senting an increase in the exports from 1913 to 1917

of \$1,111,122,788, or 254.8 per cent. During this period

the exports of the mine increased \$18,316,796; the fisheries, \$8,086,529; the forest, \$9,748,232; animal pro-

duce, \$118,949,515; agricultural products, \$322,657,599,

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

ported into Canada for the calendar years 1913 and

1917 will show that the increase in the imports from

1913 to 1917 of \$346,007,845 was largely made up of

increases in those classes of goods required for war

purposes. The increase in the following list are quite

37,136,553

in the exports from 1913 to 1917, of \$1,111,122,788, was

in those articles having a direct bearing on the war.

Some of the most important increases were in the

following commodities:

3.592.855

An examination of the principal commodities im-

and manufactures \$628,420,819.

# Contrasts in Commerce Returns

Report on Trade in 1913 and During Last Year Shows Increase is Over 133 Per Cent.

Fremendous contrasts between pre-war trade and ed to \$436,218,067, and in 1917 to \$1,547,340,855, reprethe aggregate trade for 1917 is noted in a report just issued by Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa. He points out that the aggregate trade for 1913 was \$1,119,583,117. In 1917 this trade had increased to \$2,598,567,765, an increase of \$1,478,984,648 during that period.

It will be noted in the report that the total trade of Canada—that is the imports for consumption, and exports of Canadian produce amounted to \$2,552,412,571 for the calendar year 1917, showing an increase of , \$1,457,130,633 or 133.1 per cent over that for the calendar year of 1913. The imports in 1913 were valued at \$659,063,871 and in 1917 at \$1,005,071,716, showing an increase from 1913 to 1917 of \$346,007,,-845, or 52.5 per cent, while the exports in 1913 amount-

7			
Articles.	1913.	1917.	Increase.
Articles for army and navy	\$ 1,119	\$163,356,709	\$163,355,590
Breadstuffs	10,596,899	18,687,837	8,090,938
Coal coke and charcoal	50,118,330	77,208,503	27,090,173
Cordage, rope and twine	4,281,818	9,813,628	5,531,810
Cotton and manufactures	39,355,296	57,387,175	18,031,879
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc	15,402,410	26,103,203	10,700793
Fruits and nuts	17,232,615	21,704,389	4,471,774
Grasses and fibres	2,103,196	6,122,449	4,019,253.
Gutta-percha	10,114,680	14,070,152	3,955,472
Metals and minerals	166,459,881	212,646,736	46,186,855
Oils	16,904,227	32,572,034	15,667,807
Provisions	11,094,693	38,014,389	26,919,696
Silk and manufactures	9,723,797	13,854,906	4,131,109
Sugar and molasses	17,581,449	39,394,031	21,812,582
Tea	6,240,574	12,342,257	6,101,683

#### EXPORTS FROM CANADA 1917.

Wool and manufactures.....

It will be found on examination of the exports from Canada for the calendar year 1917 that the increase

		4. 1	
Articles	1913.	1917.	Increase.
Bacon	\$ 4,033,407	\$ 55,261,387	\$ 51,227,980
Beef	1,021,142	12,116,793	11,095,651
Brass, old and scrap	293,572	9,615,627	9,322,055
Cheese	19,441,127	38,452,148	19,011,021
Clothing	400,290	10,356,348	9,956,058
Copper	9,927,814	23,256,278	13,328,464
Explosives	246,496	434,970,810	434,724,314
Fish	19,715,644	27,557,377	7,841,733
Flour and wheat	21,011,285	79,141,990	58,130,705
Iron and steel	10,999,276	43,929,069	32,929,793
Leather	2,577,869	10,647,428	8,069,559
Oats	12,294,674	38,235,864	25,941,190
Planks and boards	19,956,478	27,477,421	7,520,943
Printing paper	9,990,378	32,561,020	22,570,642
Sugar	222	8,969,813	8,696,591
Vegetables	1,533,790	20,924,924	19,391,134
Vehicles	3,839,899	23,493,145	19,653,246
Wheat	125,728,728	347,095,186	221,366,458
Wood pulp	5,913,660	26,192,906	20,279,246

The only commodities exported that show large decreases, from 1913 to 1917, were flax seed and silver, metallic, in ore, etc. Flax seed decreased from \$27,-

030,826 to \$18,884,844, and silver, metallic, contained

in ore, etc., from \$21,441,220 to \$17,621,398.

#### DRIED EGGS. (Detroit News.)

The high cost of eggs in England has led to birth of quite a new big business in dried eggs and eggs in solution. One firm selling dried eggs has undertaken an extensive advertising campaign to push these eggs upon the attention of retailers, who in their turn are being enabled by other advertising matter to attract their customers to the goods. The dried eggs are entirely soluble and take up the water like a lump of sugar and thus give the perfect creamy liquid of a beaten shell egg ready for instant use on mixing. This firm predicts that in the near future the properly dried eggs will have become one of the very largest used and most important foods.

### OUR MONEY NOT WASTED.

(Insurance Press.)

All of the money being expended for war purposes is not going to be a waste. Some of it is going to be shot away; some of it is going to be sunk at sea; some of it is going to be invested in machinery that will be useless in time of peace.

But a very great portion of it is being spent for things that will be as valuable when peace comes as now, though not so imperatively need then-ships for instance. And as for the immense amount spent

in adapting our manufacturing plants to war purposes, it is estimated that 90 per cent of our war machinery can and will be used for other manufacturing work after the war.

The invisible and intangible forces, the moral forces of the world, the soul and conscience of mankind are fighting on our side.

#### CHOICE BITS OF UNITED STATES LANGUAGE.

(Paterson, N.J., Press-Guardian.) "Can you speak the language of the United States?" asks a card carried by the members of the American Protective Association. We don't know whether we can or not, but we'll do our best to reproduce a conversation we heard on a street-car yesterday.

"Wheurjyego las night?"

"Nownrs. Stay dut home."

"I seen Marry Pickford in a swell play. Jim come overn picked me uppin the Lizzie."

"Heeza live one, ainty?"

"Buhlieve me."

"Goan out t'night?"

"Hur-hur. Hean Coraz goantuh Gert's. Jye wer go over there?"

"Uhuh. Slong. Gotta gittoff nexttop." "Slong."

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