

# Canadian Industries Developing

Never in the past has Canada had so many industries springing up over night. The speed with which they are coming is not an indication that they are of the "mushroom" sort for the vast majority of the projects are the result of culminating demand through the war period and the general development of the country is likely to be sufficiently rapid to carry them on a firm footing. Not a few of the industries are branches of successful United States firms who are seizing upon the opportunity of establishing themselves when they are able to bring their capital across the border at such advantageous exchange rates.

The very fact that these firms are establishing themselves here argues well for the financial status of the Dominion in the near future. Coupling the movement of American capital into Canada with the report of well informed observers who have lately predicted that this year's trade returns will show that the United States and not Great Britain, is becoming Canada's best customer, we cannot look for the retention of the present adverse exchange rate between the two countries for any great length of time. Given a fair measure of industrial peace we must in a very short time be producing and with our production for export, our financial status as a nation must grow.

While too much importance cannot be placed on our trading relations with the United States it is also well to remember that trade within the Empire is of very great importance. The announcement of Col. Grant Morden of the formation of the British Empire Steel Company, has been received with enthusiasm by those who feared that past mishaps to British capital invested in Canadian enterprises of national importance would make them chary of venturing again. The statement that this enterprise will eventually be linked with others in India and Australia, that it is going to be a real combination within the Empire, is very gratifying and ensures the continuance of mutual confidence between the mother country and the colonies.

This company will very shortly be putting its shares on the market both in Canada and in Great Britain. The preference here has been for shares of about hundred dollars par value while in England the popular price is lower. Col. Morden has announced that possibly shares of \$5 par value will be issued in England and in Canada they will be offered only in lots amounting to hundred dollars in par value. This step marks time with the declaration of Col. Morden that the company will be a great partnership of Canadian and British interests; it is an attempt to make the diverse finance methods of the Empire dovetail more evenly.

A group of Montreal and Toronto business men has purchased the British Chemicals Limited, plant at Trenton, Ont., which was formerly operated by the Imperial Munitions Board. This plant was built and equipped during the war at a cost of over \$5,000,000. The entire plant covers some 225 acres, upon which are erected about eighty buildings. After the war it was feared for a time that it might be dismantled or moved to the United States, but it is satisfactory to know that it is being retained in Canada, and that it may eventually become the basis of a Canadian chemical industry. In pre-war days Canada was dependent on outside countries, largely Germany, for her chemical products. The new plant will try to replace German-made goods with Canadian articles.

Some idea of the speed with which financial men work after a proposition has been investigated by their experts, is given in the report that the shareholders of the Dominion Bridge Company, at a special general meeting, approved unanimous-

ly in less than four minutes plans of the directors to form The Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., for the purpose of taking over the present Bridge subsidiary, The Dominion Engineering and Machinery Company. Four minutes for the transaction of such business is pretty good time even if they had made up their minds before coming to the meeting. The new company will be very largely engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper mill machinery.

Any enumeration of recent industrial development of this country is incomplete without mention of the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company is celebrating its 250th anniversary. On the second of May, 1670 King Charles declared "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" to be "the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the vast unknown territories, the waters of which drained into Hudson's Bay." In the seventeenth century the only method of undertaking great enterprises was that of Royal Charters. The simplicity of this method and the great privileges given, were however not always able to ensure the success of the undertakings, and many charters have been annulled because the companies failed, with the means at that time, to overcome the difficulties encountered. Today the intricacy of financing and founding a great undertaking is offset by the advantages of modern equipment with which to carry it out. The Hudson's Bay Company endures because for a quarter of a thousand years it made, as it still makes, those continual adjustments to ever-changing conditions which are essential to vitality and success.

## Valuable Aid to Amateur Gardeners

At this time of the year, when potatoes are running at six something a bag, when the cost of food is at its highest, the attention of the city man or the suburbanite, who happens to have a small plot of ground, may well turn to how he can get the most out of it. Aside altogether from that, gardening may be made a most interesting and beneficial hobby; particularly by the man who has been in an office all day.

There may be however, the most discouraging failure which finishes all the zeal of the amateur. A variety of things may contribute to this. The sunlight may be insufficient or too strong. The soil may not be properly prepared. It is said that all amateur gardeners plant too deeply. Some of the seed may come up in China but if the amateur doesn't get results in his own back yard he is inconsolable.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture publish the following timely publications free to all who write and ask.

"The Potato in Canada, its Cultivation and Varieties," Bulletin No. 90. W. T. Macoun

"Poultry Feeds and Feeding," Bulletin 91. G. Robertson.

"The Strawberry and its Cultivation," Bulletin No. 92. W. T. Macoun.

"Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use," Bulletin No. 93. W. T. Macoun.

"Bush Fruits," Bulletin No. 94. W. T. Macoun.

"How to Make and Use a Hot-bed and Cold Frame," Pamphlet No. 19. W. T. Macoun.

"Some Varieties of Tobacco Recommended for the Province of Quebec," Pamphlet No. 20 F. Charlan.

"Construction and Care of Tobacco Seed Beds in the Province of Quebec," Pamphlet No. 21 F. Charlan.

## In All Respects Ready for Trade

The "Work of the British Navy in the Mediterranean" was the subject of an interesting address by Captain Evan J. Edwards, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, before the Montreal Weekly Electrical Luncheon recently. Captain Edwards paid tribute to the work carried on by British sloops, destroyers, trawlers and drifters under the orders of Admiral Ferguson, British Admiral of patrols, both in escorting and in mine sweeping. He gave instances to show the courage and resource displayed under the most trying circumstances by officers and men of the navy and of the merchant service.

The speaker quoted the commencing phrase of the sailing orders which are issued to the senior officers; these words, which are traditional in the navy, are "Being in all respects ready for sea and to engage the enemy." Captain Edwards urged that these words be adopted by the business men of the British Empire today, whose slogan should be "Being in all respects ready for trade, and to keep that trade within the British Empire as far as possible."

In closing he made a strong appeal for still greater pride in the British Empire, and urged his hearers to do everything possible in trade, and in other ways to make this already mighty Empire still mightier.

There is a steady movement of settlers in the Okanagan Valley this spring and these are a very good class. The estimate of the 1920 production of the Valley is being placed at seven million dollars. The effect of the return of overseas soldiers to the ranches is being felt in the speeding up of production.

"Tomato Culture." Pamphlet No. 22. W. T. Macoun.

"Cabbage and Cauliflower Culture." Pamphlet No. 23. W. T. Macoun.

"Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture." Pamphlet 24. W. T. Macoun.

"Bean Anthracnose." Pamphlet 25. G. C. Cunningham.

"Melon Culture." Pamphlet 26. W. T. Macoun.

"The Cultivation of Some Stable Vegetables." Pamphlet 27. W. Saxby Blair.

"The Rod Cultivator." Pamphlet No. 28. W. H. Fairfield.

"The Rearing of Rabbits." S.S. No. 34. V. Fortier.

"Tomato diseases." S.S. No. 35. W. A. McCubbin.

"Growing of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Canada." S.S. No. 38. Digges & Freeman.

"Poisonous Plants." S.S. No. 39. F. Fyles.

"Use of Coarse Grain as Human Food." S.S. No. 40. C. E. Saunders.

"Summary of 3 years' Experiments on the Harrow Tobacco Station." S.S. No. 41. D. D. Digges.

"Wild Rice." S.S. No. 42. F. Fyles.

"Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower." S.C. No. 12. W. T. Macoun.

"When Should Potatoes be Planted to Obtain Maximum Crops." S.C. No. 18. W. T. Macoun.

"The Importance of Planting Good Seed Potatoes for High Yields." S.C. No. 19. W. T. Macoun.

Edmonton, Alta.—H. Krack of Yakima, Wash., recently purchased 7,000 bushels of potatoes here at \$3.90 per bushel, the highest price on record for such a quantity. The consignment has been shipped to Montana.