

**MILLION DOLLAR ENGLISH PLANT FOR MONTREAL**

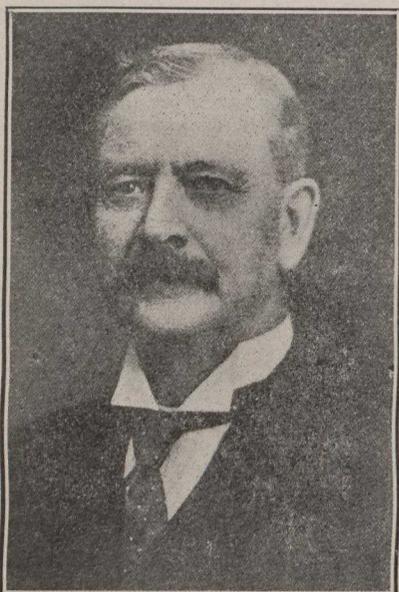
**Armstrong Whitworth Company Has Purchased Site on South Shore of St. Lawrence**

The big industrial corporations of Great Britain and the United States are realizing the significance of the rapidly-growing markets of Canada. The United States Steel Corporation is establishing a large branch plant in Ontario and the Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Co., Ltd., of England, will take a similar step, although their establishment will be in Quebec province. The company have acquired a site on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, within Montreal harbor, and a plant will be erected there at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. This will be extended as often as needs justify. The Canadian branch of this famous company will be used solely for commercial or civil or mechanical engineering, and not for naval or military work. At no time will the company make guns, boats, or anything of that nature here. This is, at any rate, in keeping with the spirit of the celebration of one hundred years of peace in North America.

They will manufacture twist drills, punches, milling cutters, cranes, drop forgings, tool steel, etc.

**Event in Industrial History.**

The decision of this large English corporation to erect a branch plant in Canada is a great event in Canada's industrial history.



**M. J. BUTLER,**

Largely through Mr. Butler's efforts and those of Sir Percy Girouard, the Armstrong Whitworth Company, of England, will establish a million dollar plant at Montreal.

It indicates the confidence of keen and observant business men and capitalists in Canada's future and that confidence is welcome and gratifying to Canadians.

British capital will finance the entire enterprise and no issue will be made in Canada. The share and debenture capital of the company is as follows:

	Authorized.	Issued.
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	£4,012,500	£4,012,500
Four per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Five per cent. non-cumulative second preference shares of £1 each	2,000,000	—
Four per cent. mortgage debenture stock	2,500,000	2,500,000

**Issue in London Market.**

Applications have just been invited in the London market at par for £1,000,000 five per cent. non-cumulative second preference shares of £1 each of the company. The issue is made "to provide further capital for the expansion of the company's business." The certified profits for the past three years, after providing for depreciation, interest on the debenture stock and the dividend on the four per cent. preference shares, have been as follows. For the year ended December 31st, 1910, £487,864 18s.; for the year ended December 31st, 1911, £467,826 3s. 7d.; for the year ended December 31st, 1912, £635,526 11s. 6d. Dividends have been paid on the ordinary shares for the past five years as follows: 1908

to 1910, 10 per cent.; 1911 and 1912, 12½ per cent. In the year 1912, after providing for the interest on the debenture stock, the dividend on the four per cent. preference shares and the above-mentioned dividend for 1912 of 12½ per cent., there was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account the sum of £335,849 10s. The company's works at Newcastle, Manchester and elsewhere are fully occupied, and orders are in hand which the directors consider sufficient to justify them in estimating that the rate of profit above indicated will be maintained.

**How the Plant was Obtained.**

Largely through the efforts of Mr. M. J. Butler, of Montreal, was the company induced to locate a plant in the Dominion. He was successful in interesting their board of directors, however, only through the kindly co-operation of Sir Percy Girouard, a Canadian, and a director of the Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Company, Limited. To these two gentlemen, therefore, is chiefly due the establishment in Canada of such an important industry. Mr. Butler is well known as the former general manager of the Dominion Steel Corporation. Prior to that, he was chairman of the board of management of the Canadian Government railways, and previously deputy minister and chief engineer of the department of railways and canals. He is a member of several engineering societies, and has been engaged in some notable engineering projects in various parts of the Dominion. A contemporary recently described him as a man possessing "keen business instincts, systematic methods of work and all the firmness of the disciplinarian."

Sir Percy Girouard was born in Montreal and gained his railway experience while on the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He acted as director of the South African Railways from 1896 to 1898. He was also president of the Egyptian Railway Board and later director of the railways of South Africa. As a military man he has served with honor in many engagements. Lord Kitchener described him as an officer of brilliant ability, and Lord Desborough has stated that he is a great civil servant who has succeeded in every position he has undertaken.

**Directors of the Company.**

The following are the directors of the company: Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., chairman; the Right Hon. Lord Rendel, vice-chairman; Herbert Hambury Smith Carington; John Meade Falkner; Col. Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, K.C.M.G.; Henry Neville Gladstone; the Right Hon. Sir George Herbert Murray, G.C.B.; John Henry Brunel Noble; Saxton William Armstrong Noble; Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Langdale Ottley, K.C.M.G.; and Henry Whitehead, M.V.O.

**REGINA IS WATCHING POWER EXPERIMENTS**

(Special Correspondence).

Regina, June 10th.

Regina's civic officials are desirous of solving the cheap power problem, and are following closely the experiments being made by Professor Darling for the provincial government. The board of trade recently had Professor Darling deliver an address when he very ably outlined his views. As the lignite coal fields from which it is proposed to develop power are about 150 miles from Regina, he proposes that the coal be carbonized, then shipped to Regina, and used as fuel for the generating of power. To generate the power at the mines and transmit it to the city would be an expensive proposition, he claims, unless numerous towns along the line, required power which is not the case at the present time. The cost of transmission such a distance would be very considerable. Mr. Darling has erected an experimental station at the coal fields, and the Regina board of trade intends to keep closely in touch with the results obtained, as the city is ever anxious to secure lower power rates for manufacturers, etc.

Mr. A. S. Porter, a well-known Regina citizen, who owns considerable coal lands, is organizing a \$1,000,000 company for the purpose of developing power from the coal deposits on his land. He has set aside 15,500 acres of land to be mined for this purpose. A line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs right through the property owned by Mr. Porter, and this he considers would make it an easy matter of getting the by-products such as briquettes, etc., to the cities and towns where they could be marketed.

The Dominion government sheep commissioner, F. R. Arkell, has been in Regina for several days past. While here he stated: "The removal of the tariff on wool into the United States which will probably take place this summer will mean that the Canadian farmer will find a market there as well as in Great Britain and Canada." Since last year he claims there has been an increase of 100,000 in the number of sheep raised in Western Canada.