

WILL PACIFIC COAST GROW WOOL?

Trade Within the British Empire — An Australian's Idea

(Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, September 5th.

With confidence in Canada's Pacific coast, the government and municipalities and the big corporations are going on with works. Manufacturers are preparing for business, and probably home production will be greater than ever before. The construction of the Pacific Great Eastern is proceeding and there will be no interruption of construction on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on its terminal work at Vancouver and the building of the Kettle Valley line. Sir Donald Mann, said in Vancouver, that the dredges would be working at the head of False Creek, where his company has terminal location. At Victoria, public works are going ahead, and at Prince Rupert, construction has started of the \$3,000,000 drydock by the Grand Trunk Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

After Australia's Lumber Market.

Mr. O. C. Beale, an Australian industrial authority who is a visitor to Vancouver, discusses in a practical manner the building up of the lumber trade between British Columbia and the Antipodes and also the development of woollen manufacture here.

It has been mentioned that the lumber imported into Australia was mostly supplied by Norway and Sweden, with United States ahead of Canada. One of the reasons why British Columbia mills supply so little is because the lumber manufacturers do not seem to have conformed to the requirement of the trade in as great a degree as have the Americans, suggests Mr. Beale. He says that lumber has often been sent from British Columbia in cumbersome cargoes and in unsuitable sizes, whereas it should be prepared for the Australian market before it is shipped.

This criticism, in a general way, might be considered by other kind of manufacturers. When the Germans started out to enlarge their commercial fields, the first thing they did was to send men specially versed in the various lines of manufacture to different countries. There they spent some time to become thoroughly acquainted with what was required by the people in each particular market. This procedure has been favorably commented on by a trade commissioner from South America. There should be no reason why a large part of the lumber used in Australia should not be obtained from British Columbia. Prominent Australian business men would like to see it, because it would mean more reciprocal trade. Efforts are being made to foster business relations between these two parts of the empire and the prospect of an increase in trade is favorable. Russian mills at Vladivostok are also looking for lumber business in Australia.

Products Shown in Practical Manner.

Mr. Beale is of the impression that woollen manufacture might be encouraged here. The raw product could be secured in Australia, and made into goods for the Canadian market, where the demand was strong. He advised starting in a small way, with a competent woollen specialist, preferably a Scotchman, in charge. The suggestion is worth considering, particularly in view of the suggestion, made from time to time, that this province is favorably adapted for the raising of sheep. The nature of the country here is not widely adapted for farming, but hilly areas as well as other tracts would supply excellent pasturage for sheep. The climate is favorable, since winters are not severe, and there is a market right at hand.

An exhaustive display of large photographs, depicting the lumber industry from start to finish, including the manufacture of shingles was shown at the Vancouver exhibition. This exhibit was supplemented by a practical utilization of British Columbia woods, made into wainscoting, panelling, moulding, doors, windows, mantels and furniture. An office was built of fir, and a room was made with hemlock.

And now it is the conservation of business.

When you feel "business blue," swap places with the German business man.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the railroad earnings for the last two weeks of August:—

Canadian Pacific Railway.

	1914.	1913.	Increase or decrease.
Aug. 21	\$2,154,000	\$2,506,000	— \$352,000
Aug. 31	2,980,000	3,345,000	— 365,000

Grand Trunk Railway.

	1914.	1913.	Increase or decrease.
Aug. 21	\$1,096,476	\$1,048,536	— \$ 47,940
Aug. 31	1,581,731	1,700,012	— 118,281

Canadian Northern Railway.

	1914.	1913.	Increase or decrease.
Aug. 21	\$ 307,600	\$ 396,200	— \$ 88,600
Aug. 31	386,200	573,000	— 186,800

BANK CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Sept. 3, 1914.	Sept. 4, 1913.	Changes.
Montreal	\$43,997,879	\$45,035,481	— \$1,037,602
Toronto	31,101,004	33,902,285	— 2,801,281
Winnipeg	19,517,669	19,809,062	— 291,393
Vancouver	8,913,657	10,960,176	— 2,046,519
Calgary	3,302,225	4,188,157	— 885,932
Edmonton	2,517,382	3,454,155	— 936,773
Ottawa	4,639,120	3,337,206	+ 1,301,914
Hamilton	2,777,737	2,920,898	— 143,161
Victoria	2,865,930	3,437,994	— 572,064
Quebec	3,267,176	2,906,301	+ 360,875
Regina	1,488,634	1,684,504	— 195,870
Halifax	1,764,236	2,164,993	— 400,757
Saskatoon	844,051	1,290,981	— 446,930
London	1,443,289	1,330,603	+ 112,686
St. John	1,502,877	1,380,411	+ 122,466
Moose Jaw	737,864	827,478	— 89,614
Fort William	596,007	800,262	— 204,155
Brantford	432,227	520,750	— 88,523
Brandon	382,005	432,422	— 50,417
Lethbridge	364,280	388,015	— 23,735
New Westminster	371,888	478,022	— 106,134
Medicine Hat	268,853	469,980	— 201,127
Total	\$133,095,990	\$141,720,136	— \$8,624,146
Peterboro	462,142		

AUGUST BANK CLEARINGS.

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for August, 1914, and July, 1914, with percentage increase or decrease over August, 1913:—

	August, 1913.	July, 1914.	August, 1914.	Chg. %
Brandon	\$ 2,230,269	\$ 2,052,879	\$ 1,766,876	—20.7
Brantford	2,355,449	2,709,258	1,978,287	—16.01
Calgary	18,692,392	20,879,699	15,880,301	—15.04
Edmonton	15,770,803	15,317,009	11,693,266	—25.8
Fort William	4,015,469	4,154,262	2,896,673	—27.8
Halifax	8,755,036	9,558,076	8,808,297	+ 0.6
Hamilton	13,363,700	13,434,967	11,422,751	—14.5
Lethbridge	1,875,305	1,739,054	1,618,364	—13.7
London	7,207,250	7,807,314	7,016,338	—2.6
Medicine Hat	2,308,663	1,708,934	1,462,861	—36.6
Montreal	233,600,268	268,847,983	190,434,006	—18.4
Moose Jaw	4,054,051	3,770,564	3,247,255	—19.9
New Westminster				
ster	2,353,651	1,786,407	1,553,791	—33.9
Ottawa	16,069,620	17,717,427	16,960,770	+ 5.5
Quebec	13,483,042	15,741,169	13,517,193	+ 0.2
Regina	8,381,642	8,233,956	6,832,267	—18.4
Saskatoon	6,136,479	4,990,469	4,041,977	—34.1
St. John	6,585,673	8,094,476	6,437,732	—2.2
Toronto	158,540,281	108,337,755	143,924,701	—9.2
Vancouver	47,435,329	38,574,409	33,598,185	—29.1
Victoria	14,133,320	11,981,270	9,824,821	—30.4
Winnipeg	98,940,525	108,760,139	87,424,502	—11.6
Totals	\$686,288,217	\$766,107,476	\$587,341,304	—15.1
Peterborough		1,768,868		