MANUFACTURED GOODS

Are Being Largely Exported by the United States—Some Interesting Details.

For the first time last year, the exports of manufactures from the United States exceeded the agricultural exports. This is an important development in view of the desire in the republic to open Canada to a greater extent as a consumer of American manufactures.

Details of the export trade of the United States in 1910 just completed by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show increases in exports of manufactures in nearly every line, and decreases in nearly all classes of foodstuffs exported. Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, automobiles, scientific instruments, typewriters, sewing machines, electrical machinery, metal-working machinery, leather, naval stores, lubricating oil, naphthas, lumber, sheets and plates of iron and steel, pipes and fittings, steel rails, wire, patent medicines, cotton wearing apparel, furniture, and many other articles of manufacture show increases, while flour, wheat, bacon, hams, lard, cotton seed oil, fresh beef, live cattle, and other food articles show a decline.

The one article of natural production which shows a marked increase in value is cotton, of which the exports in 1910 were 531 million dollars, against 462 million in 1909, this increase being due, however, solely to higher prices. Corn also shows a slight increase in value, 28 million dollars, against 25½ million in 1909. Practically all classes of meats show a decline in the value exported; bacon exports amounted to but 18 million dollars, against more than 23 million in 1909; lard 46 million, against nearly 49 million in the preceding year; hams and shoulders 18 million, against 22 million in the previous year; oleo oil 12 million, against 17½ million in 1909; cotton seed oil (used largely for food purposes) 13 million, against 19½ million in the preceding year; live cattle (chiefly for food purposes) 9½ million, against 16⅓ million in 1909; and fresh beef 6 million, against 9½ million in the preceding year. Nearly all the other articles included in the class.

Meat and dairy products also show a reduction in value of exports, and in many cases a greater reduction in quantities than is indicated by the figures of values. The few articles of manufacture which show a decline in value of exports in 1910 compared with 1909 are copper, with a drop of about one-half million dollars; illuminating oil, a reduction of about 12 million; and cotton cloths, a reduction of about 3 million in 1910 when compared with 1909.

The table which follows shows the principal articles exported in the calendar year 1910, compared with those of 1909:—

	12 Months ending with December.	
	1909.	1910.
Principal Articles Exported.	Millions of dollars.	
Cotton, unmanufactured	461.9	530.8
Copper, pigs, bars, etc.	89.4	89.0
Oil, illuminating	67.8	55.6
Lard	48.8	45.9
Wheat flour	50.0	43.0
Boards and planks	32.4	41.2
Tobacco, leaf	36.7	36.1
Agricultural implements	27.3	31.3
Corn	25.4	28.0
Coal, bituminous	24.3	26.7
Upper leather	23.8	25.8
Wheat	50.6	23.5
Naval stores	16.1	21.2
Oil, lubricating	20.0	20.9
Oil cake and meal	20.2	20.8
Cotton cloths	23.1	20.3
Hams and shoulders	21.9	17.9
Bacon	23.3	17.9
Builders' hardware and tools	12.9	15.8
Coal, anthracite	14.1	14.8
Sheets and plates of iron and steel	9.3	13.9
Furs and furskins	11.5	13.5
Boots and shoes of leather	11.4	13.2
Oil, cotton seed	19.6	13.2
Oleo oil	17.4	11.8
Instruments, scientific	9.1	11.4
Automobiles	6.9	11.2
Indiarubber, manufactures of	8.9	11.2
Rails of steel	8.5	10.2
Timber, sawed	9.3	10.1
Wire	7.8	9.9
Cattle	16.3	9.5
Pipes and fittings	9.4	9.5
Fertilizers	8.9	9.4
Typewriters	7.4	8.8
All other articles	440.0	533.8
Total domestic exports	1,700.7	1,827.1

The figures thus far received indicate that the total value of foodstuffs exported in 1910 will be about 345 million dollars, against 400 million in 1909, 493 million in 1908, 535 million in 1907, and 521 million in 1906, and that the value manufactures will be about 825 million dollars, against 721 million in 1909, 681 million in 1908, and 766 million in 1907, the former high record year.

LARGE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY

With Capital of Fifteen Million Dollars Incorporated—Several Other Large Concerns—Fifty-five New Companies.

Fifty-five companies were incorporated during the week with a total capitalization of $31,640,000.

The Quebec Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, with capital of $15,000,000, is the largest incorporation. The intention of the company is to purchase a number of running concerns and options have already been secured which will give the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company an output of great proportion within a few months. It is possible that the names of the companies absorbed will not be changed, but that the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company will simply become a holding company.

The National Bridge Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 stock and $3,000,000 of bond issue, is another new concern. The directors are:—Mr. J. N. Greenshields, president; Mr. Lyall, vice-president; Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. H. W. Beauclerc, Colgate, and others. The structural steel plant now in course of construction at Longue Pointe by the company will consist of three sections and the first, with a capacity of 18,000 tons, is so far advanced that it will be in full operation by June 15th.

The companies with capital of a million dollars and over granted charters are: Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company, of Canada, Toronto, $6,000,000; Canadian Quarries and Construction Company, Ottawa, $2,000,000; while each of the following companies have capital of a million dollars: Maple Leaf Oil Company, Toronto; Augustine Automatic Rotary Engine Company, of Canada, Toronto; Pearsons, Limited, British Columbia.

The following is a list of charters granted during the past week. The head office of each company is situate in the town, city or province mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph. The persons named are provisional directors.

Red Deer, Alta.—W. E. Lord Company, $50,000.

Cardston, Alta.—Big Chief Coal Mining Company, $200,000.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Medicine Hat Realty, $15,000. Medicine Hat News, $50,000.

Shediac, N.S.—E. Paturel Company, $7,000; T. R. Robertson, H. H. Munro, R. Miner.

St. Basile, Que.—Eastern Paper Company, $10,000; E. R. Pepin, J. O. Collette, J. S. Piche.

St. Euphemie, Que.—Compagnie G. Blais, $45,000; G. Blais, Z. Cloutier, H. Tardif, St. Pierre.

Collingwood, Ont.—Nottawasaga Curling Club, $5,000; W. A. Copeland, F. F. Telfer, W. T. Toner.

Edmonton, Alta.—Orpheum Motion Picture Company, $15,000. Western Cartage Company, $10,000.

Grand Mere, Que.—Laurentide Printing Company, $20,000; J. O. H. Picard, L. Catelier, W. Demphouse.

Brockville, Ont.—Brockville Construction Company, $100,000; W. S. Buell, J. H. Botsford, G. H. Mallory.

Winnipeg, Man.—Western Manufacturing Company, $250,000; C. M. Boyton, R. T. Ferguson, H. Lillie.

St. Michel de Rougemont, Que.—Rougemont Orchard Company, $20,000; F. Paquette, N. Desautels, J. Fournier.

Porcupine, Ont.—Porcupine Telephone Lines, $40,000; C. Vane, Porcupine; A. B. Stewart, Quebec; H. W. Shapley, Toronto.

Lake Megantic, Que.—Lake Megantic Iron Mining Company, $99,000; J. A. Courville, W. W. Pringle, Lake Megantic; G. K. Vann, Spring Hill.

Calgary, Alta.—Ford Motor Agency, $10,000. Campbell, Wilson & Horne, $450,000. Samis Building Company, $10,000. Malakwa Farms, $30,000. Aylward Williams Hardware Company, $10,000. Canadian Diamond Company, $300,000.

British Columbia.—All Red Line, $150,000. Arbutus Development Company, $125,000. Columbia Encampment No. 5, I.O.O.F. El-Oso Paving Company, of British Columbia, $50,000. Farmstead Land Company, £10,000. Home Loan and Contract Company, $300,000. Japanese Merchants Association, of Vancouver. Okanagan Renard Train Company, $75,000. Oliver Scrim Lumber Company, $100,000. Pearson Limited, $1,000,000. Red Cliff Brick & Tile Company, $150,000. Summit Creek Hydraulic Mining Company, $125,000.