

ities. In other districts a short distance away the same kind of food is going to waste. It would pay the people of the Dominion to invest a hundred million dollars in a proper distributing system. This is one of the big problems confronting us.

Cold Storage Eggs

A PATERNAL government which shows a disposition to help those in distress is very apt to find its hands full. In Canada the Government has co-operated with various organizations seeking to increase production, to get volunteers for overseas forces, workers for munitions plants, to conserve food supplies, to eat fish, and goodness knows what not. These movements have all been praiseworthy, and have achieved a large measure of success as a result of the publicity work carried on by the Government.

Now comes a naive suggestion from the cold storage men who have been hoarding eggs, that the Government should spend some thousands of dollars in an advertising campaign to get people to substitute eggs for meat. The nerve of some people passes comprehension. These cold storage men have been making all kinds of money by hoarding eggs and other food stuffs, but now when the shoe pinches, and they are unable to dispose of their product, as they anticipated, they come to the Government with the very innocent suggestion that it should carry on a publicity campaign on behalf of these poor egg kings, and get the people to eat eggs instead of meat.

We have no quarrel with the cold storage man. He performs a legitimate part in our scheme of food distribution. We do quarrel, however, with the selfishness of egg-packers or any other group of individuals who selfishly hoard food stuffs and then when their schemes go astray come to the Government and suggest that they be helped out of the hole. Instead of the Government spending money in educating the people to use more eggs we would like to see them put a minimum price on all cold storage goods. This would force the hoarders of eggs to dispose of their product. After the packing house investigation, which showed the Wm. Davies Company making 80 per cent. in a single year, the other men dealing in food stuffs and operating cold storage plants are not apt to get very much sympathy from the people of the country. We would suggest to these egg packers who have been caught with an over-supply of hen-fruit on their hands, that they should take a leaf from the Chinese method of keeping eggs, and hold them for many years, and then ship them to China, where stale eggs are regarded as a delicacy. Certainly they are not apt to get very much sympathy or encouragement from the Canadian people, who are now paying 60c. a dozen for cold storage eggs, and anywhere from 75 to 80c. for strictly new laid eggs. A cold storage man who is getting 5c. apiece for his eggs is not deserving of very much sympathy.

German-Made Toys

THE loyalty of many Americans and doubtless of Canadians will shortly be tested. A cargo of German toys, valued at \$4,000,000, which was ordered and paid for by American merchants before the war, has been held at Rotterdam by the British until the present time. It has now been released and is on its

way to the United States, where the toys will be distributed to the 128 consignees. Presumably these Made-in-Germany toys will shortly make their appearance in stores all over the country and the people will be asked to purchase them. The question now arises, will people whose relatives were sunk on the Lusitania, or those who subsequently united with the President of the United States in condemnation of the outrages committed in France, Belgium, and in other countries, buy Made-in-Germany toys? It is to be hoped that they will not purchase them, but that on the contrary they will take such drastic action as to show the Germans once for all that anything Made-in-Germany, whether it be toys or bombs, is unwelcome on this side of the Atlantic. We trust that Canadian business houses will not import any of these toys, but that if anyone should be so unpatriotic as to do so we trust that the patriotism and sound sense of the Canadian buying public will not forget the sacrifices our sons have made. We do not want to bring home German toys to our children.

Siberia's Latest Move

WAR is forcing us, in some cases against our wills, to learn more about the countries now at war. A good example of this is found in connection with Russia, a country which in pre-war days was more or less of a closed book to the outside world. The somewhat sorry exhibition Russia made of her part in the war and the subsequent political upheaval which followed the deposing of the Czar has turned fresh attention to that little known land. Now comes the announcement that Siberia has declared her independence from Russia and has chosen the Czar as its Emperor.

Some three hundred years ago a Cossack exiled to Siberia gave that country to Russia. This Cossack, by the name of Yermak Timofeyev, made his living as a pirate on the Volga River, but was finally driven into exile by the Czar of Russia. After a few years spent in Siberia, which he had conquered in the meantime, he established himself at Sibir, repented of his misdeeds, and offered to turn over his new found kingdom to the Czar of Russia if he were pardoned and allowed to return home. This was done and Russia came into a country more than double its own size without the expenditure of any money or the lives of any of her soldiers. It will be somewhat of a paradox if Czar Nicholas, who sent thousands of political offenders to Siberia, should find himself head of that part of the country and in opposition to his former European domain.

THE COUNTRY BACK OF THE VICTORY LOAN.

The following information gleaned from the book "Canada the Country of the Twentieth Century," by Watson Griffin, published in 1915 by the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, shows the immense possibilities of the country at the back of the Victory Loan. It should be noted that the statistics given are for the period before the war and show the normal growth of Canada:—

COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Prince Edward Island, with over thirty-one times the area of Jersey and Guernsey and nearly the whole of its area very fertile, might have a population of over three millions and yet be less densely populated than the Channel Islands.

Nova Scotia is almost as large as Belgium and Holland combined, which together have over twelve

million people. The most northern point is several degrees farther south than the most southern point of the British Isles.

New Brunswick is almost as large as Scotland, which has nearly five million people. No part of the province is as far north as Paris. Saint John, the chief Atlantic winter port of Canada, is farther south than Venice.

Quebec Province is larger than the combined areas of Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Austria-Hungary, which had a population of over 140,000,000 before the great war began. It lies within the same latitude as Russia-in-Europe from the Black Sea to the White Sea.

Ontario is nearly as large as Germany and France combined. The part of the province south of Georgian Bay and the French River is as large as England. Toronto is farther south than Florence, Italy. Hamilton is in about the same latitude as the Mediterranean port of Marseilles, France.

Manitoba is larger than Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland combined. Winnipeg is farther south than any city in the British Isles.

Saskatchewan is as large as Austria-Hungary with more than half of Serbia added. Regina is farther south than Portsmouth, England.

Alberta is larger than Italy, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Roumania and Bulgaria combined. Edmonton is in about the same latitude as Manchester, England.

The Northwest Territories are within about the same latitudes as Finland and the northern provinces of Russia. Their climate and natural resources are similar.

British Columbia and the Yukon are as large as the combined area of the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, having together a population of over 135,000,000. Vancouver island is more than sixteen times as large as the state of Rhode Island; if it were as densely populated it would have nine million people. Victoria is farther south than Paris and Vancouver only a little farther north, while Prince Rupert is farther south than Belfast, Ireland.

THE COUNTRY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

It has been said that Canada will be the country of the twentieth century just as the United States was the country of the nineteenth century as regards rapid increase of population and development of natural resources. In the year 1810 the population of the United States was 7,239,881 as compared with Canada's population of 7,206,643 in 1911. The population of the United States at the close of the last century was over 75,000,000. The reason to believe that Canada's population will be seventy-five millions long before the close of the twentieth century. In the early days of settlement in the United States the population of the British Isles and continental Europe was very much less than now and the emigration from those countries was necessarily less than at the present time. Emigrants from Europe had to cross the Atlantic in slow-going sailing vessels, whereas they now have the accommodation of fast steamships. The United States had no well-settled neighborhood country from which to draw settlers. Canada received from the United States in 1914 over 107,000 settlers and as the great Republic to the south of Canada becomes more densely populated the influx of American settlers looking for new opportunities in the Canadian land of promise will steadily increase.

IMMIGRATION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The total immigration of Canada was 402,432 in the year 1913, and 384,878 in 1914. It was not until the year 1842 that immigration to the United States passed the 100,000 mark. In no year prior to 1850 did it reach 300,000. A very small number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In the year 1825 the immigrants numbered 10,199. During the next five years the annual immigration averaged 20,587. For the last seven decades of the nineteenth century the immigration was as follows:

1831-1840	599,928
1841-1850	1,713,257
1851-1860	2,577,580
1861-1870	2,278,625
1871-1880	2,812,191
1881-1890	5,245,613
1891-1900	3,844,420

Diplomacy is essential, even in a country station-master. Witness a postcard from the local station agent to the republican magistrate:

"Sir: Please send without delay for the case of books directed to you, which is lying at this station, and is leaking badly."—Life.