

CANADIAN NICKEL USED AGAINST BRITISH

Sixty Per Cent. of Canada's Output Went to Germany,
Says T. H. Wardleworth

The development of the chemical industry in Canada was discussed by Mr. T. H. Wardleworth at a meeting of the Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Industries at Montreal last week. This subject has come into special prominence owing to the large business which Germany has hitherto done in the export of chemicals. Mr. Wardleworth said that owing to the war Canada had been compelled to look largely to the United States and England for her chemical supplies, formerly brought from Germany, and that the time was opportune to consider whether such supplies could not be produced in the Dominion, so that no future war could interfere with her chemical industry. To this end he said it might be necessary to ask Government to aid the chemical industry.

Germany Captured Trade.

He pointed out how, by the active aid of the Government, the co-operation of men of science and industrial concerns, the German people had been able to capture a large proportion of the chemical trade of the world. It was especially necessary, he said, that in Canada there should be closer co-ordination between men of science and industrial concerns. The trouble had hitherto been that in prosperous times manufacturers thought they did not need scientific assistance, while in bad times they considered they could not afford it, but in Germany this collaboration had been going on for a century with splendid results. This was shown by the fact that since 1907 Germany had produced chemical goods to the amount of £750,000,000 sterling, equal to the British national debt, while 200,000 persons were employed, most of them skilled operatives at high wages.

Our Nickel to Germany.

Mr. Wardleworth showed how, owing to government apathy, such industries as the aniline dye business had been taken from Great Britain by the Germans. In the same way, although Canada produced most of the nickel in the world, 60 per cent. of her nickel products had gone to Germany to be refined, and this to-day was being used in armor plate and projectiles for use against Great Britain. There were many other valuable mineral products in Canada which were being sent abroad for treatment, and Mr. Wardleworth asked why these were not being finished in Canada, so as to build up industries here. This might be aided by the government in many ways, especially by allowing free denatured alcohol for industrial purposes, and for the use here of fusil oil, which was now exported, and came back as "banana oil."

WHEN THE SILVER BULLET IS SPENT

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, estimates that each of the greater belligerents is spending an average equivalent to \$200,000,000 monthly.

In presenting these figures to the Academy of Moral and Political Science at Paris, he said that he considered it probable that the war would continue for seven months from August 1. Accordingly, the five greater powers engaged were committed to an expenditure of \$7,000,000,000. Each of the smaller states, including Japan, will have expenses of from \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 to meet. The war will cost the fighting powers roughly from \$9,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000.

Not an uninsured man can truly say, "I do not need life insurance."

Twenty-three cars made up the special freight train which is carrying the shipment of British Columbia's gift of canned salmon to Montreal on the way to Great Britain. The cars contained 23,305 cases of the salmon. Each car had banners announcing that the contents represented British Columbia's gift to the United Kingdom, and that it was one of the leading products of Canada's Pacific coast. Each can bore a special label bearing the arms of the province of British Columbia, and stating concisely what its contents were, as well as tables showing the food values of the salmon prepared by canning as compared with other foods.

CANADA'S LOANS THROUGH BANK OF ENGLAND

Arrangement is Made by Dominion Government—The
Monetary Times' Forecast Proves Correct

To complete the financial arrangement of the Dominion for the current fiscal year, the Dominion government has made arrangements to obtain from the Bank of England advances required from time to time for naval and military purposes. Later, when market conditions permit, a Canadian permanent funding war loan will be issued and the temporary indebtedness liquidated. The Canadian permanent loan will be made at such time as will not conflict with any issue or issues of the Imperial Government. This can be made the subject of an understanding between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Canadian Minister of Finance.

The negotiations between the Minister of Finance and the Bank of England have been carried out through Hon. Gorge H. Perley as the representative of the Dominion Government in London.

Will Help Exchange.

For purposes other than war expenditure the London market remains closed to permanent issues.

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, says that the completion of the financing of the war expenditure for the present fiscal year was not only most gratifying in itself, but as having a direct bearing upon the important question of exchange between Canada and Great Britain. If Canada were obliged to raise, by domestic issues, any substantial part of our war expenditure, the funds now available through our banks for the credit needs of Canada would to that extent be diminished to the serious detriment of the entire community. The cash condition of the Dominion treasury continues strong, large credit balances being maintained both in Canada and in London.

Highly Beneficial Effect.

Discussing the arrangement, Mr. Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, said:—

"The highly disadvantageous financial feature of the war, so far as Canada is concerned, has been the sudden deprivation of British capital to which we had become accustomed.

"The announcement by the Government that they have been offered opportunities of financing their extraordinary requirements will obviously have an offsetting and highly beneficial effect on the whole Canadian situation."

By Way of Loans.

It is a matter of interest that *The Monetary Times* is the only paper, financial or otherwise, in either America or Great Britain, to forecast the loan noted above. The arrangement was predicted in the columns of *The Monetary Times* of September 25th.

Of the \$50,000,000 war appropriation, \$35,000,000 at least is expected to be expended by March 31st, 1915. The special war taxes will bring an extra revenue, estimated at \$7,200,000. The new legislation regarding Dominion notes will give the government \$15,000,000. As the remainder of the sum is to be raised by way of loans, apparently \$27,800,000 will be obtained as occasion arises, through the Bank of England—that is, if the total of \$30,000,000 is expended.

FIVE ISSUES OVERSUBSCRIBED

The Bank of England on Wednesday received tenders for treasury bills amounting to \$75,000,000. This was the fifth loan of a similar nature and amount. All have been oversubscribed.

If Germany's war loans could have better success, it might help the Kaiser. We suggest the following commission of financial experts well known in Canada:—Messrs. H. Pollman Evans, J. W. Moyes, Laurence Rosewald, J. F. Spence, F. H. Malcolm and Allan Haynes.

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