

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lumber Entering American Market Must Now Pay Duty—Grand Trunk Pacific Will Build at Moncton—Crop Conditions in Province Good.

(Staff Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., Aug. 14th.

Crop conditions throughout the Province of New Brunswick are most satisfactory, and the farmers have about finished haying. In the greater portion of the province hay was only a fair crop, but was housed in excellent condition, while in the northern counties the crop was considerably heavier than usual. Barley and oats are ripening earlier than usual. Early apples are also ripe, and there will be a large yield. Potatoes will be an average crop of good quality.

With the lumber industry the conditions are not so satisfactory. The American market is in bad shape, and some recent failures in Great Britain, combined with the shipping strike, have affected this business, making ocean tonnage extremely scarce. There is only one tramp steamer loading deals at St. John at the present time, and cargoes for other steamers are waiting. Recent rains have brought down some millions of feet of logs that were stranded in the St. John River below Woodstock, but some of the drive is still hung up.

Duty Now Paid on Lumber.

The fishermen of the province have been getting good prices, but the catch has been small. In St. John harbor there was an average catch of salmon, which gave the fishermen a price of about \$1.50 for a twelve-pound fish.

Deputy Minister O'Hara, of the Trade and Commerce Department, had a conference last week with West India exporters at St. John, and will report to the Department. It is hoped that arrangements will be made by which St. John will get as many sailings of the West India steamers as the port of Halifax, which, under the arrangement now in force, it would not get.

Millions of feet of lumber are manufactured from Maine logs in American mills at St. John. Heretofore this lumber has entered the American market free of duty. On August 5th that privilege was withdrawn. During 1910 the exports of this class of lumber from St. John were valued at \$650,500. One manufacturer says that the duty of \$1.25 per thousand, which this lumber must now pay, would mean \$50,000 a year to him. An effort is being made to get the United States Government to remit the duty, at least until the vote has been taken in Canada on the question of reciprocity.

Grand Trunk Pacific Will Build at Moncton.

The Mann Age Company, which took over the property of the Maritime Edge Tool Company, of St. Stephen, has spent \$40,000 in improving the plant, which, it is claimed, will now rank in equipment with the best factory of its kind on the continent. Crude petroleum is to be used as fuel. The capacity of the factory has been increased tenfold.

The property at St. John on which it was expected a sugar refinery would be established is now sought after by two other companies, who would like to secure the site for factory purposes. The Partington Pulp and Paper Company are seeking to purchase from the city some land at the place, where they will erect a large paper mill.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will erect division yards, machine shops and other terminals at Moncton, beginning with an expenditure of half a million dollars. Mayor Reilly informed the city council that the company would bring into Moncton forty or fifty families of work people, besides train men. He added that the company would use natural gas in their machine shops.

Tenders closed on August 10th for the construction of the dry dock, ship repair plant, breakwater, and several wharves, with the necessary dredging, in St. John harbor east. The beginning of active development work is expected at a very early date. Three British contracting firms submitted tenders for the work.

Government Will Erect Bridge at St. John.

As soon as the style of bridge to be adopted has been decided on, the provincial government will erect a new bridge for ordinary and street car traffic across The Reversing Falls at St. John. The present suspension bridge is old and weak, and street cars cannot cross. With the continuous street car service from East St. John to Fairville and West St. John there would be an immediate advance in real estate on the west side. The new bridge would cost about \$300,000. The consulting engineer of the Quebec Bridge has inspected the site and will submit a report.—W. E. A.

JULY BANK STATEMENT.

Position of the Chartered Institutions Prior to the Crop Movement.

The preparation by the banks for the crop movement is always strongly defined in the July bank statement. This year's figures are still more interesting in view of the possibility of a shortage in note circulation. The banks are apparently anxious as to the size of the Western crop in relation to their circulation limit, despite their power to issue emergency circulation after September 1st.

The statement of the chartered banks published this week does not indicate a serious position yet. Although the demand for bonds, stocks and real estate has been good, the deposits in our banks increased last month by \$13,000,000, and during the year by \$97,000,000. The total deposit amounted in July to \$887,000,000. In addition to this favorable feature, our leading institutions enlarged their current loans in the Dominion during July by nearly \$6,000,000. Call loans increased also, the figures changing by about \$4,000,000. Call loans abroad were extended by \$6,000,000. The only decrease in the loan account was in current loans out of Canada, which showed a decline of about a half a million dollars.

As To Note Circulation.

At the end of July, note circulation was \$8,000,000 in excess of the figures of 1910. On the other hand, there is a larger paid-up capital than last year and consequently increased circulation powers. Comparing the figures of June and July, it is found that the total power of circulation, including emergency, is about the same, a maximum circulation of approximately \$130,000,000. Will this be sufficient to handle the crop movement? Some other phases of this subject were discussed in detail in last week's Monetary Times.

Deposits continue to show gratifying expansion as noted in the following table:—

Deposits Figures.

	On demand.	After notice.
1910—July	\$251,638,522	\$538,384,371
August	250,613,172	545,357,452
September	273,520,461	545,630,667
October	280,838,612	540,016,725
November	289,759,025	551,113,835
December	280,910,695	544,220,710
1911—January	270,378,480	549,774,470
February	268,360,503	551,424,375
March	278,371,792	553,032,466
April	281,664,360	555,822,930
May	298,784,206	562,209,148
June	309,804,854	564,867,554
July	316,673,780	570,789,435

Deposits on demand have increased from \$251,000,000 to \$317,000,000, and deposits after notice from \$538,000,000 to \$570,000,000. The deposits account during the last few years has made large and consistent gains.

Course of Loans.

The following table shows the course of the loan accounts in Canada during the past thirteen months:—

Loans.	Current in Canada.	Call in Canada.
1910—July	\$653,068,336	\$60,081,256
August	657,813,770	60,427,996
September	668,976,522	62,428,576
October	679,820,039	64,561,641
November	677,617,478	62,866,513
December	677,064,820	63,983,912
1911—January	682,506,695	60,200,781
February	689,234,781	59,132,692
March	710,604,072	58,369,712
April	712,032,758	57,832,690
May	708,093,677	57,709,853
June	717,869,386	61,507,268
July	723,765,358	65,339,288

Call loans in Canada during the past thirteen months have been as low as \$57,000,000 and as high, last month, as \$65,000,000. Current loans in the Dominion are considerably higher than they were a year ago.

"No better service can be performed for Canada than to make truthful statements from time to time regarding her industrial position and the industrial possibilities arising out of her natural resources. I am, therefore, sure that the publication of the book will be most useful." So writes Sir Edmund Walker in his prefatory note to "Capital Investments in Canada," a new volume to be published by The Monetary Times next month.