PAGE SIX

CANADA HAS CHANCE 1903 1904 1905 TO BOOM EGG TRADE With Greatest Producers at War She

1902

** ** *** **** ***

** ** ** **** ** ** **

x1915 g4.813.872

z 9 months. x 11 months. g Approximate.

Table No. 4.

Quantities and values of eggs imported into Canada

during the fiscal years ending March 31, are shown in the following table which dates from 1900:---

...

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

1912

1900

1902

..

........

z 9 months. x 11 months. g Approximate.

Production is Growing.

Table No. 5.

1915.

Table No. 6.

1915.

\$

337

United States 171.043

Other countries ... 15,514

United Kingdom...

Other countries .. 53,397

duct is ever so much better.

Totals 1.203,343

1913

1914 .

Years.

1913.

11.639.755

7,415,148

5,799,221

2,937,777

2.596.333

1,375,836

558,132

164.83

100,587

213.471

802,829

458.202

Quantities and Values

Dozen.

712.046

953,875

776.562

560,646

975,999

338,297

485,229

1,146,041

898,324

2.469.927

7.577.826

13,456,228

11,855,465

g3,515,892

1,441,254

126,213

44,111

27.054

58,785

58,176

92,322

1,203,343

128,40

Can Step in and Practically Secure Market

BRITAIN NEEDS 83 MILLION DOZ.

Canada's Exports Have Declined Steadily For Fiftee 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 mor gradually putting this essentially agricultural country upon a better standard, as far as eggs and poultry 1902 are concerned. Inroughout the boundary tag part 1904 duction has been increasing steadily during the past 1905 two or three years, especially in the West. At one 1906 are concerned. Throughout the Dominion, egg pro-were also able to do a little exporting on the side, but conditions changed and since 1908, our imports have 1910 been much larger than our exports. 1911

been much larger than our exports. Business men all over the country, as well as the Canadian Government, soon took steps to correct this 1913 altogether wrong development for such a country as 1914 altogether wrong development to each a containing at $\frac{1914}{x1915}$. that as well as being able to supply all her domestic needs. Canada will be able to show a very fair export surplus.

At the present time, market conditions are very

Table No. 1.

Below is shown the number of hens and chickens on Canadian farms, census 1901, 1911 and increase: Census, 1911. Census, 1901. Increase 16,651,337 29,773,457 13,122,120

These figures are extremely gratifying and it is anticipated that in the next report of this character, most negligible quantities. This, of course, is due the figures will show even greater increases. This primarily to the war and the scarcity of foodstuffs in they should readily do, for in the past decade the country has not produced nearly as many eggs as she ada could easily secure a foothold in those most pro-For a country of her size, Canada is not ship- fitable markets. ping eggs to the extent that she should. According to the statement of the amounts of eggs shipped to Values of exports of eggs from Canada for the the United Kingdom in 1913 by various countries. Can-eleven months ending February, 1915, 1914 and 1913, and accupied the second to last position on the list, gradually securing a firm foothold as a shipper of cggs in the markets of the world. And this in spite of the fact that her product is greatly inferior to our United Kingdom .. 1,016,795 own.

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: if should be increased as rapidly as possible; proper methods should be the rule and wealth will follow. During the twenty years from 1891 to 1911, the production of eggs in Canada increased from 64,499,241 dozen to 123,071,034 dozen. The increase is a large one, but against these figures must be taken the growth in consumption, before an opinion can be form-During the same span of years, the egg con-

sumption increased from 57,078,839 dozen to 125,356,-510 dozen. This shows that the consumption was far greater than the production. In the same time th exports of eggs declined from 8,002,935 dozen, to 92,-164 dozen while the imports increased from 602,533 dozen to 2,378,640 dozen. This shrinkage in exports and growth in imports is altogether out of proportion with the possibilities of a land such as ours.

Table No. 2.

The table which follows, shows the relation of consumption to production in the Canadian egg trade: Census, Census, Census

1891. 1901 Population of Canada 4,833,239 5,371,315 7,204,838 Poultry population ... 12,696,701 16,562,084 29,548,723 Dozen. Dozen T'tl egg production. x64,499,241 84,132,802 123,071,034 Exports of eggs 8,002,935 11.363,064 Imports of eggs 602,533 951,745 . 2,378,640 ption... 57,078,839 73,723,483 125,357,510 Total consu

verage per capita.... 11.8

x Estimated

The average consumption per capita and its growth, is well worth consideration





LIEUT .- COL. F. S. MEIGHEN. 194.522 In command of the 14th Battalion, is said to be 170,260 122,960 the only unwounded officer who went over with the 203,492 original Battalion. 74.107

94.232 144.630 cases shows that production in the United States has 222,207 increased to a very great extent, about 30 per cent. to be precise, during the past year. It would be well, in view of these figures, for Canadian producers of 192.810 449,218 eggs, to eliminate the American market from their 1.625,019 possible customers, until there is a change in condi-2.828.607 tions in that country, as with such a surplus as is 2.720,889 shown, they will hardly be purchasing further stock 878.973 in foreign markets, except in China, which trade will be helped by the extremely low. price at which they can be brought into that country. During the eleven months ended February of this

two cents less than they were this thing in 1515 ab that a da in this period is \$1.203,343, as compared with the consumer is not losing any-it may be seen that the consumer is not losing any-\$34,328 in 1914 and \$54,939 in 1913. There has been she will experience greater difficulty in procuring 1913. The total value of eggs exported from can- total of the space is \$1,203,343, as compared with will want as many, if not more eggs than in the past, few words to examine gently this strange statement. perfecte has been gained in the Aula of Le The Census of 1911, showed that the number of a very great reduction in the imports in the same per- her supply, that country being the greatest produce times as much as was shipped to her by Der

This goes to show that the efforts to increase pronow seems to be producing sufficient eggs to supply should open the eyes of Canadians to their possibiliall her own needs and still have room for a small exties Russia, although she will this year produce as man

eggs as in the past, will not be able to ship them with via Archangel, on the White Sea. Owing to the war, shipments through the war areas are very uncertain, especially in the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea. Few dealers appear willing to assume the responsibilities, it is reported, so that it may be that Russia will ship comparatively few eggs to Eng-

land this year, or possibly next. It is safe to say that Austria-Hungary. Italy, France Germany, Morocco, Belgium, Servia, Algiers and Tur-

key in Asia, some as enemy and others as Allied countries at war, will not ship eggs as long as the war Thus, allowing that Russia will ship continues. about half the number of eggs she usually ships, approximately \$3,297,000 dozen of eggs less will be 21.091 shipped to Great Britain by the countries enumerated. A wonderful opportunity is thus offered to such 54,939 a country as Canada. Canadians should get busy.

increase their production and commence shipping to Values of imports of eggs into Canada for the eleven the various countries at war.

Table No. 7.

The principal countries supplying Great Britain with eggs in 1913, are shown in the following table:-Countries. No. of Dozen Russia 2.456,832 Denmark Egypt Netherlands 10.965.416 2,464,093 Austria-Hungary Italy Erance

Portugal storage facilities very poor. The eggs are smaller in size and the shells are thicker. Although being China absolutely good, he said, they should not be allowed Canada to secure a foothold in Canada, as the Canadian pro- Gibralter

NOTE:--- Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 7 were secured from The foothold they have secured in the United States, Government publications. Tables Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 has been the direct means of bringing legislation against them, thus forcing dealers handling the Chin-merce.-ED.

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

the natives of that neighborhood.

a time when Bismarck was anxious to

away the western section of South Afr

has been ever claimed as part fo Cal

the people of that Commonwealth ha

gave away an empire to the north of Au

ies was virtualy a gift from

British colonn

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

DIVIDEND NO. 182.

no, inclusive

H. A. RICHARDSO

HEAD OFFICE

LOMBARD ST.

30th proxir

By order of the Board

many's colon

Poultney Bigelow, the American author and trav- "restraint of trade" which Dr. Spaeth attributes Poultney Bigelow, the American author and trav- "restraint or trade" which Dr. Spacth attributes to eller, has written to the New York Times the fol- John Bull. On the contrary, where I found a "mos lowing illuminating letter on Britain's attitude to-ward world trade in contrast with that assumed in a ward world trade in contrast with that assumed in a course of petty official restrictions so vexati

On the two occasions when I had the boner of ad- finally they have given up the attempt to d ressing Princeton University I carried away ad- ness under German conditions. When I was dressing Princeton University I carried away ad-miration for the intellectual elasticity of that audi-ence, 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 let- Why is it, lieber Herr Doktor, that Er ter in to-day's Times contributed by Ernest Johann onies are crowded with Germans? Why i This surplus of eight hundred and twenty thousand Spaeth of that Faculty. For in that letter this German is willing to colorize on German learned Ph.D. of Leipsic takes as a compliment to Dr. Spaeth know that nearly every on German Kultur President Wilson's masterly sarcasm when referring to the massacre of the Lusitania as people by foreign toys, and when Lord S: having been perpetrated by a government hitherto al tropical colonies as of doubtful valu "humane and enlightened."

It is not my purpose to argue a point of humor with Princeton's Professor of English Letters; but to point out an error in the field of history-a de-

partment where exactness is of more importance than on colonial soil, that soil has suddenly pin even this elegance of diction. Dr. Spaeth describes blight, Prusian rule alone, has flourish At the present time, market conductors are very good and the rate of consumption is high. Over the corresponding periods ending February, 1914 and all countries having participated in that market in two cents less than they were this time in 1913, so that twere this time in 1913 England as the "most gigantic conspiracy in restraint tives have been reduced to slavery or esca of trade ever organized"-and as truth is dear to jungle; German colonists have been com-

Not many years ago I sat on the club veranda at me state that to-day the British fleet in Singapore and ocunted twenty-five funnels of a sin- her varied colonial possessions repres The Census of 1911, showed that the number of hens and chickens on Canadian farms had increased owners to the total value being only \$878,973, as in the world. In 1913, Russia supplied 114,532,750 gle German steamer line. From Singapore I went mans, no less than to the natives, more of junction of a supplied to the country of the coun lod, for 1913 the total value being only \$0.6,913, as in one words. In 1910, Aussia supplies trade, to a scalar inter and sca etc. man, and that line carried the British mail. Later I Germany to-day is cordially detested in es which figures second from the point of egg produc- went to Siam from Singapore. It was on a steamer of man colony-or was at the time of my last tion. On the other hand, Canada supplied sugary this same German line, carrying British mail. There On the contrary, England could raise This goes to show that the efforts to increase pro-duction have not been altogether in vain, for Canada less than twenty thousand dozen. The comparison was no other. Thence I went to Hongkong by the ments in Basutoland or Rhodesia; North Ba same excellent German line. Later I went to Aus- Hongkong; Jamaica or Barbados; and tralia-it was by one of this same line. To Java and her bikhs, Gurkhas and Pathans have give the Eastern Archipelago, to Penang-it was always foretaste of what is yet coming from the

this vast German company doing not only all the Ganges to vindicate Britain's honest rule as great ease. All her supplies must be shipped out German, but the British mail service as well. The East. German traders, with whom I mixed, freely, mar- In a short letter I cannot enter into detail velled at the infantile generosity with which Great Britain opened all her ports to German enterprise, other British poscessions. I anticipate my although long-headed people shook their heads at the friend, who remarks that

thought of German skippers having a better acquaint-Nowhere in the British colonial world have I found motier country's control, like Canada. so know that colonies who do that are the slightest evidence of commercial monopoly and certainly no favoring of Englishmen at the expense trader has the same advantages as every

did have these advantages until God sm Even in India the German commercial traveller with megalomania, and called forth war has roamed at will and driven Englishmen out of of magnitude and misery undreamed of siness under the very noses of the Calcutta Coun- days of the wars for religion or for the conquest of

cil. Germans have assured me on what they deemed Peru. the best authority that in the event of war India would immediately rise as one man and chase every Englishman into the sea. Yet when I was there the THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

whole British garrison numbered a mere 75,000 white men over a native population of nearly three hundred million Officers close to the Berlin Court have welcomed

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capi-tal Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quar-ter ending June 30th, and that the same will be par-able on and after Friday, the 2nd day of July next at any of the offices of the Bank. The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive. this war to me on the ground that all South Africa would rise and fight for Germany. It was idle for me to tell them that my experience led me to a different conclusion; they knew better. They were all 42,649,416 Doctors of Philosophy, and besides: Wir Deuts wissen das Alles beser . . In my studies in the economic field, studies that

9.773.500 have carried me to most of the British no less than 8.836,500 8.457,916 German colonies, I have searched in vain for that



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KEEPING THINGS DA Peter McArthu

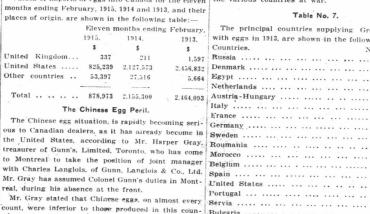
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The remarks that of weeks ago on "" have caused so much co er, and in the press that I the subject in self-defence. T I have received has been t re not ignorant of the fact that ed. The trouble is that they ks! Beans! and all other "I The trouble wi at dangerous. he has no sand in his craw, th ion bitter" and that ke oppres a solve his problems for his wn and criticises and finds fault. s me of Artemus Ward's pris used in gaol for thirty days until a to him. Acting on the idea ed out." That was all that was of the consumer is usually as sim h initiative to do something me he could get decent service at a uite safe in making this assertion vake consumers get decent serv. farm products. Let me quote se time when potatoes were selling n the large cities and at country reach at thirty cents a bag, a any reach at thirty cents a pag, a mying for a charitable organizatic. be month to get in contact with a produce s to sell and managed to have pot her organization for between fifty a Of course she was buying a l an an individual could buy but why er of individuals club together ar ds me of another instance from M en wanted plums, but could not ces at which they were being r m of their number knew what plum orth and she explained to the Ladies' rch to which she belonged. Th Ladies' Aid got together and placed and got them for something less they had been paying. But som this is taking the business away Well, if the retailer does not k than to buy products on which halfcould enable him to get things as c ne else and sell them to his customer at e does not deserve any consideration. not lacking in initiative. Ye ed a letter from a Saskatchewan b fall Merchants' Association of Canad ar-loads of apples at our best local retailers are on the right track-cu takers and placing themselves in ness with their customers. Un t do anything for them as my app lled by the frost and I hear that mos is in the district have suffered the but I may perhaps be able to direct them n supply them. And I have no fea get the apples they will overcharg altors who take car-load lots of district every year and there will thy competition between people who t a right price, and the consumers will i igh the retailers are handicapped in here they have to handle goods that ar powerful organizations or corporation nany cases where they could reduce the

ing and greatly increase their business if mselves and buy right. . . .

problem of marketing is one that amusing as well as amazing featur go an acquaintance whom I met on a not a case that had come within his exp her had killed and dressed a couple o when them to a local butcher who pair member rightly, ten cents a pound for his ner hung the pigs on the hooks in the got his price and went away. A sho rds an Italian who was buying proviuction gang that was working in the same to the shop to buy pork. He or carcass. The butcher sawed the car mack, and charged the Italian eighte "And there!" exclaimed my friend The biggest profit went to a man who pail of swill!"

. . . But the high cost of living is not due to cher. He could not keep up that pr siness was subject to too much pub ot be long before his Italian customer to buy direct from the farmers or h bed will begin selling direct to the Ital rofits such as he made he must kee secret—and that reminds m



with Charles Langlois, of Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd. Spain real, during his absence at the front. Mr. Gray stated that Chinese eggs. on almost every count, were inferior to those produced in this coun-try, as the climate there was warm and their cold. Algiers

ending February

1913.

12.134

1914.

17.931

17.397

34,328

13.72 dozen in 1901 and 11.8 dozen in 1891.

On all sides, eggs are being used more freely than This does not refer to the cities and in past years. thickly populated districts alone, but in all sections position to handle these eggs than is Canada, as first of the country. At some seasons of the year, in rural of all there is a duty of 3 per cent, to be reckoned of the country. At some seasons of the year, in rular of all there is a duty of a per cent to be recount an increase of 5.1 per cent as compared with the districts, eggs are used very extensively, owing to the with and then the additional war tax of 7% per cent. 631,617,798 of the same week last year, but a c

Imports Now Very Great.

Imports Now Very Great. In the years gone by, Canada was a large exporter of eggs and continued so until the year 1890, which are the massing of the McKinger target and the charges. The result is that Charge eggs. The eggs are landed at Vancouver or some other western port. Then comes the handling, transportation and other charges. The result is that Comes and continued so until the year 1890, which of eggs and continue so and the year isso, which saw the passing of the McKinley tariff in the United when the eggs are retailed in Canada, the price is es were unusually small. New York City makes a fairly satisfactory exhibit, with a gain of 6.4 per cent. the largest exports of eggs in her history, shipping this country, although they are bought up in China at but the comparison with the active week two years over 14,000,000 dozen. There was a gradual decrease something like six to eleven cents per dozen. shipments and increase in receipts after this date. Then again, China lacks proper packing facilities and it continued until the end of 1914. The beginning and during the long sea voyage to this continent the returns of the cities outside New York and the total and it continued until the end of 1915. The beginning and during the total set roytes to the continuent the returns of the cities outside new lork and the total of all points \$981,53,114 shows a gain of 2.9 and a loss of 1915, party due to the war and party to the enter-prise of the Department of Trade and Commerce and this is that Canadians will pay a really high price of 2.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with the of the Department of trace and commerce and this is the two impared with the it a point to educate the producer as well as the to vote. her, to the ultimate satisfaction of all, saw a Surplus of American Eggs.

1911.

Dozer

92:164

17.39

13.72

turn for the better. This is an extremely good work The American market is well supplied with eggs at

and one that should receive the hearty support of all. the present time, and it is doubtful whether they will being shown at Baltimore, Minneapolis, and New Orfor it is a big step toward putting Canada upon an be in the market for outside stock for many months leans, which losses, however, are partly offset by the to come. Production there has increased to a very

The rapid shrinkage in the exports of eggs during great extent during the past few years, and now they the past fifteen years and the manner in which the are showing a fairly large surplus in each "visible rts have increased in the same period is well statement, made public at Chicago, which, as in wheat, worth consideration. is the greatest egg centre on this continent

Table No. 3

ada during the fiscal years ending March 31, are shown in the following table, which dates from 1900: Forty-five warehouses reporting: 1901 Surplus S20,000 cases \$100,000.

to snow that it is the product of clinic to an it is the product of clinic to an individual that although every case was stamped, individual dealers were taking them out of the cases and selling them over the counter as American produce Of course the United States is in a much better

ese product to have each and every egg stamped

UNITED STATES BANK CLEARINGS

ago shows a loss of no less than 10.7 per cent. Considerable irregularity continues to appear in the

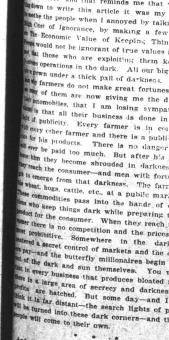
More or less falling off. especially from 1913, appears at the majority of the cities reporting, with the most pronounced contraction as compared with 1914 good gains made by Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Kansas City and Louisville.

NEW OTTAWA INCORPORATORS.

Ottawa, June 12 .- The following companies have How the supply is being taken care of there may been incorporated -- Miltons, Limited, Montreal, capi-Quantities and values of eggs exported from Can- be seen by the following, which is the latest Ameri-tal \$250,000; Evans and Evans, Limited, Montreal, capi-\$50,000; R. Lawrence Smith, Limited, Montreal, \$50,

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Capital Subscribed - - £31,304,200 Capital paid up - -5,008,672 Reserve Fund - - - -3,600,000 Deposits, &c. - - - 118,173,859 Advances, &c. - - - 59,439,647 THIS BANK HAS OVER 880 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Colonial and Foreign Department : 17, Cornhill, London, E.C. London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

French Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED, with Offices at PARIS, BORDEAUX, BIARRITZ and HAVRE.



And that t reminds me that I want to rem against the investigation ordered by that in at in connection with the army supp ard the investigation as a form of ercel : shment. What was any one guilt with that unwholesome business. Canadian practise of taking undue on with that unwholeso