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THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

Hamilton Times.

So, while the Kaiser is a Hohenzollern, the King will be known as the House of Windsor.

The title is well chosen, for Windsor Castle has been the home of British Royalty from the tenth century, if not from an earlier period. Windsor Castle has been the chief palace of the British Kings for well-nigh a thousand years. It stands on an eminence near the Thames, in the east of Berkshire. The buildings and immediate grounds cover an area of twelve acres. Henry I. made extensive additions to the fortress constructed by William the Conqueror, and the fortress became a palace. Henry III. strengthened its fortifications. Edward III. was born in it, and after his accession he rebuilt and generally enlarged the palace. James II. and William of Orange added the fine collections of paintings. During the reigns of George III. and George IV. more than $5,000,000 of public money was spent on the castle. The political history of the town of Windsor centres around the castle, at which the Norman Kings held their courts. The Duke of Norfolk was imprisoned in its dungeons in 1095, and in 1127 King David of Scotland swore allegiance to the Empress Maud.

SEVEN THOUSAND TRACTORS

Although 7,000 have been mentioned as the number of agricultural tractors it is hoped to have in operation in Great Britain in the autumn, it is understood that this is by no means the maximum that may eventually be put in service. No step is to be neglected to realize to the full the intention that the country shall be self-supporting as regards essential foodstuffs next year. To this end, therefore, preparations are being made so that, in case of need, any number of tractors or motor ploughing equipments up to 14,000 can be utilized.

together with their contents entailing a loss of over $75,000. A brick warehouse has since been built on the site which for sizes and completeness is second to none. As an example of the volume of business done by this company, we might say that in the first five months of 1917 125 carloads were received and warehoused. Besides their mercantile business the company operates a completely equipped tinshop and plumbing shop and their work in both lines is not by any means local, having done many of the largest jobs of the kind at points scattered all over New Brunswick.

Mineral Resources of New Brunswick

Gas, Oil, Bituminous Shales----Their History, Devopment, Value and Future Prospects

The existence of gas and oil in their natural state in this province has been known for over sixty-five years, and possibly much earlier by the French settlers on the peninsula between the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, where seepages of gas and oil occur.

The first instance we have recorded of any practical use being made of the gas was at Belliveau, Westmorland county, over fifty years ago, by Mr. Patrick, who, in sinking shafts in that district for Albertite, tapped some of the upper gas sands. He placed a pipe in the wall of his shaft at the occurence and obtained sufficient supply of gas to light his offices and workshops. So, in the working of the Old Albert Mines, both oil and gas sands were known to exist, and caused the workmen considerable trouble.

Little value was placed upon these discoveries at the time because the commercial importance of the products was little known. The Company operating the Old Albert Mines was really developing the same material only in another form. It having the appearance of coal, was so designated, and the scientists and courts of that day decided it was a coal.

The history of the Albert Mines and the Albertite coal has been so often written that it is not necessary here to say more than that the Americans knew its value and used it in the manufacture of "coal oil," wax candles, and in the enriching of manufactured gas; and, until the great discoveries of liquid oil in Pennsylvania from the years 1858 to 1866, a large operation was carried on in the district known as the Albert Mines in Albert County.

Some far-seeing men in the United States and New Brunswick who knew of the oil and gas seepages at various points here, recognized the same conditions as those found in Pennsylvania, and as early as 1860, wells were drilled at St. Josephs, Memramcook and Dover, on the peninsula before mentioned, with some degree of success. In practically all the wells oil was discovered. No deep holes were drilled, and only the upper oil and gas sands were tapped. There is no record in regard to the gas; we presume, however, they encountered about the same pressure as that recorded later in the drillings of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company at or near the same point. These early operations were under the direction of Mr. Merrill of t he Downer Oil Company of Boston, and Prof. Carroll; and the financial head of the business was Mr. Louis J. Emery of Bradford, Penn.

About this time the great discoveries of oil in Pennsylvania attracted the notice of the financial world. One of the greatest of these was made in Bradford, Penn., Mr. Emery's home city. Mr. Emery, therefore, abandoned the New Brunswick field, went into the business in his own State, built refineries at Bradford and became one of the oil magnates of America. He, however, never lost interest in the New Brunswick field, and in after years told the writer that he had confidence oil would be discovered in New Brunswick in commercial quantities.

A little drilling here and there was undertaken by other prospectors, but nothing of practical value until the year 1898, when many of the prominent business men of the Province, being convinced of the fact that oil and gas in commercial quantities existed here, presented a memorial to the Executive of the Province of New Brunswick, inviting them to take under consideration the possibilities which they believed existed, and to grant to them a concession covering a certain portion of the Province under condition of a large expenditure to be made by them in drilling operations; that they, the memorialists, would undertake to form a company and supply capital to develop the concession.

The then Premier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, gave the proposal his favorable consideration, and employed experts to report to him on the possibilities.

After receiving these reports he was so convinced of the soundness of the undertaking that he promoted an Order-in-Council and further legislation to grant the memorialists a concession to be explored for oil and gas.

On the sixteenth day of September, 1899, the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., secured its charter, but it was not until November, 1901, that the first drilling rig was erected on the farm of Ralph Steeves at Upper Dover, Westmorland County. However, in the interim the Company's officers had not been idle. They first secured the co-operation of Hon. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, who agreed to help finance the proposition provided he were first satisfied of the possibility of discovering oil and gas in commercial quantities. To that end, Mr. Pearson secured the services of Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, to make a thorough geological examination of the territory controlled. It may not be out of place here to remark that Hon. B. F. Pearson's association with this company was of first importance, because through his experience in the development of the natural resources of the Province of Nova Scotia, he was well qualified to pass upon this undertaking, and the Province of New Brunswick owes a debt to the memory of this great Nova Scotian who made it first possible to undertake this work.

Professor Shaler first made personal investigation; being satisfied with the conditions he sent a staff of geologists of whom the Chief was Prof. Harold B. Goodrich, who, during the summers of 1900 and 1901, completed a most exhaustive examination of the district under the Company's control. During that period and up to 1903, Prof. Shaler continued to make personal investigation of the whole territory, and in 1901 Prof. Shaler wrote the Company as follows:

"In view of the facts it appears to me to be an excellent mining venture to prosecute the inquiry under the conditions of your concession from the authorities of the Province. If oil is found, it is likely, from the samples shown, to be of excellent quality. It will be near transportation, nearer indeed than any other source of supply, to the open sea. The conditions for refining will be excellent, and the market unlimited. You are doubtless aware of the fact that there is a prospect of a considerable increase in the price of petroleum. The sources of supply are waning, and no important new fields have been discovered of late. The search for petroleum has always to be undertaken with a chance of failure, but I have not seen any field where the general conditions were on the whole more satisfactory than they appear to be here.

"You may say to any of your friends that I am decidedly of the opinion that the field is one eminently fit for exploration, and that the chance for finding oil and gas is extremely good. In fact I have never seen an unexplored district where the promise is more distinct than in the region in which you are now boring."

NOTE.— That Prof. Shaler was writing in the year 1901.

Since that date, many of the great discoveries of oil have been made in Russia, Roumania, Galacia, Persia, the East and West Indies, Mexico and Oklahoma. In 1903, Prof. Shaler again reported to us in part as follows:

"The evidence already obtained justifies the forecast expressed by me a few years ago that gas and oil in commercial quantities existed in the Province of New Brunswick. The results obtained in no wise diminish my confidence in the discovery of oil and gas at many points in the Province, over what will prove to be in the aggregate a very extensive area. Such explorations hereafter may advantageously be carried on elsewhere than at St. Joseph's and Weldon, and at much greater depth than required for the exploitation of the beds at those points."

Prof. Shaler pointed out to us that we should proceed west from the Petitcodiac River and bore deeper to the lower sands where he was confident we would make important discoveries of both oil and gas. However, it was not until the year 1910 that his prediction was fulfilled.

In 1905 our Company having spent some $250,000 in development work, and having proven that oil and gas existed, and feeling that we were not financially able to further exploit the concession, sent their officers to England for the purpose of raising large capital. It was not, however, until January, 1909, that they were able to engage the attention of English and Scotch capital. In January of that year they gave a working option on their property to the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd., which Company operated the property with marked success up to 1915, when the original N. B. Petroleum Co., Ltd., and Maritime Oilfields, Ltd., amalgamated under the name of New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd.

During the term of this above mentioned option and up to the present, the property was under the management of Dr. J. A. Leo Henderson, an eminent English engineer and geologist, and under this management once more was demonstrated the wisdom of working from the known to the unknown in gas and oil operations. While large quantities of oil were not discovered in the territory drilled over, the sands have produced and are producing large quantities of gas, and we are advised by American experts that the small territory already developed is one of the most productive gas areas in America. The latter drillings of the Company are now demonstrating that we have lower strata of gas sands and further give evidence of a future large production of oil. The deeper we drill, the better the results.

In 1910, the Company, realizing that they had discovered a large gas field, confined their energies exclusively to the gas development, and the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd., the Company operating at that time, called into their councils one of the largest gas and oil operators in the United States., Mr. T. N. Barnsdall of Pittsburg, which resulted in a contract being made with the Barnsdall Company under the name of Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company, which took over from the parent Company and their optioneea the piping and distribution of the gas to Moncton and other cities and towns in the Province.

This latter Company have expended about a million dollars in piping and plant, and since making their contract have been supplying the City of Moncton and suburbs, and the town of Hillsboro with gas for fuel, lighting and power.

The fact that so eminent a gas authority as the late Mr. T. N. Barnsdall was willing to enter into a contract with us and to make so large an expenditure, was evidence that our natural conditions were favorable for a continued supply; and up to the present his faith has not been unwarranted.

It may be well here to give in part the opinions of two of the best known gas experts in America on the present developed gas field. These reports are dated February, 1912, and were made for the Barnsdall Company of Pittsburg. The first, by Mr. T. O. Sullivan, General Manager of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of Pittsburg, is as follows:

"The wells, after blowing for twenty-four hours, showed but very slight decline in volume; in fact, so little as to be hardly noticable after the first head was blown off. The gas is extremely dry; none of the wells showing water. I am enclosing herewith a report showing the rock pressure of the wells and open flow measurement, together with the total output of each well. This sand very closely resembles the Bradford and Elk County sands of the Pennsylvania field. After the blowing of the wells as above stated, we find the open flow production of the field is $33,186,000 cubic feet per day."

Mr. W. P. Craig, superintendent of the United Natural Gas Company, of Oil City, Penn., reports as follows:

"Referring to the gas field near Moncton, New Brunswick, that I inspected, would say that I find the sands in that field resemble the Bradford and Kane sands in the McKean and Elk County, Pennsylvania, fields.

"We found thirteen wells producing gas; we tested nine of these wells showing an open flow of 31,436,608 cubic feet daily. We estimated the flow of gas from the other four wells which were also producing oil, and our estimate of these four was 1,750,000 cubic feet per day.

"I see no reason why gas should not extend over a large area in that country, as there has been nothing drilled to condemn the territory west of the Petitcodiac river. The drilling done has been, I think, confined to too small an area to make a good test of the country. I would advise branching out with each location about a mile apart for several locations so as to test the extent of the territory before laying any lines to other towns than Moncton; as I would not consider the amount of territory defined at the present time any more than would supply Moncton with gas, with a reasonable amount held in reserve for future use. I would mention here that the nature of the gas-burning sands being so like the Bradford and Kane sands for producing gas, I think very well of the Moncton gas territory and believe that development will find gas over a large area."

Since the piping of the gas into Moncton and Suburbs several billions of cubic feet have been supplied to the manufacturers and householders for heat, light and power. In the year 1916 just passed there was consumed in the City of Moncton 599,454,000 cubic feet of gas, at a rate varying from 25 cents to 38 cents per thousand cubic feet. In the present days of high priced coal the Moncton citizen considers himself most fortunate, and we may here add that the operating Companies have not advanced their prices with those of all other fuels. It is unnecessary to comment upon the fact that Moncton fully appreciates her unique position in this regard. There are no "to let" signs here, and despite the fact that building materials are very high, new dwellings are being constantly erected to satisfy the demand of the increasing population. A gentleman visiting here last winter noted the fact that Moncton was a smokeless city.

The development work of the territory is being continuously carried on, and the Companies hope in the near future when normal conditions again exist, to extend their pipe lines to other cities and towns in the Province and supply them with this king of all fuels.

While it is preferable to conserve this fuel as far as possible for domestic purposes, we believe there will be developed a surplus sufficient for industrials. It may be of interest to our readers to know something of the chemical constituants of this product. We, therefore, submit a report from Dr. J. T. Donald, official analyst to the Dominion Government.

"Report of Natural Gas received from Messrs. Maritime Oilfields, Limited, March 26th, 1910:

MONTREAL, April 8,1910

Specific Gravity	0,686
Weight of 1,000 cubic ft. (lbs)	55
1,000 cubic ft. of gas produce (large calories)	320,000
1,000 cubic ft. of gas produce (British, T. Units)	12,800

CALORIFIC VALUE COMPARED WITH COAL.

1,000 cubic ft. correspond in heating value to 95 lbs Pittsburg coal, (1 lb. Pittsburg coal equal 12,272 B. T. U.) heating.
1,000 cubic ft. correspond in heating value to 85 lbs. anthracite, (1 lb. anthracite equals 15,120 B. T. U.)
A natural gas from the Pittsburg district containing approximately,

64 per cent Methane
22 " " Hydrogen
5 " " Ethane

Has a calorific value as follows: 1,000 cubic ft. correspond in heating value to 54.4 lbs Pittsburg coal.
The luminosity of the gas is low, but its efficiency as a fuel very high

(Signed) J. T. DONALD.

ANALYSIS OF NEW BRUNSWICK GAS.

Oxygen	Trace
Nitrogen	Trace
Carbonic Oxide	None
Illuminants	None
Methane	73 p.c.
Ethane	27 p.c.

(Signed) J. T. DONALD.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF N B CONTINUED

We present one report among the many received respecting the value of natural gas for power purposes. Mr. F. P. Gutelius, the late General Manager of Canadian Government Railways, under date of November 10, 1913, writes:

Secretary Board of Trade,
Moncton, N. B.,

DEAR SIR: Relative to the cost for the use of natural gas in our shops at Moncton.

The amount of natural gas used per horse-power hour by our engines for the current delivered is about 20 cubic feet, and at a cost of one-half cent based on the rate of twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet of gas. Figuring on a nine hour day, at an average of twenty-six days per month, the cost per horse power per month would be $1.17.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. P. GUTELIUS.

The saving to the domestic consumer in the use of gas as compared with coal at pre-war prices is over twenty-five per cent. In this we do not include the saving of labor.

Our gas has taken the place of pintch gas on all C. G. R. trains running between Montreal and Halifax.

As before stated, the development Companies have confined their operations largely to producing gas; and no extensive oil development has been undertaken since the beginning of the war. There is, however, a programme now under consideration for the extensive exploitation of the territory, fuller particulars of which will be given the press later.

The development of this oil and gas field from its inception till the present has been conducted under great difficulties. Our scientific men in the Dominion never gave us any encouragement. Our people generally were pessimistic; therefore we had to seek advice from scientists abroad as well as capital to conduct our explorations.

The difficulties surrounding the opening up of any new field of enterprise are ever present ones. This has been no exception. The men who have had to do with it know better today than they did in the beginning how all but impossible it is to impress the value of their own natural resources on so conservative a people as those of New Brunswick.

This work has been conducted from the beginning along conservative lines. The "Doubting Thomas's" were met by the promotors on every street corner, and did all they could to discourage the project. However, much kindness was also met with from the business men and the press, and faith in the undertaking was sustained by the reports we received from the able scientists heretofore quoted.

Dr. F. H. Oliphant, who for many years published the oil statistics of the world for the United States Government, and who was considered one of the greatest oil geologists in America, after making an examination of conditions in this Province advised the New Brunswick Petroleum Company in 1902, that when they had once begun drilling in this territory never to stop. Dr. Oliphant took a great and most friendly interest in all our operations, and the Company had many cheering and instructive letters from him throughout a number of its darkest years. Faith and good advice are very valuable assets in any business, but there came a time in our experience when to follow Dr. Oliphant's advice required something more substantial than optimism, and the officers of the Company set sail for Threadneedle Street.

In the beginning of this article is outlined the result of the negotiations in England.

The enterprise as now represented by the different Companies is to say the least a comparative success; and shall be made a much greater success in the near future.

BITUMINOUS SHALES.

The deposits of Bituminous Shales in this Province have been recognized for many years as possible producers of oil and chemical products.

Among the first investigators of these shales was Dr. Abram Gesner, and somewhere about the year 1851 he established a small distilling plant at Baltimore, and produced and refined a "coal oil." Dr. Gesner at that time lectured throughout the provinces on this new lighting fluid.

It was also about this time that the substance known as "Albertite Coal" was discovered near Hillsboro, in what was later known as the Albert Mines, and a large fissure of this material afterwards designated as "Albertite" was worked and in a great measure shipped to the Downer Oil Company of Boston for distillation into oil, and for use in the manufacture of gas. For some years, from 1854 to 1861, a retorting plant was operated at Baltimore by Mr. Chas. Archibald of Halifax, and the late Mr. Harding of St. John, and others, under the supervision of Scotch engineers. This industry, however, was discontinued on the discovery of natural oil in Pennsylvania.

The investigations conducted by the very distinguished scientist above mentioned, opened the way for a great industry in New Brunswick which was allowed to fall into decay for several reasons. First, the value of oil was not then established, and its uses were few. The bye-product, sulphate of ammonia, was practically unknown. In fact the Scotch industries of the same nature were allowed to languish and fail for many years for the same reason. Many attempts have been made since that date to induce capital to re-establish the value of these shales as a commercial undertaking. However, the fact remains that while a large amount of capital has been expended in various ways in opening up the deposits, we have not yet arrived at the productive stage.

Today we find a greater interest shown in the distillation of oil and bye-products from bituminous shales. Values of the products have so risen and their uses so multiplied, that financial men now are ready to supply capital in their development.

In the last year the United States Government, through its Geological Department, have made extensive examination of the Shale deposits of Colorado and other States, and a movement is now on foot to make these deposits productive.

Scotland for many years has been the home of the shale oil industry, and huge works located between Edinburgh and Glasgow evidence the position these products have assumed in the commercial world.

Many geologists of note have from time to time in the last few years made close examination of the New Brunswick shales, particularly at Baltimore in Albert County, and Taylorville in Westmorland, and it will be our purpose in this article to set forth the views of some of these scientists and their opinions of this most valuable deposit. Many reasons may be advanced as to why this very important mineral has not been developed; possibly, however, a kind Providence has been overlooking our necessities; and our resources may have been conserved against the time when they will be most needed for the navies of the Empire, and the up-building of the exhausted farms of the older Provinces of this fair Dominion.

In 1908 a consignment of forty tons of shale was taken from one of the veins in the Baltimore District and shipped to Scotland. This consignment was distilled at the Pumpherson Oil Company's Works at Uphall, and done by and under the direction of the Dominion Government. Dr. R. W. Ells, of the Dominion Geological Survey, was deputized to take charge of the examination, and Dr. Chas. Baskerville, Dean of Chemistry, of the College of the City of New York, supervised the work on behalf of the owners of the shale.

An exhaustive report was made by these gentlemen and published by the Geological Department of Canada. Suffice it to say that nineteen tests were made in an experimental retort which resulted in an average of 40.09 gallons of oil and 76.94 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia to a ton of shale.

Other distillations made under the direction of Dr. Ells from other veins on this property gave 65, 59, 51, and 58 gallons of oil and 110, 75, 93, and 98 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia to the ton.

Later tests made by Dr. Griffiths of New York have given as high as 65 gallons of oil and 165 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia to the ton.

And again, samples taken by Sir Boverton Redwood's, engineer, Mr. Marshall Hall, in 1914, gave an average of 33 gallons to the ton and 60 lbs of sulphate of ammonia.

We may add here that this last test was made from samples taken not only from the rich seams but selected with a view to mining certain areas and hills with the steamshovel. In connection with this, we herewith submit an extract from Sir Boverton Redwood's Report:

"In accordance with the instructions which I received last Autumn, I caused a geological survey to be made by "my colleague, John E. Marshall Hall, A.R., S.M., F.G.S., of an oil-shale area of 190 square miles, situated in the "counties of Albert, Kings and Westmoriand, New Brunswick."

"It will be seen from the subjoined report that Mr. Marshall Hall, after a prolonged and careful study of the avail-"able data, estimated the minimum quantity of readily accessible shale at 145 to 150 million tons, much of which, he "states, can be mined by the use of the steam-shovel.

"The evidence upon which the above estimate is based is set forth so fully in his report that there is no room for "doubt as to their being in the area described a deposit of oil-shale of immense magnitude, and as the geographical "position of the property is exceptionally favorable in respect to transport facilities it only remains to be shown that the "shale is of good quality.

"It will be noted that an unusually large number of representative samples were taken over the whole area traversed. "These samples which I received direct from Mr. Marshall Hall have all been analysed in my laboratory with the results "given in the attached Statement No. 1, and some of them have been practically tested with a view to ascertaining their "oil-yielding capacity. The oil thus obtained has been examined in my laboratory with the results given in the attached "Statement No. 2. Samples of the shale have also been analysed in order to ascertain the percentage of nitrogen so that "some conclusion might be drawn as to the quantity of sulphate of ammonia obtainable on the large scale. These "results and the deductions drawn from them are given in the attached Statement No. 3.

"The analytical and practical results collectively demonstrate that the shale is of high quality as a source of the "products obtainable from such mineral. On the whole, therefore, I submit that the acquisition and working of this "property would furnish an attractive opportunity for the establishment of a lucrative industry of great industrial "importance."

When we consider that the above statements in regard to the quantity, quality and industrial possibilities have been made by the highest authority on oil and shale products in the world, and who is the chief advisor of the Imperial Government on all such matters, may we not hope that the time has arrived when the people of New Brunswick and the Dominion of Canada will begin to realize the great natural resources at their own door, and also that these resources furnish a field for safe and sound investment?

Some years ago Prof. N. S. Shaler, who has been before mentioned in this article, and who was an international authority on scientific subjects, stated to the writer that New Brunswick contained the largest deposit of bituminous shale in the known world, and that the time was not far distant when the paraffine base oils of the world would have to be obtained by distillation. And now we find the United States beginning to investigate their shale deposits.

However, the distillation of oil from coal and shale is no new industry. It has been prosecuted in Scotland for over half a century, and has been for many years one of the highly successful and profitable industries of that country. The business is also carried on in Germany and France.

In a very instructive article written by Charles Baskerville, Ph. D., entitled "Oil Shales in Canada," 1910, we find the following paragraph:

"In 1860 there were nearly sixty coal oil companies in existence in the United States, many of which were of small "capacity. Most of them were not more than fairly started when the discovery of petroleum paralysed the industry, "and the owners were threatened with considerable loss from which some were rescued by converting their oil works "into petroleum refineries, which was accomplished with a little outlay of time and money."

Among the minerals used for the production of crude oil in the United States at this time, mentioned by Dr. Baskerville, was Albertite coal, yielding 110 gallons of oil, and asphalt rock (shale) New Brunswick, 64 gallons.

The latter mentioned was shipped from Taylorville in Westmorland County so that the industry which flourished in the United States in 1860 was closed out on the discovery of free oil and has lain dormant ever since, and is only in this present year being revived by the Geological Department there.

We are, therefore, not so much to blame for the fact that the deposits of New Brunswick have not been worked since 1860. The time is, however, ripe for the re-establishment of this great industry.

(Continued on next page)

VIEWS OF WEYMOUTH BRIDGE, DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

HOW U. S. TRADE WITH CANADA IS INCREASING

American factories are producing more goods for Canada's consumption than at any time during the past 20 years but the Dominion's exports to the United States are at a comparatively lower ebb than during the same period.

During the year ended March 31, Canada's exports to the United States were valued at $278,856,456, while the imports from the United States amounted to $627,160,592. Canada imported coin and bullion to the value of $12,310,095 from the United States, and during the same period exported coin and bullion valued at $196,278,904. These latter figures are mostly responsible for the large exports of gold to the United States from Great Britain through Canada.

Practically every known commodity is on the United States-Canada import list, and the quantities imported into Canada during 1916-17 as against 1915-16, are, in the main, enormously increased.

In 1915-16 the total imports of breadstuffs were valued at $12,044,116. During the period of the fiscal year just closed over $15,000,000 worth was imported, and of this amount $12,755,805 was imported from the United States, a larger amount than the whole of the Canadian 1915-16 importations. The figures governing the coal importations demonstrate the same condition of affairs. Up to March 31, 1916, $31,151,600 worth of coal had been imported, but during the past year Canadian consumers used up $42,105,325 worth of coal and coke.

THE CROP REPORTS OF OLD WORLD

A cablegram received by the government, last week, from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following crop reports:

The condition of growing cereals on May 1 was good in Tunis, average in Spain, Netherlands and Algeria, mediocre in France, Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland.

Areas sown to wheat—Spain, 10,300,000 acres, or 105 per cent. of that sown in 1916, and 106 per cent. of the acreage of the five years 1911-15; Switzerland, 128,000 acres, 104 per cent. of average; India, 32,885,000 acres, or 109 per cent. of last year, and 108 per cent. of average; Algeria, 3,141,000 acres, 96 per cent. of 1916 and 92 per cent. of average.

Areas sown to rye—Spain, 1,846,000 acres, or 100 per cent. of last year, and 97 per cent. of average; Switzerland, 74,000 acres, or 105 per cent. of last year, and 122 per cent. of average.

Areas sown to barley—Spain, 4,025,000 acres, or 93 per cent. of last year, and 112 per cent. of average; Algeria, 2,852,000 acres, or 95 per cent. of last year, and 90 per cent. of average.

Areas sown to oats—Spain, 1,416,000 acres, 119 per cent. of last year, and 107 per cent. of average; Switzerland, 111,000 acres, 109 per cent. of last year and 133 per cent. of average; Algeria, 524,000 acres, 93 per cent. of last year and 100 per cent. of average.

CANADIAN DRY GOODS WANTED IN TRINIDAD

Mr. E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Barbados, in a recent report, makes the following statements regarding the export possibility of Canadian dry goods to Trinidad:

In looking over the shelves in the dry goods stores of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, I do not find as many lines of Canadian goods as I should wish. There are, however, a few lines that seem to suit the market and to have a considerable sale. Among these are ladies' corsets, parasols and umbrellas, which have been in the market for some time and appear to be favorably considered by the trade. There are also seen knitted coats in silk and wool for ladies' wear, which appear attractive and are no doubt saleable. There is also a Canadian line of ladies' white underwear, and men's open-mesh undervests and drawers, together with braces and other small articles of this class. Canadian sewing silk is also seen. Thought the Canadian shoe trade does not show to advantage, there is nevertheless an import of rubber shoes and waterproof coats that are Canadian. In Port-of-Spain and generally throughout Trinidad there is a considerable market for any Canadian firm manufacturing lines of dry goods for export, as there is now much difficulty in obtaining supplies from Europe, and the increases with the United States are largely due to the fact that no other market is at present open.