PRODUCTION OF BREAD IN CANADA

Slight Increase in Cost for April—Statement of the Leading Cities of Canada

In comparing the April report of the cost of production of bread in Canada with the previous month, the tables compiled by the Department of Labor, show the slight increase of the cost of one-tenth per cent. per pound, caused by flour four one-hundredths, delivery four one-hundredths, and management two one-hundredths, while ingredients such as lard, oil, sugar, were stationery. The slight increase in flour appears to be due to the quality of the grades used.

The average cost per pound for March was 6.81 cents, and for April 6.91 cents, and the quantity of bread used is slightly in excess of March, the figures after equalizing the days, being March 18,114,521 pounds, and April 18,306,676.

Consumption of Flour.

Comparing the large centres of population the following consumption of flour is found, the same number of bakers reporting:—

	March, barrels.	April, barrels.
Montreal	18,230	18,820
Ottawa	4,090	4,130
Toronto	18,625	18,536
Winnipeg	6,894	7,100
Totals	47,839	48,586

From the conservation and economic point of view, the yield is satisfactory, namely, 261 pounds of bread per barrel of flour.

Details of Costs.

The details of the various costs, showing the average cost per barrel, are as follows:—

Locality.	March.	April.
Halifax, Amherst, New Glasgow and Sydney Mines	11.20	11.02
St. John, N.B.	11.15	11.20
Montreal and Westmount	11.11	11.10
Ottawa	10.80	10.97
Toronto	10.95	11.00
Kingston, Belleville and Peterboro'	11.10	11.10
Hamilton	10.96	11.02
Brantford	10.83	11.00
St. Catharines and Niagara Falls	10.95	11.00
London	10.96	10.99
Guelph, Stratford and Kitchener	10.91	10.74
St. Thomas	11.02	10.96
Chatham	11.02	10.94
Cobalt	11.45	11.53
Port Arthur	10.52	10.56
Winnipeg	10.50	10.49
Moose Jaw	10.45	10.33
Saskatoon	.....	10.10
Medicine Hat	10.01	10.13
Edmonton	10.09	10.11
Calgary	10.21	10.03
New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver	10.52	10.54

The total amount of flour purchased was 58,589 barrels.

Cost of Production.

The following abstract statement shows the cost, (in cents), of producing one pound of bread in the leading cities of Canada:—

Locality.	Cost of flour per barrel.	Cost of one pound of bread.
Halifax, New Glasgow, Amherst and Sydney Mines	11.19	6.543
St. John, N.B.	10.34	6.937
Montreal and Westmount	10.98	7.450
Ottawa	11.06	6.496
Toronto	11.07	6.763
Kingston, Belleville and Peterboro'	10.88	6.391
Hamilton	11.00	6.300
Brantford	10.87	6.550
St. Catharines and Niagara Falls	10.96	6.708
London	10.69	6.478
Guelph. Stratford and Kitchener.	10.92	7.004
St. Thomas	10.55	6.634
Chatham	10.98	6.601
Cobalt	11.52	6.841
Port Arthur	10.53	6.706
Winnipeg	10.30	6.781
Moose Jaw	10.10	8.122
Saskatoon	10.21	6.369
Medicine Hat	10.18	6.341
Edmonton	10.17	6.581
Calgary	9.97	6.834
Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster	10.53	7.303
Dominion average	10.84	6.903

The total amount of bread produced in April was 17,716,676 pounds, and the total amount of flour manufactured was 67,723 barrels.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL FUTURE

Colonies as Well as England Must Look Abroad for Expansion

"The Financier," of London, in its issue of June 11th, discusses the future of Canadian trade and industry as follows:—

"The war has broadened all our horizons, and we are not surprised to find that the participation of the United States and Canada in the European struggle is leading to a recognition of the fact that these countries have too long regarded themselves as self-contained entities, and have made little or no effort to develop international financial and trade relations, in which Great Britain was pre-eminent in the days when cosmopolitan finance still existed. This attitude on the part of the peoples of the New World is excusable enough when the vast extent of their territories and the varied character of their resources is considered. But in the future, whether the idea of a League of Nations as a political force comes to fruition or not, it is quite certain that the business relations of the Old and the New World will be interdependent to a far greater extent than in the past. Already the United States is playing a great part in international finance. By her loans to the Allies and to neutral countries she has become a great creditor nation, with interests distributed all over the world, and the logical result must be the development of her trade with these nations after peace. In Canada also the view is gaining ground that fresh avenues for trade must be opened up. In a series of articles published by *The Monetary Times*, of Toronto, Dr. A. T. Drummond points out that the external trade of Canada, which in the past has been so largely restricted to Great Britain and the United States, is capable of great expansion if as much energy is thrown into the foreign as into the home trade. The war has opened up new markets among the Allies, not only in war munitions but in railway and special engineering equipment, military clothing, food supplies, aviation material and ship construction, and the problem for the Dominion government and the manufacturers will be not only to retain this advantage but to extend it after the war to other lines of production in which Canada can excel.

"Dr. Drummond recommends that the Dominion government should give direct encouragement to the formation of a great trade corporation on the lines of the British model, not only to promote foreign trade and its long-credit requirements and the gathering of information regarding foreign credit, but also to encourage new enterprises in Canada, the insurance of foreign and domestic bills and other lines which do not compete with the business of the present Canadian banks. The government has also an opportunity of encouraging by direct aid chemical and electrical research, which the last four years have shown to be of such vast importance to the development of the natural resources and the manufacturing interests of the country. And there are new markets