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Manufacturers of

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Write for Quotations

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Review of the Situation from Dominion Department of Agriculture.

December 26, 1917.

There is no evidence in the reports coming from country points in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces of any increase in production of eggs. Many of those arriving are stale held stock which are not wanted as they are not as good as the average cold storage stock. For really new laid specials the demand is very keen. On the farmers' markets, Toronto, Saturday 85c and 90c was the retail price. The middle West reports slight increase in new laid due to favorable weather conditions. British Columbia shows decided increase in pullets, and nearby United States points are shipping to Vancouver.

The storage situation is gradually clearing up throughout the East and West. Many of the smaller holders of stocks have sold out during the past week. One dealer reports he sold a few hundred cases he was carrying west of Toronto at 43c f.o.b. There has been no advance in prices, but there is a much firmer undertone. Toronto continues to be higher than Montreal.

The United States markets are about steady at the recent advance in storage, but apparently the edge is off for the present. Consumption is said to be extremely good and a favorable warehouse report is anticipated for the first of the year. The sentiment in the trade will be greatly influenced by weather conditions as the season advances. On the present basis of cost at Chicago storage eggs cannot be laid down here under 43c.

EXPORT.—EGGS.

A few eggs are still moving for export via St. John and Portland, some on previous contracts and others on consignment. The British market is reported to be improving, and it is expected by those shipping on consignment that when they reach the other side the market there will be still better. The latest quotation from Great Britain was around 23s per long hundred. On this basis it is figured they would net the shipper about 43c.

It is not likely many more will go forward this season as stocks in Canada are now reaching a point where home consumption will require what is left.

POULTRY.

The Christmas poultry market has been good. Very little if any stock will be carried over the holidays. This is a marked contrast with last year, when large blocks went into the freezers rather than take losses on original cost. Prices are exceptionally good. Turkeys were jobbing this week (Monday) at Toronto at 40c. Receipts of turkeys were very light, but other varieties were heavy. One dealer reported he had bought some of last year's frozen turkeys to meet the demand which he was unable to fill with fresh killed birds.

A Western Ontario shipper who shipped live birds to Buffalo reports receiving the following prices net:

	Live.
Chickens	22c to 26c
Fowl	19c to 20c
Cocks	18c

Ducks	25c
Geese	23c
Turkeys	30c

Another Western Ontario shipper who shipped to Toronto reports having received the following prices net:—

	Live.	Dressed.
Chickens	17c	25c
Fowl	15c	22c
Geese	24c	
Cocks	11c	18c to 20c
Turkeys		35c
Ducks	17c	27c

Reports from Buffalo this morning say that the market is practically cleaned up. No export business is passing.

EGG PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Dec. 3, 1917.	Dec. 4, 1916.
Irish	33s to 35s	31s to 33s
Danish	34s to 36s	34s to 36s
Do. Pickled	26s to 28s	...
American	25s to 26s	21s to 22s
Canadian	...	23s to 24s
Do. re-packed	27s to 28s	...
Chinese	...	x17s to 20s

x Repacked and candled.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPORT ON POULTRY STOCKS.

	Nov. 1, 1917.	Dec. 1, 1917.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Broilers	4,892,364	5,725,862
Roasters	4,933,848	3,307,369
Fowls	3,158,204	6,703,811
Turkeys	6,399,075	2,019,048
Miscellaneous	8,104,946	7,816,416
Total	27,488,437	30,572,506

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION RULING ON DISPOSAL OF STORAGE STOCKS OF POULTRY.

This ruling was made to allay uncertainty among packers as to the future policy of the Food Administration in regard to the handling of goods stored during the past summer and fall and to be stored in future:

The Administration has ruled that packers may store turkeys as usual without interference as to prices paid, or quantity put in the warehouses, provided 40 per cent shall be put on the markets before June 1st, 30 per cent between June 1st and August 31st, and the remaining 30 per cent before December 31st.

Broiling chickens stored during the past summer and fall must be marketed 50 per cent before June 1st next, and the balance before September 1st.

Other chickens stored since last summer and to be stored later must be marketed 50 per cent before May 1st, 25 per cent between May 1st and August 31st, and 25 per cent between September 1st and November 30th.

Old roosters, ducks and geese must be marketed 50 per cent, within six months of the date of storage, and the balance within 12 months.

Dealers will be permitted to store poultry for their reasonable future requirements under the same restrictions affecting the time of marketing."

NEW YORK STORAGE EGG STOCKS DEC. 19th.

The United States Bureau of Markets reports a reduction of about 42,000 cases of eggs in the holdings in New York warehouses during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (December 17, 18, 19), Saturday December 15th stocks on hand 418,732 cases, Wednesday night, December 19th, 376,727 cases.

ANILINE DYES AND U. S. SHIPPING.

The new classification used since the beginning of the current fiscal year by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in its monthly statement of domestic exports, shows separately for the first time the item of aniline dyes. For the month of July the shipments of American-made aniline dyes from the United States to foreign countries amounted in value to \$497,106.

Of all the industries created or developed as a direct result of war conditions, none has shown more rapid progress than American dyestuffs. From only seven establishments, in which 528 people were engaged in producing 6,619,729 pounds of coal-tar colors, valued at \$1,126,699 in 1914, the industry has developed until now it not only supplies the domestic demand for colors, but has even invaded the foreign market in European neutral and allied countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British India and Japan, as the following table discloses:

	— July —	
	1916.	1917.
Dyes and dyestuffs	\$687,555	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	\$497,106
Logwood extract	.....	205,024
All other	.....	576,579
Total	\$687,555	\$1,278,709

Exported to—

France	\$ 30,139	\$203,691
Italy	29,662	66,854
Russia in Europe	56,876	.....
Spain	22,931	100,170
United Kingdom	128,758	363,527
Canada	138,442	80,551
Mexico	2,689	34,720
Argentina	22,696	43,610
Brazil	30,820	152,414
British India	.....	117,608
Japan	27,924	36,156
Other countries	200,518	79,939

No other article of commerce more vitally affects a greater number of industries than do coal-tar dyes, and very few articles rival them in complexity of manufacture. At the outbreak of the war the difficulties in the way of providing adequate domestic supplies seemed insurmountable; yet in the short space of three years scores of plants covering many acres of ground have been erected; numerous by-product coke ovens have been equipped to furnish the necessary raw materials; thousands of workmen have been trained; special machinery has been designed, built and installed; hundreds of chemists and chemical engineers have given their entire time to the unfamiliar work connected with color production; experimental research has been inaugurated for perfecting processes and machinery and the possible discovery of new colors; organization, consolidations and alliances have been affected within the industry to further increase output at decreased cost, and it is understood in the trade that plans are now under way for entering foreign markets on a large scale.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA.

(Continued from page 18.)

British troops make further advances in Palestine.	
L. E. Graham, Port Greville, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	360
Robar Brothers, Bridgewater, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	130
W. R. and C. A. Huntley, Parrboro, N. S., 2 schooners, wood	650
Wagstaff and Hatfield, Port Greville, N. S., 1 schooner	400
G. M. Cochrane, Fox River, N. S., 2 schooners, wood	850
T. K. Bentley, Advocate Harbor, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	449
Southern Salvage Co., Liverpool, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	150
W. K. McKean Co., Liverpool, N.S., 1 schooner, wood	400
Albert Parsons, Walton, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	400
W. C. McKay and Son, Shelburne, N. S., 3 schooners, wood	480
J. Ernst and Son, Mahone Bay, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	520
Smith and Rhuland, Lunenburg, N. S., 2 schooners, wood	225
Lewis Hardwood Co., Lewiston, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	670
J. A. Balcolm and Co., Margaretsville, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	409
Shelburne Shipbuilders, Ltd., Shelburne, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	350
Robert Rutledge, Sheet Harbour, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	300
J. W. Raymond, Port Maitland, N. S., 1 schooner, wood	375
Quebec Shipbuilding and Repair Company, St. Laurent, Que., 2 schooners, wood	2,600

The consumption of cane sugar in Canada has been reduced as a result of the measures taken by the Food Controller to control the trade and his appeals to the public to economise. Information has been received showing co-operation of many women's organizations and other bodies with the Food Controller in promoting such conservation.