great deal of which is being developed every year?"

## Preference for Canadian Loans.

Sir George confirms the claim, though it may be questioned by certain people, that Canada gets her money from Great Britain at a cheaper rate than if she were outside the British Empire, and he declares the statement well founded, and that a foreign municipality, however prosperous, has to pay at least one per cent. more for its money than a city of the Dominion of Canada.

Once more he affirmed that the preference to Canada in the matter of loans is far in excess of any benefit England secures out of Canada's preferential tariff. Canada, he added, can borrow cheaper than the United States or any other foreign country in the British money market, and the Dominion can likewise borrow money cheaper in England than in New York. So much, he says, for belonging to the British Empire apart from the question of patriotism.

Canada's greatest competitor, as far as the supply of foodstuffs is concerned, will be Russia, which country will see a very great development, both in old Russia and Siberia, but Canada need have no fear, as her market will always be unassailable.

## COMPANIES RECENTLY REGISTERED

The following companies have been registered to do business in Alberta:—

Peace River Trading and Land Company, Limited, Edmonton, Alta., \$1,000,000.  
Mackenzie, Mann & Company, Limited, Toronto, \$5,000,000.  
C. & E. Townsites, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., \$180,000.  
Strathcona Assets, Limited, Winnipeg, \$180,000.  
Northern Aluminum Company, Limited, Shawinigan, \$500,000.

The following companies have been registered to do business in Saskatchewan:—

Capital Trust Corporation, Limited.  
McDiarmid Lumber Company, Limited.  
Provincial Lands, Limited.  
Mackenzie, Mann & Company, Limited.  
Northern Aluminum Company, Limited.  
Shearer Gillett Company.

## GOLD WITHDRAWALS FROM NEW YORK

## No New Cause for Movement—Bank Statement Should Show Interesting Data

There is no new cause to attribute to the movement of gold to Canada on the present heavy scale, even if the aggregate outflow has already exceeded anything of its kind seen for some years past. To attribute this to any financial crisis in the Dominion is wrong. It is well known that money is fairly tight all over Canada just now, due to the movement of the crops, but this is more or less a healthy condition. It may be that gold is more than usually demanded in Canada this year under the operation of the new Canadian bank act, which provides that banks needing additional currency, after having increased their circulation to the extent of 15 per cent. of their capital and surplus by paying an additional tax, can only do so by the deposit of gold at the Canadian treasury, against which they can issue notes, dollar for dollar. In this connection, the Canadian bank statement for the current month should offer some interesting data. The selling of Canadian grain bills in this market against the movement of Canadian grain through American ports is, of course, the absorbing factor in the present situation, comments the Wall Street Journal.

Gold coin for the Dominion, making a total of \$13,600,000 on the present movement, was withdrawn from New York.

Of the banks shipping the gold to Canada the American Exchange National Bank withdrew \$1,500,000, the National City Bank \$800,000, the Importers and Traders National Bank \$300,000, and the Bank of New York \$300,000.

Montreal exchange underwent an advance of 1-64 of 1 per cent., bringing it up to 1-16 of 1 per cent. discount. This may be the beginning of the advance which will automatically shut off the gold movement for the present. At all events, to-day is the last day that the Canadian banks can ship the gold to figure in their November 30 statement. Under ordinary conditions it is to be expected that a Canadian gold movement should end with the close of a month. Whether the extensive grain movement on this occasion will continue the gold shipments remains to be seen.

## Sold Much Grain and Livestock.

Canada has already sold to foreign countries this season fully \$200,000,000 worth of grain and livestock. This explains the gold movement in large part. But another reason is because the Dominion was able to work off her splendid grain harvests much more successfully both in point of time and in volume than in earlier years. Not only was this harvest season earlier than in 1912, but the weather for threshing, for delivery at local points and for carriage by rail to the upper lakes, as well as for shipping down the lakes, was all in favor of an early, liberal marketing of crops. The rapidity with which the Canadian grain growers and traders turned the staples into cash has seldom, if ever been succeeded in earlier seasons. Hence the concentration of demand for gold at the end of the first sixty days of marketing of the greater part of the 600,000,000 bushels of grain produced this season.

Last year Canada's grain matured rather slowly. There was serious delay in the beginning of October in harvesting operations. The railroads were not in position to handle promptly the rush of grain offered, and the terminals were congested to an extent which caused wide-spread complaint. To make matters worse, other grain countries underbid Canada.

## Markets for Wheat and Oats.

There was a whole week, early in November, when Canada was without export orders, on account of free selling of Argentine and Russian wheat. This practically checked the export movement and failed to relieve the channels of storage and transport when, above all things, it was necessary to avoid hitches of any kind. Less than half of the grain crops in western Canada was moved last year at the close of navigation. The season of insurances for handling cargoes closed then on November 30. Port Arthur and Fort William had 32,000,000 bushels of grain in elevators and vessels, in December, against less than 20,000,000 bushels on November 20, this year.

During the current season, on the contrary, Europe's capacity to take Canadian wheat, and America's readiness to absorb Canada's oats, left little to be desired. The terminal facilities and the railway equipment were greatly improved over those of 1912. Removal of the tariff brought many thousands of livestock across the border this fall. Better markets and better methods resulted in piling up credits in New York against the gold withdrawals now being made.