

therefore we have had the following compilation made from the latest Dominion *Blue Book*, showing the nature of Canadian products shipped abroad:—

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM CANADA FOR FISCAL YEARS 1882 AND 1883.

Products of the Mine.

Article.	1882.		1883.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
Coal, tons...	\$1,158,705	430,081	\$1,087,411	
Gypsum, "....	127,139	154,808	151,844	
Phosphate tons	327,667	14,478	302,716	
Salt, bushels..	83,075	197,185	17,511	
Stone & marble	84,377	26,412	72,779	
Sand & gravel..		63,426	17,755	
Gold quartz, &c.	930,151		911,383	
Ores.				
Antimony, tons	4,733	368	11,842	
Copper, "....	139,270	4,402	150,479	
Iron "....	135,463	44,944	138,775	
Manganese "....	37,845	1,194	29,417	
Silver "....	15,110	100	14,200	

Almost three millions of dollars (\$2,970,000) was contributed from among her mineral resources to the list of Canada's exports during the last fiscal year. Our best customers for coal were: of Nova Scotia, the States, the Indies and Newfoundland; of Columbian, the United States, China, and the Sandwich Islands. Two-thirds of the gold dust and quartz went from Columbia, the remainder from Nova Scotia. Almost all the iron ore went from Ontario to Pennsylvania, where it is used to mix with American. Quebec furnished most of the phosphates, which were shipped to Britain. All the salt went across the lakes from Goderich, or thereabout. Lead and plumbago went in small quantities from New Brunswick to the United States.

Animals and the Dairy.

Article.	Fiscal year '82.		Fiscal year '83.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses, No.	21,006	13,019	\$1,633,291	
Horned cattle "	62,337	66,396	3,898,028	
Sheep "....	311,669	308,474	1,388,056	
Butter, lbs.	15,338,488	8,106,447	1,705,817	
Cheese, "....	55,325,167	58,041,387	6,451,870	
Furs	\$1,296,192		1,087,523	
Hides, &c....	\$376,416		460,983	
Bacon, lbs....	10,286,190	3,736,724	436,973	
Wool, "....	1,222,395	1,375,572	280,530	
Eggs, doz....	10,499,082	13,451,410	2,256,586	

The Americans bought most of our horses, the English most of our horned cattle, sheep and swine, as well as our dead meats. For poultry and eggs we had no considerable customer except the States. England took as usual, the bulk of our cheese and butter; the United States our hides, skins and wool. About 100,000 pounds of wool was sent by British Columbia to Great Britain. \$20,284,000 is the figure realized from animals and their produce last year.

Products of the Forest.

Article.	Fiscal year '82.		Fiscal year '83	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Potash, brls..	11,109	7,801	\$ 268,055	
Tanbark, cords.	91,791	65,194	321,991	
Firewood, "....	170,575	164,900	388,910	
Tel. poles, &c.(\$205,054)			227,191	
Deals, St. hd..	273,840	266,068	8,656,541	
Boards, &c. M ft	725,914	632,148	8,022,095	
Shingles, M..	126,481	100,411	283,530	
R. R. Ties, No..	2,743,848	2,126,668	554,328	
Sq. timber, tons	89,094	25,955	194,345	
Sq. Wt. Pine "	2,188,145	213,999	2,852,908	
" Red " "	188,466	25,843	223,293	
Logs, Spruce, &c	8,780	28,857	162,104	
Knees, &c., pos.	25,331	36,588	33,660	
Masts, &c. No.	34,921	27,597	44,197	

The British glass-maker, soap boiler, chemist, make use of our pot and pearl ashes by thousands of barrels; and the American tanner is glad to get, for his tanneries in Maine and adjoining states, the hemlock bark of New Brunswick and Quebec. Our forests furnish firewood, also, to a number of

the Eastern States. All along the chain of lakes, Canadian poles have been in demand, for telephone and telegraph lines; and so they will be, until such time as some one perfects a system of underground telegraphy. Among sawn lumber, New Brunswick sends abroad of deals, that largest item in the list of forest products exported (\$8,600,000 worth) most spruce and Quebec is credited with most pine. But we suspect that Ontario should get credit for a large share of what goes down to account of her neighboring province, from the circumstance that they are shipped from Quebec ports. Great Britain takes the bulk of them, France and Uruguay coming next. For planks and boards, &c., the great Republic is the main market, followed by South America, Australia, and China. We export \$8,000,000 worth in all. Masts and spars from our forests, find their way to twenty different countries, all over the globe. Wooden shingles for roofing are unknown in Britain, but the Indies and the United States use plenty of them. Canadian square timber, whether pine, oak, elm, ash or maple, goes mostly to Europe. The aggregate export of forest products represents a value in 1883 of \$25,370,000. We shall refer, next week, to other classes of exports.

TRADE AND FINANCES OF FRANCE.

Things are not turning out well for the French government in the matter of revenue. The official estimates of the return from indirect taxes are by no means being realized. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Economist*, the indirect tax for the first four months of the present year produced 28,555,000 francs less than the estimates. It is admitted that these "were fixed too high, as they anticipated an increase which has not been realized, and little account might be taken of the difference had the revenue remained stationary. But it has not; and besides the deficit compared with the estimates, there is also one of 10,004,000f. compared with the receipts in the same period of 1883." The *octroi* duties of the City of Paris, amounting to 44,786,910f. in the four months, were also 486,879f. less than the estimate, and 701,153f. less than in the corresponding period of last year.

The probability of a deficit of 100 millions of francs in the revenue at the close of this year, now stares the government of France in the face. The committee of the budget of 1885 has therefore under consideration a revision of the estimates for that year, as presented by the Minister of Finance, on which the receipts, judging by the results of the present year so far attained, are much too high. Some members of the Budget Committee, we are told, propose to fill up the void by selling the system of State railways. These lines were only purchased in 1878, and cost 500 millions of francs. They barely pay their working expenses, and the interest on the capital cost is borne by the State. At the most favorable estimate they might be sold for 100 millions to the Western and Orleans companies, between whose system they run. If that proposal were adopted, the result would be that the experiment of State ownership of railways had cost the country 400 millions. The conclus-

ion of the *Economist's* correspondent is that the French government "will no doubt, however, cling to its railways, as although they are unprofitable from a financial standpoint, they offer a large field for patronage."

The following is a return of the foreign trade of France in the first four months of this year and of 1883.

	IMPORTS.	
	1884.	1883.
	Francs.	Francs.
Food	468,702,000	523,799,000
Raw materials.	846,359,000	799,052,000
Manufactures..	220,218,000	234,692,000
Divers	58,231,000	57,843,000
	1,593,510,000	1,585,386,000
	£63,740,400	£63,415,440
EXPORTS.		
	1884.	1883.
	Francs.	Francs.
Food	251,596,000	271,782,000
Raw materials.	217,100,000	226,850,000
Manufactures..	524,634,000	585,884,000
Divers.....	51,290,000	48,789,000
	1,044,620,000	1,133,305,000
	£41,784,800	£45,332,200

There was a marked improvement in trade during April. The imports in each of the four months of the year, January onwards, were respectively 274 millions, 442, 425, and 450. The exports were:—January, 160 millions; February, 235; March, 306; April, 342. Compared with April, 1883, the imports increased 85 millions, and the exports 40 millions.

THE FIRE IN THE MAIL BUILDING.

Another illustration of the inefficiency of the water pressure in Toronto has been afforded by the fire in the *Mail* building on Saturday morning last. The Bay Street Section Fire Brigade was on the spot in a very short time and the whole force was soon assembled; but as usual the firemen were handicapped from the inadequate water pressure. The steam fire engine was brought after some delay and the stream even from this powerful source was dissolved in spray before it reached the mansard roof in which the body of the fire at that time seemed to be raging. What should have been done at the first, was at last thought of. The hose was carried up the stairway in rear, and soon an effective stream was made to play on the large timbers of the mansard roof. The fire was checked from this moment and finally after over two hours' hard fighting, was at length subdued. We cannot speak in too high terms of the rank and file of the fire brigade. These noble fellows, apparently regardless of the danger they were incurring, stuck to their posts amid flame and smoke, until their marvellous efforts were at last crowned with success. It is a pity that a body of men so competent as the Toronto firemen are, through the negligence or worse of the City Council, handicapped in coping successfully with such a fire as that of last Saturday through the want of sufficient water pressure, so long a standing grievance in this city.

How many more such fires as that in Erskine Church and the *Mail* building must take place before the City Council will be roused to take some effective steps to remedy