

### SHORTAGE IN THE WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLY

#### British Dominions Have Increased Production During the War.

#### INDIA LARGEST OWNER OF CATTLE

#### Need of the Hour is Development of Freezing and Shipping Facilities in Canada and South America.

By THE RT. HON. LORD ENRIE, M. V. O.

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London, Aug. 26.—Corn and horn are up together. This simultaneous rise in two of the staple products of farming would mean for producers a period of pronounced prosperity, if it were not accompanied by a great advance in the cost of production. No prospect appears of any substantial fall in the price either of wheat or of meat. But there is even more stability in the price of meat than in that of wheat. We have already expressed the opinion that the threat of a shortage of wheat is due to the war rather than to the normal operation of economic causes. As the nations recently at war, and still unsettled, resume production, adequate supplies of wheat will again come forward. They will do so at advanced prices. In 1914 American farmers received 77 cents per bushel for their wheat; in May of this year, at their national convention, they fixed the cost of raising and marketing wheat at \$2.64 per bushel, and they asked for a guaranteed price of \$3 per bushel.

#### Real Meat Shortage.

In the case of meat, prices are not so uncontrolled. Supplies cannot be recovered or expanded so rapidly as wheat. Our command of shipping and our system of trade have perhaps concealed from us a tendency which has been observed by other nations. In 1915 the International Congress of Refrigerators, held at Chicago, came to the conclusion that a shortage of meat in the world-trade undoubtedly existed, and could only be remedied by improvements in methods of production. It is a slow process to improve the methods of producing cattle and sheep. There may, therefore, be a period when, if the congress is right, supplies will be short. We do not regard the situation as alarming. But two questions are suggested. One is whether any new circumstances arising out of the war may tend to deprive us of our share in the exportable surplus of the world. The other is whether the position, observed in 1915, has been improved or worsened during the war.

It is not impossible that we may find that our pre-war monopoly of insulated ships, which are necessary for the carriage of chilled or frozen meat, has been to some extent impaired. It is also probable that continental nations, which formerly excluded imported meat, may find it necessary to relax or remove their tariffs. In that case we shall have new competitors for the available supply. The most formidable competition might come from the United States. Her herd of live cattle is seriously reduced. If she becomes an importer of beef on a large scale, she will naturally draw to herself the nearest supplies, and if she is able to offer better return cargoes of manufactured goods, will even attract supplies from a greater distance. Unless we can maintain and increase our manufacture of meat, in that case our short of meat. Miners and artisans must eat less beef and mutton if they reduce their output. If there will be, as seems likely, an increased demand for the world's exportable surplus, it becomes a question of vital importance whether that surplus has been increased or diminished during the war. The countries which are exporters of beef and mutton are partly within, and partly without the British Empire. Those within the Empire are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Their resources have very greatly increased during the last twenty years, and the meat trade of South Africa, still in its infancy, is capable of great development.

#### Looking To Dominions.

We may look forward within the next few years to a great expansion in supplies from the Dominions. The quality of the meat is already improving, and, if science can cope with the stress of drought and disease, there should be from these countries a notable increase in the world's exportable surplus. Freezing plant has been already set up in South Africa, and is projected in Canada. But when once begins to flow in a particular direction, it is not easily diverted. For the next three years, until her freezing plant and her continuous supply of cattle are ready, Canada's only market is the United States.

Of the countries outside the Empire, those of South Africa are alone of importance, with very useful help during the war from the cattle and freezing works of Madagascar. Argentina stands at the head of the group as an exporter of beef and mutton. Uruguay no longer slaughters her cattle for tallow, but since 1910 has had her plants for canning and freezing beef. Two thousand miles up the Parana, or Plata River from Buenos Ayres, a great modern plant has been established in Paraguay. Venezuela has opened a frozen meat trade from Porto Cabello. At Rio Janeiro and San Paulo works have been erected to exploit the beef resources of the huge territory of Brazil. As a sheep-raising country Patagonia has made rapid advances. The quality of the meat, except in Argentina, is still poor. Increased transport facilities are needed. Disease and insect pests are rampant with which science seldom can cope. But the promise for the future is still great in South America. Other countries may be developed. Mexico, if once its government becomes rational, has great possibilities. Rhodesia, Matsiela and Bechuanaland are suited both by elevation and rainfall

for live stock industry. No permanent shortage in the world-supplies of beef and mutton seems likely, though there may be, for the reasons given, some temporary restriction.

Our dependence on the foreigner for meat is less marked than our dependence for wheat. Four out of five of our population are fed from foreign breadstuffs; three out of five eat home-grown beef and mutton. Indirectly the meat of the remaining two-fifths may be said to come from home. It is the British breeds of cattle and sheep whose exports of pure-bred live stock have enabled foreign producers to provide most of the necessary quality. Of one thing we may be reasonably certain. We shall never again eat such cheap meat as we bought in the nineties. From 1883 onwards meat prices steadily declined till they reached their lowest point in 1895-1900. After 1900 they began to rise, and in 1912 reached the level of 1883. That period of cheapness was due to the opening-up of prairie areas on which accumulated stores of fertility fattened innumerable cattle at the cheapest possible cost. The world has eaten its capital. To replace it is a slow and expensive process. No virgin prairies of the same feeding value exist today. Yet, at a voyage of less than a month from London there exist immense beef resources.

#### India Has Possibilities.

The largest cattle owner in the world is India. Her herds outnumber those of the United States, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand put together. Was it interest in agriculture, or some dream of world-wide domination that induced the ex-Kaiser to carry on for many years experiments with these black-humped natives of India, which are described as exceptionally free from tuberculosis, and, as milk producers, remarkably rich in butter fat? Looking at the world's supplies of wheat and meat, and especially at the probable surpluses available for exportation, we see no reason to fear any prolonged deficiency of supply. For some little time there may probably be a shortage, which can only be met by increased production at home. If that shortage is in the least acute here, or even on the Continent, the peril to society is grave. It might be met by international organization and distribution. Here, it might be suggested, is an opportunity for the League of Nations. A religion to which we only turn on our deathbeds is not likely to be effective. A league whose services we invoke only when a war is imminent is a weak protection. But if, in time of peace, it had commended itself to the world by its successful handling of the international problem of food, its authority in settling the quarrels of nations would be immensely increased in power.

#### PERSONALS.

Rev. Robert Fulton of Halifax, who with Mrs. Fulton and two children have been enjoying a vacation on the St. John river, left last night on the express for Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. W. Upham and Miss Marion Upham, of Woodstock, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Walker, of Production, were at the Royal yesterday. Mrs. E. Roy Jameson and two little daughters, Marion and Helen, have returned to their home in Calgary, Alta., after spending three months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Folk's, Millstream, N. B. Mrs. Jameson was accompanied back with her niece, Miss Lottie Gance.

#### WEDDINGS.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, N. B., Aug. 27.—A quiet wedding took place in the Central Methodist Church, at high noon today, when Miss Florence Arabella Seeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evert W. Seeley, was united in marriage to William Fitzgerald Ward, barrister, of Bowmanville, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Barracough, pastor of Central Methodist, and was witnessed by only near relatives and friends. After a luncheon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ward left on the Ocean Limited en route to their future home in Bowmanville. The bride is one of Moncton's popular young ladies and was prominent in social and church work. She will be much missed in Moncton.

A Toronto despatch says: "More than twenty holders of the Victoria Cross are expected to attend the Canadian National Exhibition on Saturday, the opening day, and a great deal of disappointment, as well as surprise, is being expressed at the fact that not one of the wealthy residents of Toronto has offered the hospitality of his home to a V. C. veteran, notwithstanding hints from the press that this would be expected. Hotel accommodations are arranged for the V. C.'s, now that private hospitality is not forthcoming."

"Is there much put out because the aviator jilted her?" "Oh, no. She says there are just as good birds in the air as ever were caught."

#### MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

### CANADA BUYS MORE FROM UNITED STATES THAN ANYWHERE

#### Seventy-Five Per Cent. of Canadian Imports of Merchandise Are from Republic to the South—Statistics Showing Growth of Trade and Goods Bought.

More than 75 per cent. of the total Canadian imports of merchandise are from United States. Canada's purchases from United States are now nearly seven times her purchases from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The exact situation is illustrated by the following table:

Pre-War Year Ended Post-War Year Ended	
Mar. 31st, 1914 Mar. 31st, 1920	
Canada's Purchases	
From United States	63.96 p. c. 75.44 p. c.
From United Kingdom	21.35 p. c. 11.86 p. c.
From all other countries	14.69 p. c. 12.70 p. c.

Canada's increasing imports from United States for Pre-War and Post-War years are shown by the following table:

1913, Fiscal year ended March 31st.	\$435,770,081
1914, Fiscal year ended March 31st.	395,565,328
1918, Fiscal year ended March 31st.	791,906,125
1919, Fiscal year ended March 31st.	746,929,654
1920, Fiscal year ended March 31st.	801,428,755

Canada's Imports From United States of \$801,428,755 Are After 643 United States Manufacturers Have Established Branch Factories in Canada.

But even these unprecedented imports of \$801,428,755 (all the more remarkable on account of the adverse exchange rate) do not represent the full extent to which the people of Canada have been, and are, buying the products of United States manufacturers. These are the imports after 643 manufacturers with headquarters in United States, have established branch factories in Canada.

What Canada is Buying From United States.

The following table shows the leading classes of imports from United States for consumption in Canada for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1914 and 1920, respectively:		
Imports from United States.	1914	1920.
Breadstuffs:		
Corn	\$ 4,362,971	\$ 14,215,787
Oats	23,519	2,448,672
Rice	8,712,225	2,746,994
Other breadstuffs	1,605,767	3,135,099
Coal	46,648,365	60,070,051
Cotton:		
Raw cotton or cotton wool	9,762,437	33,854,457
Yarns	244,269	2,490,749
Other cotton goods	7,599,578	30,739,177
Hides and skins, raw	2,120,558	12,732,163
Leather and Boots and Shoes	6,642,202	15,742,091
Agricultural implements	3,198,263	3,686,255
Machinery	25,966,955	46,261,539
Metals and Min. and Manufacturers	92,159,557	127,676,421
Molasses	95,763	476,318
Provisions:		
Lard and lard compounds	743,173	2,309,651
Meats	4,944,903	21,371,921
Oleomargarine	6,642,202	1,872,104
Other provisions	2,703,373	3,105,373
Sugar and Sugar Products	798,173	23,222,550
Vehicles:		
Automobiles and motor vehicles	6,528,086	15,007,466
Auto and motor vehicle parts	3,326,077	12,660,739
Other vehicles	4,988,964	4,988,964
Wool and woolen goods	2,102,742	22,460,253
All other Products	165,514,253	338,372,311
Totals	\$395,565,328	\$801,428,755

### RECEIVER SEIZED PONZI'S HOME

#### Wife and Mother Will be Permitted to Remain There Until Estate is Settled.

Boston, Aug. 27.—The receiver in bankruptcy of Charles Ponzi, who sky-rocketed into fame as an alleged maker of millions in international postal coupons, formally seized Ponzi's expensive home in Lexington, and the several automobiles which he bought in his days of affluence. The wife and mother of the imprisoned promoter were allowed to continue their residence there and it is understood they will not be disturbed until the estate is settled.

### LONDON OILS

London, Aug. 27.—Close—Calcutta mixed 238 10s.; linned oil 78s. 6d. Spermin oil 270. Petroleum, American refined, 2s 1 3-4d.

### FOCH NOT TO VISIT STATES

Strasbourg, Aug. 27.—Dr. Marcel Knecht, formerly of the French High Commission to the United States, today denied, on behalf of Marshal Foch, that the latter plans to visit the United States in April, as announced by some of the newspapers.

### MONTREAL WANTS ANTONIO SALVISTI

New York, Aug. 27.—(Canadian Press)—Antonio M. E. Salvisti, who was arrested here a few days ago as a fugitive from justice, and secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus, was re-arrested this afternoon on an extradition warrant. He is charged with defrauding Francis Socarapala, genl. of Montreal, out of \$942.

Spir. 7. 2s 2 3-4d. Turpentine spirits, 142s. Rosin, American strained 45s.; type "G" 56s. Tallow, Australian 76s. 6d.

## The St. Stephen Fair

### THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST

You All Know It And You All Know It's Good

#### BETTER THAN EVER THIS YEAR THAT'S ENOUGH

THE LIVELIEST MIDWAY EVER  
THE BIGGEST LIVE STOCK SHOW  
THE BEST FREE ATTRACTIONS  
Every Department Filled To Overflowing.

#### Four Days of Horse Racing and Baseball

### The International Show

COME AND MEET YOUR FRIENDS

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. Right on the Border  
September 14-15-16-17—1920.

## Woodstock Provincial Exhibition

Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1920

### 5 DAYS RACING and Big Fair Attractions

## Plan To Be There

## One Week From Today ST. JOHN EXHIBITION Sept. 4th to 11th

### AFTER A LAPSE OF SIX YEARS THE BIG EXPOSITION WILL ECLIPSE ALL OTHERS

8 Gaily Decorated Buildings Filled To Capacity FREE Outdoor, Field, Platform, Aerial SHOWS

<b>SPECIALS:</b> Child Welfare Arcade and Well-Baby Clinic Comprehensive Natural History Display Loan Art Gallery and Commercial Art.	<b>An All-Canada Industrial Show.</b> Farming Products of a Good Year. Fruit Display, Dairy Exhibits. Cattle From All Eastern Points. Splendid Horse Show Too. Dogs, Poultry, Pet Stock.	<b>IN MOTION:</b> Manufacturing Processes in Motion. Dairy Work Demonstrated. Electrical Steam and Oil Machinery.
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Nightly Bombardment of the Most MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS  
Twice Daily War-Time Pilots Will Give AEROPLANE PERFORMANCES

## THE PIKE

Monster Merry-Go-Rounds, Motordrome Races, "MIDWAY"  
The Frolic, The Whip, Venetian Swing, Ferris Wheel, Crazy House—Scores of others.

BALLYHOO ROW	DANCING PAVILION	MUSIC CONTINUOUSLY
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For the balance of August you are going to have a chance to get your Fall Coat and Suit at less than manufacturers' prices. We have secured about one hundred new Fall Coats at prices that will give you all something to talk about.

Silvertone Coats  
The latest style with fur collar.  
Only \$39.00

Heavy Tweed Coats  
With large collar and belt. Worth \$32.00 and \$33.00.  
Sale price \$25.00.

Heavy Velour Coats  
Only \$29.00

Silvertone Coats  
Worth \$55.00  
Sale price \$45.00

New Fall Suits  
in Black and Navy Men's Serge. Worth \$45.00  
For \$39.00

New Fall Suits  
in Navy and Black Men's Heavy Serge. Worth \$55.00  
For \$45.00

New Fall Suits  
in Fancy Worsted and Tweeds  
Only \$25.00

It will pay you to call and see these Coats and Suits. It costs you nothing to look, and we are ever ready to serve you.

See Our Window Display.

## WILCOX'S

81 Charlotte Cor. Union

Store Open Friday and Saturday Till 10 p.m.