

CANADA HAS CHANGE TO BOOM EGG TRADE

With Greatest Producers at War She Can Step in and Practically Secure Market

BRITAIN NEEDS 83 MILLION DOZ.

Canada's Exports Have Declined Steadily For Fifteen Years, While Her Imports Mounted—Seems That Corner Will Shortly Be Turned By Heavy Foreign Demand.

(By R. B. Verner.)

Canadian farmers and business men, through more scientific methods of production and handling, are gradually putting this essentially agricultural country upon a better standard, as far as eggs and poultry are concerned.

Through the Dominion, egg production has been increasing steadily during the past two or three years, especially in the West.

At the present time, market conditions are very good and the rate of consumption is high.

The Census of 1911, showed that the number of hens and chickens on Canadian farms had increased slightly over 78 per cent, as is shown hereunder:

Table No. 1.

Table with 3 columns: Canadian farms, census 1901, 1911 and increase. Values range from 16,661,337 to 29,773,457.

These figures are extremely gratifying and it is anticipated that in the next report of this character, the figures will show even greater increases.

Consumption Has Increased.

Such conditions as this should not maintain. The poultry and egg production must be given very serious consideration during the forthcoming months.

Table No. 2.

Table with 3 columns: Population of Canada, Poultry production, Total consumption. Values range from 4,832,239 to 57,078,839.

The average consumption per capita and its growth, is well worth consideration. According to the 1911 census, it stood at 17.39 dozen per annum.

Imports Now Very Great.

In the years gone by, Canada was a large exporter of eggs and continued so until the year 1890, which saw the passing of the McKinley tariff in the United States.

Table No. 3.

Table with 3 columns: Quantities and values of eggs exported from Canada during the fiscal years ending March 31.

Table with 3 columns: Years, Quantities and Values. Values range from 11,839,758 to 4,813,372.

Table No. 4. Quantities and values of eggs imported into Canada during the fiscal years ending March 31.

Table with 3 columns: Years, Quantities and Values. Values range from 712,046 to 83,515,892.

Table No. 5. Values of exports of eggs from Canada for the eleven months ending February, 1915, 1914 and 1913.

Table with 3 columns: United Kingdom, United States, Other countries, Totals. Values range from 1,016,798 to 34,939.

Table No. 6. Values of imports of eggs into Canada for the eleven months ending February, 1915, 1914 and 1913.

Table with 3 columns: United Kingdom, United States, Other countries, Total. Values range from 337 to 2,464,092.

The Chinese Egg Peril.

The Chinese egg situation, is rapidly becoming serious to Canadian dealers, as it has already become in the United States.

United States Bank Clearings Show a Fair Increase.

New York, June 12.—Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States, according to Dun's Review, aggregate \$2,767,029,729.

Surplus of American Eggs.

The American market is well supplied with eggs at the present time, and it is doubtful whether they will be in the market for outside stock for many months to come.



LIEUT.-COL. F. S. MEIGHEN, In command of the 14th Battalion, is said to be the only unwounded officer who went over with the original Battalion.

This surplus of eight hundred and twenty thousand cases shows that production in the United States has increased to a very great extent, about 30 per cent, to be precise, during the past year.

Canada's Grand Opportunity.

Britain has always been a heavy purchaser of eggs all countries having participated in that market in former years. It appears that this year, although she will want as many, if not more eggs than in the past.

The principal countries supplying Great Britain with eggs in 1913, are shown in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Countries, No. of Dozen, Values. Values range from 114,532,750 to 13,166.

Officers close to the Berlin Court have welcomed this move to me on the ground that all South Africa would rise and fight for Germany.

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GERMANS HAD WHOLE WORLD TO TRADE IN AND ROAMED ABOUT IN ALL SEAS AT WILL

Far from Great Britain Having Entered Into "Most Gigantic Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade Ever Organized," Teutons Have Thought Britons Absolutely Puerile in Commercial Freedom Accorded Foreigners.

Poultney Bigelow, the American author and traveler, has written to the New York Times the following illuminating letter on Britain's attitude toward world trade in contrast with that assumed in a similar connection by Germans.

On the two occasions when I had the honor of addressing Princeton University I carried away admiration for the intellectual elasticity of that audience, and was inclined to give the credit to the excellent men composing its Faculty.

It is for this reason that I marvel at the long letter in to-day's Times contributed by Ernest Johann Spaeth of that Faculty.

Not many years ago I sat on the club veranda at Singapore and counted twenty-five funnels of a single German steamer line.

Even in India the German commercial traveller has roamed at will and driven Englishmen out of business under the very noses of the Calcutta Council.

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"restraint of trade" which Dr. Spaeth attributes to John Bull. On the contrary, where I found a "most gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade" has been in the Imperial German colonies.

Why is it, Heber Herr Doktor, that British colonies are crowded with Germans? Why is it that the German is willing to colonize on German soil?

For the benefit of Dr. Spaeth, whose colonial experience has been gained in the Auld of Leipzig, let me state that to-day the British fleet in every one of her varied colonial possessions represents to Germans, no less than to the natives, more of justice and liberty than either of them have ever tasted before.

In a short letter I cannot enter into details of how I would develop the distinction between India and all other British possessions.

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KEEPING THINGS DA... (By Peter McArthur) ... June 9.—The remarks that I have made in a couple of weeks ago on "The German" have caused so much comment that I have been asked to write a letter, and in the press that I have been asked to write a letter, and in the press that I have been asked to write a letter...