# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## Some Notes of Industrial Realms for Canadian Captains of Industry.

### FROM COAST TO COAST.

Winnipeg is being considered as the location for a company, capitalized of $2,000,000, and which will manufacture railway cars and employ 1,000 hands.

Addressing the St. John Board of Trade on Tuesday, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, suggested that the Board should discuss the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay.

Manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec doing business in the Far West report a general hesitancy about placing orders for next year pending more reliable information as to the outcome of this year's crop.

Of maple sugar samples purchased throughout the Canadian market by the Inland Revenue Department, 5 samples are declared as mixture, 10 as doubtful, 57 as adulterated, while 185 were found genuine.

The exports of Canadian cheese to Great Britain have reached the imposing quantity of 1,925,835 cwts. (112 pounds), valued at £5,634,288, as against 1,858,767 cwts. valued at £4,804,172 last year, and, as compared with £1,382,699, which was the value of the product exported in 1886.

There is observable in Central Ontario districts an indisposition by farmers to sell more of their crops than is really necessary. They are strongly possessed of the notion that prices of cereals will advance still further. Wheat advanced in the Brantford market 7 cents per bushel from September 20th to 30th.

The imports of Canadian butter into the United Kingdom for the year ending December 31st last amounted to 192,093 cwt., valued at £982,064. This is a falling off as compared with the two previous years, but the decrease is not attributable to any change of opinion in Britain as to the quality; but rather to the home demand.

For the year ending June 30, 1906, the aggregate trade between Great Britain and Canada was represented by a sum of $202,289,527. For the same period, the agricultural products shipped to Britain from Canada were valued at $42,305,048; and under the heading of "Manufactures," products valued at $7,233,232 were similarly exported.

Representatives of three manufacturing concerns in South Bend, Indiana, have selected Berlin, Ont., for their branch factories. This it is said will require the spending of $100,000 in buildings and machinery and will give employment, by 1909, to 300 hands. No bonus is asked of the municipality by these industries, but they ask for sewer and water connections to the factories.

The new packing plant being erected at Edmonton for the J. Y. Griffin & Company will be one of the most important in the Province of Alberta. It will have a killing capacity of 5,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs and 1,500 sheep daily. The plant will employ between 250 and 300 men, to whom will be paid wages averaging $5,000 per week. The property is situated near the junction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways and the C. N. R. have already run a siding to the site.

There has been a general complaint in England regarding the smallness of Canadian fruit received during the past season, and the quality generally does not appear to have been as good as usual. Several British importers have pointed out that a quantity of rather inferior stock was shipped, and the advisability of packing number 3 grade has been questioned by them, the opinion being that apples of that quality should not be put into packages for general use, but should be consumed for cider-making or other purposes.

The Dominion Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose head office is at Toronto, has been organized for the primary purpose of manufacturing in Canada, telephones, switch-boards, telephone parts and kindred appliances, and intends to manufacture this entire line directly from the raw material into finished product to be sold throughout the Dominion and elsewhere. Some of the advantages which the company claims in entering upon the manufacture in Canada are that it enters upon an unoccupied, ample and rapidly growing field, and encounters no Canadian competitor. It is also well protected against outside competitors by the Canadian tariff of 27½ per cent. on imported telephones, and by freedom from the inevitable delay and inconvenience attending the passage of foreign goods through custom houses.

### WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.

Our London correspondent draws attention to the possibility of Canadian firms being placed on the list of those from whom tenders are invited from time to time by the Imperial War Office. No good purpose is served in such cases by simply making a demand to be placed on the list. The authorities first require to be entirely satisfied that tenderers are in a position to carry out any contracts with which they may enter, to receive adequate samples for testing purposes, and to be furnished with the names of responsible resident agents in Great Britain who can expeditiously carry out the requisite steps in regard to the delivery of supplies, etc., as may be desired by the authorities.

### TWELVE MONTHS' TRADE.

During the twelve months ended July this year the imports for consumption were valued at $365,386,309. Compared with the two previous years the figures are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | $262,309,269 |
| 1906 | 295,514,765 |
| 1907 | 365,386,309 |

The total exports in the same years were valued at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | $203,071,251 |
| 1906 | 260,750,580 |
| 1907 | 269,286,036 |

The total trade imports and exports were thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | $465,380,320 |
| 1906 | 556,365,345 |
| 1907 | 634,672,345 |

The duty collected was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | $42,117,491 |
| 1906 | 47,059,562 |
| 1907 | 57,221,891 |

Included in the exports are coin and bullion, which are also included in the imports. Here are the totals:—

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1905 | $10,301,007 | $ 1,806,326 |
| 1906 | 7,406,648 | 10,430,925 |
| 1907 | 9,440,482 | 17,198,404 |
| Totals | $27,148,137 | $29,435,655 |

The exports show a fairly heavy falling off during 1907.

### LUMBER INDUSTRY.

At the rate at which the timber licenses are being taken the Canadian Government will probably realize during the current year $750,000 from new licenses, and $500,000 from renewals. American capitalists, the United States Consul at Vancouver says, are leading in the acquirement of timber leases. A St. Paul, Minn., company recently purchased 261,000 square miles of timber lands, partly on Vancouver Island, the remainder upon the main land, paying about $5,000,000 for the same, and proposes building six large saw mills at once. One American is said to have realized more than $1,000,000 profit upon his holdings acquired in the last few years. The provincial lands are not sold, and all logs cut upon such lands must be manufactured within the province. The lands now changing hands by sale and purchase came into private hands before the enactment of the law now in force.

## CANADA'S COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The following figures are the least imaginable, but perhaps the most concrete testimony to the trade development of the Dominion:—

| | 1871. $ | 1881. $ | 1891. $ | 1901 $ | 1904. $ | 1905. $ | 1906. $ | 1907. $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total imports | 96,092,971 | 105,330,840 | 119,967,638 | 190,415,525 | 259,211,803 | 266,834,417 | 294,286,015 | 343,893,383 |
| Total exports | 71,724,950 | 95,267,501 | 95,503,302 | 196,487,632 | 213,521,235 | 203,316,872 | 256,586,630 | 272,206,606 |
| Total trade | 167,817,921 | 200,598,341 | 215,470,940 | 386,903,157 | 472,733,038 | 470,151,289 | 550,872,645 | 616,099,989 |