

there was a considerable development of manufacturing, though this has been less in Saskatchewan than in the other prairie provinces and British Columbia

It will further be seen from these tables that both in 1900 and 1910, Ontario was responsible for about 50 per cent. in value of the manufactured products of Canada. Quebec, which was in 1900 responsible for about one-third of the whole in 1910 turned out about 25 per cent. Probably, the large immigration of American industrial undertakings in recent years into Ontario and the starting of such large industries as the iron and steel works at Sault Ste. Marie are contributory factors of some importance in enabling Ontario to continue to occupy the position of Canada's premier manufacturing province.

THE EXPORT OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

London Bankers' Magazine in a Review of the Situation Finds Disadvantage to Home Industry in the Preference by British Investor for Sending His Capital Abroad—Relative Prices of Leading European Securities—If Government Continues its Present Course, the Decline will go on.

That the preference now being noticeably shown by British investors for sending their capital abroad is having distinctly harmful effects upon home industry and that Consols are likely to drop to lower levels "if the Government continues that course of spoliation upon which they appear now to have definitely embarked" are conclusions come to by the London Bankers' Magazine in the course of a survey of present conditions regarding the export of British capital.

In discussing the results on home industry of the export of British capital, the Bankers' Magazine observes:—

No doubt such a movement increases for the time the export of goods, as almost every remittance of capital is embodied in an export of goods, but the result is to diminish the power of home industry to maintain its position if the remittances of capital exceed or even are close in amount to the sum of the local savings. When the goods are once sent abroad and the capital they represent is invested there, it may be in a foreign railway, or a new harbor, or a mine, no doubt the dividends earned by the new and successful industry return to this country, and the investor himself receives the benefit of the difference between what he obtains from abroad and what he would have received if he had kept his capital at home. But to the prosperity of this country and to the working people of this country there is a considerable difference and a corresponding disadvantage. The capital no longer remains to assist local industry. It might not have produced so large a return here, but it would have employed labor and the production of materials which would have yielded a profit which no longer accrues to the home worker. Hence this difference in the form of investment, that is to say, the preference for foreign over home investments, is one of the reasons for the depreciation of home investments which has recently been so largely observed here. We do not mean to say that it has been the sole cause by any means, but it has undoubtedly exercised a considerable influence in conjunction with other causes which are in some ways more prominent, such as the increase of cost in many directions which we have already mentioned, the unrest of labor, political troubles, and anxiety as to the preservation of peace. Some of these influences are powerful in other countries though not to the same extent as they are here.

COMPARISON OF LEADING EUROPEAN SECURITIES.

The Magazine prints the following comparison of the prices of six representative stocks of the following countries—Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Denmark, at the commencement of January, 1903, and the end of June, 1912. The difference in the prices of 1903 and 1912 is shown in the column at the end of the table. The date is chosen as corresponding with the alteration in the yield of Consols to 2½ per cent. The stocks have been selected as indicating in a general way the relative prices of securities in the countries named:

	Price in		
	January, 1903.	June, 1912.	
	Beginning of month.	End of month.	De-crease.
British 2½ per cent. consols until 1903, then 2½ per cent. Consolidated stock, redeemable 1923	92¾	76¾	16½
French 3 per cent. rentes	99	93½	5½
German Imperial 3 per cent.	90½	79	11½
Austrian 4 per cent. gold rentes	101	95½	5½
Dutch 2½ per cent.	81½	68½	13
Denmark 3 per cent. amortisable bonds, 1897	95	82	13

"While we have to add," says the Bankers' Magazine, "that the circumstances which have led to the existing drop in the values of British securities scarcely afford any reason to hope that the present depression is likely to end soon, the rise in prices of goods and of objects of industry with which it is accompanied may be an assistance in some improvement in trade which may be a benefit to the country, but we have to express our doubt whether our solid securities will soon improve in price. On the other hand if the Government continues that course of spoliation upon which they appear now to have definitely embarked—if they proceed to lay their hands on property which from time immemorial has been held by individuals, and impose penalizing taxation for the benefit of the State—as they propose to do through their legislation connected with the land and in other ways, we must expect to see the value of the public debt, which depends on the good faith of the country, drop to lower levels even than before.

REMARKABLE GRAIN TRADE SITUATION.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, cables:—

Beerbohm is cautious in regard to the international grain market situation, and reserves judgment on the question of unusually large requirements by European importing countries, as a result of recent bad harvest conditions, here and in some parts of the Continent. Everything depends on the weather during the rest of the month. The outlook is made rather interesting by his report of 60,000,000 bushels for the European visible supplies of wheat on September 1, as against upwards of 80,000,000, a year ago, and the Economist to-day lays great stress on the deficiency in the English harvests.

This, it thinks, promises to be the most serious which has confronted our country since the great English shortage of 1879, when European consumers made exceptionally large demands on an abundant American wheat crop; while the outlook in France and Germany, in its judgment, is also poor. These are considerations which naturally increase the caution of European money markets concerning the season's later demand for gold by grain-exporting countries.