

NEW BRITISH LOAN IN UNITED STATES.

American Bankers Complete Arrangements for \$300,000,000 Loan.

Announcement was made last week by J. P. Morgan and Co., of New York, that a new British loan, aggregating \$300,000,000, had been arranged by American bankers. The issue is made up of \$150,000,000 of three-year notes and the same amount of five-year notes, all to be dated November 1, or thereabouts, to bear interest at 5½ per cent and to be offered to the investor to net at least that interest yield. The loan will be amply secured by high grade collateral, as in the case of the last United Kingdom loan, the precise assortment of such collateral to be determined at the time of the offering.

In their statement announcing the loan J. P. Morgan and Co. state that:

"A new British Government loan offering had not been in contemplation at the present time, but the prevailing ease of money, and the difficulty which the banks are having in profitably employing their funds, have led us to indicate to the British Government that the present is a favorable time for it to establish additional credits in America, even though such credits may not be immediately required.

"The British Treasury has of late renewed its shipments of gold to this country upon a large scale. This continued influx of the metal has caused some concern in the banking community, and it is believed that the issuance of the proposed loan will tend to cause at least a temporary cessation in gold imports."

The new issue will be the fourth loan to be floated by Great Britain since the beginning of the war, the largest of which was the Anglo-French \$500,000,000 issue, of which its share was one-half. The others were the \$50,000,000 bank loan negotiated by London banks with a group of New York Institutions and the \$250,000,000 loan issued last August.

Borrowings by the British Government since the war began have amounted to more than twelve billion dollars. By the end of March next the British borrowings will be approximately \$15,280,000,000, of which about \$4,000,000,000 will represent advances to the Allies and the colonies, leaving a net addition to the British debt of more than \$11,000,000,000 as a result of two years and eight months of war.

The three-year notes are being offered at 99¼ and interest to yield 5¼ per cent, while the five-year notes are offered at 98½ and will net 5.3 per cent. The value of the collateral is estimated at \$360,000,000, thus giving \$60,000,000 margin over the issue price. The loan agreement provides that the British Government may from time to time sell for cash any of the pledged securities. In that event the proceeds shall be received by the trust company and be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase, if obtainable at or below the then redemption price; otherwise by redemption by lot at such redemption price.

LOW STOCKS OF MOLASSES IN BARBADOES.

"There is no more fancy molasses left for sale," write Messrs. Jones and Swan of Barbadoes under date of September 31st, "as stocks have been pretty well cleaned up, and while several of our planters expect to be able to get some new crop fancy for January shipment, there is no certainty yet about it. It all depends on weather conditions and all of us know how variable such are. There is, however, one point which we must dwell upon, and that is the extension of the factory system, and the certainty of a decrease in the actual output of fancy molasses. It is our opinion that in order to get fancy molasses manufactured satisfactorily, it will be necessary to pay the full equivalent of the price at which cane growers can sell their canes to the factories to make refining sugar. We do not think that the handlers of the liquid sweet in Canada fully grasp the change that is taking place in Barbadoes. Weather conditions of late have continued favorable and all goes well with the growing crop thus far."

Stocks of molasses in Montreal are low at the present time, and from the above letter it would seem that prospects of an improvement in the situation are remote for the time being. No details as to the West Indian sugar crop have been published as yet, but the first estimates will probably be disclosed shortly. A much greater area has been put

WESTERN CANADA FARMERS WERE NEVER SO PROSPEROUS.

Traffic Manager Hinton of G.T.P. Looks for Large Influx of Settlers from U. S. A. After the War.

"All indications show that the volume of immigration into Canada from the United States at the close of war will be remarkably large," said Mr. W. P. Hinton, Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who was in Montreal last week.

Mr. Hinton reports a very gratifying movement of settlers into Western Canada during the past summer. These settlers have been possessed of considerable means and good equipment. They were doubtless attracted by the lower prices of farm lands, which generally prevailed, and by the certainty that even if one crop can be secured, equal to the general yield of last year, the entire purchase price of the land will be regained.

"Western Canada," said Mr. Hinton, "is on the eve of tremendous development and prosperity. Splendid prices have been obtained for the grain. The crop movement was deferred by fully a month, but October weather has been extremely favorable for threshing and shipping, and the grain is now moving freely, and this will further stimulate trade."

"The country districts, at no time within the past year, have been able to secure their full supplies, as it seems quite impossible for Eastern Manufacturers to keep the demand supplied promptly. Farmers are exceedingly prosperous; their purchasing power was never so great, and perhaps a striking illustration of this fact is that approximately \$2,000,000 more than any other year has been expended by the rural population in the purchase of automobiles. In fact the automobile seems to have become a farm necessity, and even if we are disposed to consider it an extravagance, it certainly adds to the joy of living in the agricultural districts of Canada."

"If we had our 150,000 men we have sent to the front with us again it would take some speeding up of Eastern manufacturers to furnish even the necessities of life in the West."

BETTER PACKING REQUIRED.

Parcels for Prisoners of War in Germany must be very Strongly Packed.

The Post Office Department has been notified by the British Post Office that many parcels sent from Canada to Prisoners of War in Germany are being received in London in a damaged condition, so that frequently they have to be repacked before they can be forward to Holland for transmission to Germany. The British Post Office adds that in most cases the damage appears to be due to the fact that the parcels were inadequately packed by the senders.

The public are warned, therefore, that parcels for Prisoners of War, unless they are very strongly packed will probably arrive in such a condition as to be of little or no use to the recipients.

Ordinary thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe-boxes, and thin wooden boxes should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. Even where proper materials are used, it is important that the contents should be tightly packed so as not to shake about during transit. The following forms of packing are recommended:

- (1) Strong double cardboard or strawboard boxes. Those made of corrugated cardboard and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the box are the most suitable.
- (2) Tin boxes such as are used for packing biscuits.
- (3) Strong wooden boxes.
- (4) Several folds of stout packing paper.

The British authorities advise that parcels for Prisoners of War in Germany must not be wrapped in linen, calico, canvas, or any other textile material.

Parcels posted in Canada for Prisoners of War in Germany which have not been adequately packed by the senders will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the senders, as the British Post Office has notified the Department that parcels which are inadequately packed must be returned to the senders.

into cane this year, so that with continued favorable weather the final yield of sugar cane in the West Indies and Cuba should show an increase over last year's figures.

WORLD'S GRAIN CROP.

Wheat Crop Only 72.5 Per cent. of Last Year's.

The International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, estimates the total production of wheat in Rumania, European Russia (forty-eight governments), Egypt, Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, India, Japan and Tunis is given as 2,225,541,000 bushels, or 72.5 per cent. of last year's crop, and 92.7 per cent. of a five-year average.

The estimate gives the production of wheat in Rumania as 78,521,000 bushels, or 87.5 per cent. of last year's crop, and 89.4 per cent. of a five-year average; in European Russia (forty-eight governments) as 595,429,000 bushels, or 79.8 per cent. of last year's crop, and 95.3 per cent. of a five-year average; in Egypt, as 36,544,000 bushels, or 93.3 per cent. of last year's crop, and 105.0 per cent. of a five-year average.

The production of rye in European Russia (forty-eight governments) is given as 840,736,000 bushels, or 94.1 per cent. of last year's crop, and 115.6 per cent. of a five year average; and the total production of rye in Spain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, European Russia, Switzerland, Canada and the United States as 936,952,000 bushels, or 94.4 per cent. of last year's crop, and 114.8 per cent. of a five-year average.

The production of barley in Rumania is given as 30,039,000 bushels, or 103.5 per cent. of last year's crop, and 120.2 per cent. of a five-year average; in European Russia (48 governments), as 442,391,000 bushels, or 93 per cent. of last year's crop, and 105.9 per cent. of a five-year average; in Egypt, as 13,183,000 bushels, or 95.9 per cent. of last year's crop, and 112.1 per cent. of a five-year average; and the total production of barley in Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Rumania, European Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is given as 964,229,000 bushels, or 90.5 per cent. of last year's crop, and 103.2 per cent. of a five-year average.

The production of oats in Rumania is given as 28,935,000 bushels, or 96.7 per cent. of last year's crop, and 99.6 per cent. of a five-year average; in European Russia (48 governments), as 870,328,000 bushels, or 95.8 per cent. of last year's crop, and 104.6 per cent. of a five-year average; and the total production of oats in Rumania, European Russia (48 governments), Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and Tunis is given as 2,744,833,000 bushels, or 82.9 per cent. of last year's crop, and 105.3 per cent. of a five-year average.

C.P.R. SEPTEMBER EARNINGS.

Net profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the first three months of the current fiscal year, July 1st to September 30, 1916, amounted to \$14,614,637 compared with \$10,988,018 for the corresponding period in 1915, an increase of \$3,626,619. Gross earnings for September last showed an increase of 18.1 per cent. over the same month last year, working expenses an increase of 26.7 per cent. and net profits an increase of 8.1 per cent. The following is the comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the month of September last:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	\$12,134,159	\$10,273,165	\$1,860,994
Working expenses	7,004,400	5,527,864	1,476,536

Net profits \$ 5,129,759 \$ 4,745,300 \$ 384,458

Gross earnings from
July 1st ... \$37,652,067 \$26,969,992 \$10,682,075

Net profits from
July 1st... .. \$14,614,637 \$10,988,018 \$ 3,626,619

The three months figures show the following comparisons:

	1916.	1915.	Increase
Gross ...	\$37,652,067	\$26,969,992	\$10,682,075
Expenses ...	23,037,429	15,981,973	7,055,456

Net \$14,614,637 \$10,988,018 \$ 3,626,619

Monthly comparisons of gross and net for the quarter show:

Month.	Gross	Change.	P.C.
July ...	12,247,440	+ 4,352,064	55.1
August ..	13,270,467	+ 4,469,015	50.8
September ..	12,134,159	+ 1,860,994	18.1
Month.	Net.	Change.	P.C.
July ...	4,017,091	+ 1,216,688	43.4
August ..	5,467,786	+ 2,025,472	58.9
September ..	5,129,759	+ 384,458	8.1