NATIONAL SHIPS OF CANADA DOING SPLENDID WORK

The Instinct of the Sea is Again Revived Throughout the Angle-Saxon World-Canadian Fleet New Consists of Sixteen Sturdy Vessels of Heavy Tonnage-Helped Materially to Save Canada from a Sugar Famine.

(By David Kalsac) Britain have been to the fog-girt Dom-

his rakish, shield-girdled craft, is will keep her so. once again revivified throughout the Anglo-Saxon world.

within the Empire? Australia is also

The old Viking strain is far from dor-

Englishman rides his ships to all National Ships of Canada! Will they points of the compass. As he goes he ever be to Canada what the ships of trades. A great power, he draws the wealth of many lands to his beloved inating Islands of the North Atlantic? home-land in the turbulent North At-That instinct for the sea that has lantic. His vessels both for trading ever characterized the Anglo-Saxon and fighting grew into the most forfrom remote days when as Viking he midable fleets in both fields of activity first swept out of the Northern seas in Ships made England great, and ships

A Vast Country

Canada's great area is equal to 30 We hear almost every day of the countries the size of the British Isles plans of our cousins of the same sea- and the population of the whole area faring blood to the south, who hope is only about one-sixth that of the to wrest the control of the ocean-goling United Kingdom of Great Britain. trade from Britain. Canada already Canada could look inward for thoushas a substantial nucleus of a nation ands of miles. The ocean paths were al fleet of commerce carriers. Does it open, but only to the uninority. The mean only that North America is to majority of Canadians probably have enter the carrying trade on a scale never seen the sea. Their view point, never before dreamed of, or is Canada like their environment, is insular al-England is small, and an island, tact with other lands. To all others we the direction of Canadian National the goods Canada imports from those and all the paths of the seas lie open were shut out. One development alone Railways.



SCENE DURING THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CANADA

under consideration.

mant. The English know the ocean in along international trading lines. That ships—there is a quickening of ilaterall its moods. They know how to build development was a fleet of ships. Of est among Canadian business men in and the West Indies, a development of vessels that survive. The indominable that fleet Canada-built, Canada-owned outside affairs that up to a few months trading that would make the present

Canada-controlled, we have already ago excited scarcely any comment. In developing ports in Canada and prosixteen sturdy vessels varying be- late weeks the West Indies for ex- viding tonnage for the rails and ships tween 3,750 dead-weight tons, and ample-at least their relation to Great of the National lines. 8,400 dead-weight tons, in operation Britain and to Canada-have occupied | It is not generally realized the exbetween ports in Canada, the United considerble space in the daily grist tent to which these Canadian-owned Kingdom, the British West Indies, Cu- to the Press. The trade of the West vessels operated to save Canada from ba and South America. Within a few Indies with Canada has developed in the dire effects of a sugar shortage weeks Australia will be included in to an interesting topic of discussion recently. Eleven vessels were utilised the list. Sailings to other ports in to an interesting topic in busiless Can to bring in raw sugar from Cuba dir-Great Britain and elsewhere are now ada. That trade at present does not ect to the docks of Canadian Refiner worry federal statisticians who keep ies. The total tonnage would probably The Canadian federal plan calls for record of the Nation's business deal- be in excess of 35,000 tons. There is to stand side by side with the Old though we could touch one country al- a fleet of sixty ships having a gross ings abroad, but it has wonderfully no doubt that a serious sugar crisis Motherland to keep the old supremacy most at all points along a four-thous- dead-weight of approximate 300,000 bright possibilities. "National" ships was averted because of the availability and mile boundary line. That sort of a tons. They belong to Canadians as a have made 14 voyages to and from the of these vesels for this service No. passing through an interesting period situation produces national thinking whole. Canadian Government Mer- West Indies. They have carried south- privately-owned boats were operating passing imough an interesting period situation produces national states were operating in connection with her merchant ship- only. The international habit does not chant Marine Limited, is the name of bound practically all classes of gen- in that trade, and the probabilities are come until there are means of con- the company to operate them under eral merchandise, and they bring back that we would have awaited the confertile sunny lands. That is all very bring this necessary product to our ored by some of the best houses. could give us the means of expansion Already, no doubt because of the well for a beginning, but in the future shores.

West Indies Trade

figures appear utterly insignificant.

The West Indies import approximat ely 65 million dollars worth of flour, rice, salt meats, fertilizers, boots and shoes, beer and wine, apparel, haberdashery, bags and sacks, hats and Canadian producers, Canadian railbonnets, lard, condensed milk, corn ways, Canadian sailors, and Canadian meal, soap, butter, wood and timber, ports, are all gainers because of the hardware, machinery, dried fish, coal blauguration of the policy of publiclyand cottons, each year. Cottons constitute the most valuable single group Dominion. 7 million dollars being the amount estimated yearly; flour however, is a close second, \$6,650,000 worth being imported in 12 months. Other large groups are dried fish, coal, rice, salt meats, hardware, fertilizers, boots and shoes, and woods and timber.

Of those imports Canada furnished less than 4 million dollars worth of bread stuffs, only \$12,600 worth of meat; \$10,000 in machinery; \$130,000 in hardware; \$11,000 in apparel; \$405,000 in wood; \$1,400 in boots and shoes; \$127,000 in butter and cheese; \$19,300 in vehicles; \$285 in lard; \$145 in hats and bonnets and \$32,000 m

goods to the value of approximately 6 million dollars in one year. The list iscludes, sugar, cocoa, rum, molasses coccanut and copra, bananas, chicle, lime juice, coffee, sponges, gold, spices limes hides and skins, tobacco, diamonds, salt, oranges, arrowroot, canned fruit, asphalt, ractures, logwood, and extracts.

There is another aspect of Canadian foreign trade that will be greatly modified if not entirely removed, as the country's commerce with outside lands grows by the utilization of our national vessels. In Canada we have been at the losing end as far as a considerable list of imports has been concerned. Our friends to the south have been acting as Intermediary. They have been importing goods from other lands and we have been importing from them. There seems to be no valid reason why this unsatisfactory system of conducting business should go on now that we have the ships to bring the goods in question from foreign lands to Canadian ports. There is no valid reason why American vessels and American railroads and American brokers should profit out of the handling of these Caandian imports, if the National ships of Canada can bring the goods direct to Canadian shores.

Canadian Exports.

Officers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited and Canadian National Railways in seek ing out tonnage for the National boats find this feature of Canadian trading to be a real barrier in the finding of cargo. A large number of Candian manufacturers have traded hereito fore with outside countries, and it ap pears to have been a general custom to sell their goods through American firms. These American firms, natur ally have a good deal to say when i there has begun, since the ment to show Canadian manufactu ers the advantages of doing busine direct with foreign houses, in this wa

venience of privtely-owned lines to

As ship owners and operators, Canadians are on the threshold of a vast ing prominent for fall wraps. They development. This will not come sud- are always of fur. denly, but it should be a healthy growth. The object lesson of the Motherland can always be referred to. But they were earlier in the season for a flexible fleet of Nationally-owned suits and coats. commerce carriers is a venture that has passed the experimental stage controlled merchant vessels by the

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