

Thus nearly 50 per cent. of the Canadian flotations in London in 1910 are concerned with the Canada west of the Great Lakes. Of these issues, £6,859,403 were from British Columbia. These included a number of lumber flotations—there have been in the last twelve months various attempts to start a lumber "boom" in London—and mining companies. The balance, £10,450,328, is from the prairie provinces, the latter total being made up mainly of provincial, municipal and railway borrowings with issues by land companies and several industrial companies.

It is not, of course, the fact that the aggregate of new issues in London on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland in 1910 represents the importation into the Dominion of £35,963,438 of British capital. As has been pointed out, not all of this is "new money," part of it is merely a renewal of old loans, and allowance has to be made also for the fact that a portion of these issues—although not a large portion—has been subscribed elsewhere than in London. But when these allowances have been made it is seen that these issues represent practically £30,000,000 new British capital imported into the Dominion. There are in addition the "invisible" imports of capital—the private transactions, the amount of which it is not possible accurately to state. Important transfers of this kind, as Mr. Angus remarked at the recent Bank of Montreal meeting, are of daily occurrence, and the estimate of two well-known authorities, Sir Edgar Speyer and Mr. Paish, of the London Statist, that about £40,000,000 of British capital came to Canada in 1910 is probably very near the truth.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S INVESTMENTS IN CANADA AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. George Paish, one of the Editors of the London Statist, recently read a paper before the members of the Royal Statistical Society, on the subject of Great Britain's capital investments in individual colonial and foreign countries. This is the second portion of the paper, the first part of which was published in June, 1909. Mr. Paish then gave the results of his investigations as to the amount of capital which the United Kingdom up to the end of 1907 had invested in other lands, according to the available documentary evidence, and as to the amount of income which in 1907 was derived from that capital. He has now brought up to the end of 1910, the approximate amount of visible capital supplied by Great Britain to other lands in the aggregate. He has also ascertained the amount of capital which Great Britain has placed with individual countries.

The amount of British capital invested in In-

dian, colonial and foreign loans and companies, to the end of 1907 was stated in 1909 by Mr. Paish to be £2,693,738,000, producing an income in 1907-8 of £130,791,000 or 5.2 per cent. In the three years since 1907, says Mr. Paish in his present paper, Great Britain has supplied other lands with a large amount of additional capital. In 1908, the amount of the new capital issues in London on behalf of Colonial and Foreign Governments, municipalities, railways, banks, mining and other joint stock industrial companies was £145,000,000. In 1909 it was £182,000,000 and in 1910 to the date of the paper, it was no less than £180,000,000. The following shows in summary form the destination of these large amounts of capital sent abroad by Great Britain in the three years, 1908-10:—

Canada .....	£100,231,180
Australasia .....	26,088,108
Africa .....	38,521,122
Asia .....	58,859,297
Total, the Colonies and India, £227,278,951	
Argentina .....	56,487,796
Brazil .....	29,431,894
Mexico .....	21,306,361
Russia .....	17,419,636
United States .....	73,964,627
Total, Foreign Countries .....	£288,367,333
Grand Total .....	£515,646,283

Usually, says Mr. Paish, the Continent participates in the new issues of foreign government loans and American railway securities and, to a moderate extent in other issues, and it is necessary to make allowance for the share of the other lending countries in these issues. After making every allowance, it is evident that the actual amount of new capital supplied by Great Britain to other lands in 1908 was £130,000,000; in 1909, £160,000,000; and in 1910, £165,000,000, a total in three years of no less than £455,000,000.

The great income which British investors are deriving from their investments in other lands is, says Mr. Paish, small in comparison with the total income they may ultimately derive from the investment.

A great deal of the capital that has been invested in the past is not yet fully productive, and will probably not become so for many years. In recent years the income of the British people from foreign investments has grown very rapidly, not merely because of the large amounts of new savings they have placed in other lands, but because of the much higher returns they have derived from the capital formerly invested. It will be recollected that during the nineties many American railways were unable to meet their interest charges, and that others did not pay any dividends on their stocks; in recent years the railways of the United States have met their interest obligations in full, have given considerable dividends upon their stocks, which previously received no distribution, and have made higher distributions upon the stocks which continued to receive dividends during the period of depression. The experience of our investors in Argentina and in other countries has been of a similar character. During the nineties dividends were low and in recent years have been much higher.

The country which has received the largest amount of British capital, says Mr. Paish, is the United States, where Great Britain has been placing capital since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

The war of Independence and the war of 1812-14 caused but a temporary halt in the flow of British capital to America, but the amounts that were invested in that country prior to the days of railways were insignificant in comparison with the great sums which have been provided by investors, since they began to find a