

UNITED STATES CAPITAL IN CANADA

The revised estimate of *The Monetary Times* of the amount of United States capital invested in Canada is being prepared. Preliminary information and statistics show that the amount is now at least \$599,000,000, as compared with \$279,000,000 in 1909, and \$417,000,000 in 1911.

Over \$150,000,000 is in the shape of branch factories and warehouses of United States manufacturers, while nearly \$124,000,000 have been invested by the United States in Canadian government, municipal and industrial bonds since 1905.

United States life and fire insurance companies have \$67,000,000 invested in the Dominion, while over \$130,000,000 is invested in British Columbia mills, timber and mines.

Investments in the prairie provinces are in lands, mines, packing plants, factories and warehouses.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The Monetary Times, whose attitude has always been one of the greatest friendship for the western provinces, recently cited some figures furnished, by the way, by a western Canadian, respecting emigration from Canada to the United States, suggesting that everything possible should be done to keep our farmers on Canadian soil and appealing for greater agricultural production. The figures and suggestions brought protest, loud and strong. The Winnipeg Telegram gravely hinted that *The Monetary Times* might be "a party to the propaganda, engineered by certain politicians in the west," and that it should clear itself of "the unwholesome suspicion." A correspondent wrote stating there was no need to print the article "even if it is true, because it is detrimental to the west."

It is unnecessary to deny participation of *The Monetary Times* in that political intrigue. As for Western Canada, it is big, strong and sane enough to face its problems. Regarding the figures quoted, their authority was given. But the Manitoba Free Press has some comment upon them and other figures which we are glad to print here. It sets forth these statistics:—

Population of Canada, 1901 (government census)	5,371,315
Immigration, 1901-1911 (government statistics)	1,845,679
Natural increase, 1901-1911 (arbitrary estimate)	650,000
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	7,866,994
Population, 1911, (government census)	7,204,838
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To be accounted for	662,156

Our contemporary continues: "Various suggestions have been made to account for this loss. By some it has been said that the census was faulty and that the real population of Canada was larger in 1911 than the figures show. There is undoubtedly some truth in this statement. It is certain that the men who took the census did not enroll the total population. It is, however, improbable that a large number of the citizens of Canada were missed and fair minded men would probably admit that the census was approximately correct. Another explanation of the loss is suggested in the statement that the counting of the incoming immigrants is inaccurate and that the actual number of people entering Canada as permanent residents was less than the officials of the department of immigration state. Anyone who is familiar with the manner in which this work is done is aware that there is not much in this suggestion. Immigrants entering Canada are carefully counted. Money is freely provided for this pur-

pose, and the work is done as thoroughly as human agents can be expected to do it. The only matter worthy of comment at this point is that numbers of immigrants do not report themselves truthfully to these officials of the government. They assert that they are to be permanent residents of the country when such is not their real intention. Their stay in Canada was never intended to be of a permanent character and does not prove to be permanent. The officials of the department, however, cannot go behind the statement of the traveller and these people are counted as permanent residents.

"After making allowance for these two factors in the case, it is still necessary to deal with the fact that a considerable number of people who might have continued to live in Canada left Canada during the decade referred to, for other countries. Numbers of young men born in Canada have been attracted to the large cities of the United States. Many young immigrants from Great Britain and Europe, who were in Canada for a period, passed over into the United States. Many immigrants return to Great Britain and Europe.

"Having admitted so much, it may be allowable to state the other side of the case. The chief thing to be noted on the side favorable to Canada is the fact that in spite of the inevitable losses the population of Canada during the decade increased over 34 per cent. This increase is entirely satisfactory. It compares quite favorably with the increase of the population of the United States at this same period of its development.

"It may also be said that at no time in the decade referred to was there a considerable movement of farmers of Western Canada into the United States."

The Monetary Times is pleased to accept that statement which doubtless is authoritative. When a special report was made on Canadian immigration a short time ago, it was said, we believe, that no proper statistical records were kept by Canada of the people leaving this country for the United States. Would it not be well, as a matter of record and of satisfaction, to know how many people actually leave this land (however few) and their occupation? Even should only three farmers migrate in one year, would not their reasons for so doing, which should not be difficult to obtain, make good economic and nation-building material? Canada needs the greatest possible agricultural production, and it is not helped by blinking any of its problems.

HOW TO MARKET PRODUCE

In his address to the Political Science Association at Ottawa, Mr. F. H. Coats, of the Department of Labor, afforded matter for serious thought. He discussed the role of the middleman and the position of several of our common Canadian foodstuffs, outlining the prominent features in the trade in them with special reference to crucial points in their progress from producer to consumer.

It is interesting to examine briefly some of his illustrations. A short time ago, for instance, Mr. Coats noticed that cheese was bringing thirteen cents on the Brockville board. On the same day in Montreal the wholesale price ranged from thirteen to thirteen and one-quarter cents, say \$14.70 per cwt. of 112 pounds, this representing the price paid the farmer plus freight and other charges. In London, England, on the same date Canadian cheese ranged, wholesale, from sixty-four to sixty-six shillings per cwt., say a dollar higher than in Montreal. With a penny half-penny profit this cheese could be retailed in London at the equivalent of seventeen cents a pound, yet it would have been difficult to find a shop in Montreal on the same day in which it was selling at less than eighteen cents a pound. The Labor Gazette correspondent quoted it at twenty cents in a working-man's store, and this is probably the "typical" price.