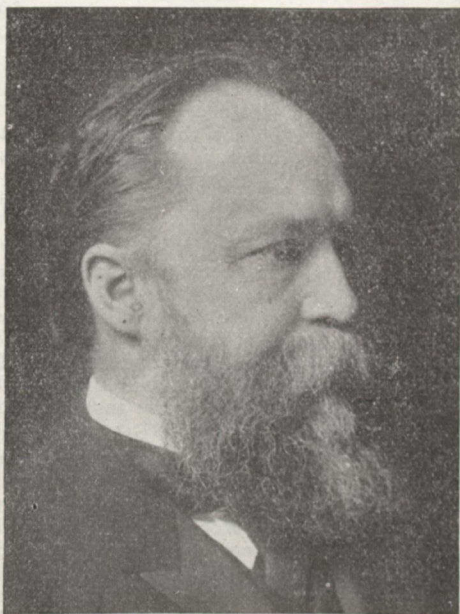


CANADA AND INVESTORS.

Money Has Mostly Been Used Wisely—Necessities of a Growing Population Are Many.

It would be unjust if Canada, as a whole, should suffer because of that occasional error from which no large series of investments was free. Taken altogether, the securities created in Canada during the last few years had been inferior to nothing offered by any foreign country or oversea dominion. No promise of Canada's future made in good faith in the past was less likely of fulfilment now than it was when made. Indeed, the future of the country was assured past all manner of doubt, and for the moment it was not necessary to consider what the population would be eventually, was the convincing remark of Sir Edmund Walker at a luncheon of the Royal Colonial Institute in London recently.

When they had a population of 5,000,000, and but a small stream of immigrants, they had a surplus of exports over imports, and did not need to come here for loans. Now they were borrowing in fairly close proportion to their immigration, because they were forced to build the things needed to harness



SIR EDMUND WALKER

Who Told a Distinguished London Gathering that the Investor Will Soon See that the Brightest and Most Wholesome Spot in the Empire is in British North America.

the country for the continually increasing population, and for the new areas being opened for settlement. They had a population of less than two to the square mile, while the United States had 25 and Great Britain 471, or, to give another illustration which might make the magnitude of their problem still plainer: They were receiving five new people each year for each 100 people already in the country, and if they separated those who settled in the prairie provinces they found that that part of Canada had to take care of ten new people in each year for each 100 already there. Imagine what that meant in new houses, farms, roads, bridges, railways, merchandise and all other implements necessary even to the rude civilization in which most of them began.

Remained for Investor to Supply

No one could suppose that the savings of the hundred could each year provide the capital expenditure necessary to take care of the new five, and except that they encouraged immigration they had no power to stop this need of new building.

Sir Edmund next touched upon the wide difference between the imports and exports. The question, he said, was sometimes asked as to why the exports did not respond more quickly to the increased immigration. He explained that the newcomers, to a large extent, went to work in connection with the building of the country and earned money before going on the land. In doing this they ate food that would otherwise be exported. When the transcontinental lines were finished, and when the growth of western cities was a little less rapid, and the main features of municipal expenditure had been accomplished, things would begin to work easier, but until then it was impossible to expect that they would overcome their imports with exports. They knew, of course, that in the last analysis it remained for the investor, if he was both able and willing, to supply the money necessary for their rapid development. It was, in any event, a matter of great importance to consider whether the money invested was being wisely used or not, and in the main he was sure that it was wisely used. In regard to the building of railways, it would not be over-

done for many a year to come, and so far as the provincial governments were concerned, there was no probability whatever of their incurring obligations beyond their capacity to protect, even though they might undertake some phases of state ownership in which some of them might not happen to believe.

Requirements of Cities and Towns

The money required for cities and towns was much greater, proportionately, than that needed by provincial governments, but during the past year bankers had tried to impress upon the municipalities that the investor was the one who really decided, not whether the investment ought to be made, but whether it could be made.

Apart from the scarcity of money, Sir Edmund contended that there had been nothing to check Canadian growth and prosperity except the decline in real estate speculation—a thing not to be regretted. Countless men had made fortunes, about the reality of which there was no doubt, out of real estate in Canada. Many more now held real estate out of which great wealth would arise. But, again, money had entered into ventures, especially in city sub-divisions, long in advance of actual requirements, which could only be classed as gambling, and which had no more relation to legitimate transactions in central city properties or in farming lands than some wild mining venture had to a first-class security.

Brightest and Most Wholesome Spot

Of one thing he felt sure, and that was that the land mortgage, trust and life assurance companies, who made most of the loans on real estate, had not made loans of a speculative nature to any extent; and, of course, banks in Canada were not allowed to lend money on real estate in any manner. Nothing had happened, repeated Sir Edmund, to change the confidence of the investor in Canada, except that, money being scarce instead of plentiful, he had turned the currents of his mind into pessimistic channels instead of optimistic, and when money was a little easier and he looked about for his investment instead of having it thrust upon him, that he would again see that the brightest and most wholesome spot in the empire was in British North America.

LONDON IS APATHETIC

Public Take Very Small Part of Dominion Glass Issue—National Drug Loan

The Canadian Associated Press understands that only three and a half per cent. of the Dominion Glass Company's issue of seven per cent. preference stock has been subscribed by the public.

Such a result carries its own comment as to the British investors' present attitude towards Canadian industrial issues, even when the latter are offered under unimpeachable sponsorship.

Syndicate Has Taken Stock.

In reference to this dispatch Messrs. C. Meredith and Company, Limited, Montreal, state that all the shares of the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, which were offered in London, amounting to \$1,437,500 preference stock, have been disposed of by them to a strong London syndicate, on whose behalf the issue was made, in order to comply with an agreement made with them some months ago. The syndicate did not expect any considerable amount of the stock to be taken by the public, as large blocks were placed with private investors.

No bonus of common stock went with the preferred stock issue, the price of which was 97½.

National Drug Issue.

The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada this week offered £200,000 preference one pound sixes at 21 shillings. The Financial Times criticizes the method of presenting the issue, saying it is difficult to understand why no better way of publishing details could not be found than in a letter from the company's president to the London branch of the Royal Bank. The Financial Times, in view of the meagreness of the information, doubts if the issue will appeal to the cautious investor.

The British Foreign and Colonial Corporation is offering \$750,000 Dominion Canners 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds in London at 99½ cents.

The following issues have been listed in London: Cape Breton Coal and Iron Company, £250,700, sixes, and Sao Paulo Electric, £120,000, fives.

Dr. Shearer has been elected president of the Huntsville, Ont., board of trade.

Mr. Alfred Tarut, Paris representative of the Montreal firm of Messrs. O'Brien and Williams, has returned from France, to spend until the early autumn in Canada.

Mr. E. P. Miller, general manager of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, was a visitor to *The Monetary Times* office this week.