will also be easier to economize on the purchase of raw material by taking large quantities of it.

In spite of the heavy decline in the speculative prices for raw cotton, no great fall in the actual price at which the mills can obtain that article is expected for some time yet. Indeed, there are influences at work-seemingly strong ones-in the opposite direction. Many planters in the South are holding back their product, and those of them who cannot otherwise afford to adopt this course are being helped by bankers, who hope to be able to exert a steadying influence upon future markets by such means. No doubt it would help to give a more even price year by year, and would protect the growers against the low prices which so often follow a particularly large crop.

The holiday trade in staple cottons has been very good, though probably not at alf more so than last year, even if it has been quite equal. A striking feature-and one which shows the generally prosperous condition of the country at large, is that the demand from consumers is so particularly in the direction of quality and grade above the usual mark. Wholesale dealers are now devoting attention to the spring and early summer trade. Prints, ginghams, ducks, etc., are now being stocked in large quantities. Payments in the dry goods trade have scarcely been as uniformly good as they should be in the West, which is due perhaps to farmers wanting to make improvements to their houses, etc., and leaving the accounts of local merchants to the last for settlement.

## THE TRADE OF CANADA.

An examination of Blue Books, such as the Trade and Navigation or Trade and Commerce returns, leads one to a long train of interesting speculations and comparisons, but the main lines of enquiry which prove the most profitable to follow up may be divided into three:-The kinds of produce which formed the bulk, of the exports and imports; the countries to which these products were sent, or from whence they came; and a comparison of these figures with former years.

For the twelve months ending September 3oth last, we find that the total imports entered for consumption at Canadian customs houses amounted to $\$ 250,146,965$. For the twelve months ending with June 3 oth last, the imports were $\$ 243,590,019$, and, in the previous year, $\$ 224,813,719$. The total exports for the year ending September 3oth last, were \$205,490,272 , compared with $\$ 213,521,235$ for the year ending June 30th, 1904, and $\$ 225,849,724$ for the year ending June 3oth, 1903. This makes a grand total of Canadian trade for the year ending September 3oth last of $\$ 455,637,237$, as compared with $\$ 464,985,567$ for the year ending June 3oth last, and with $\$ 459,640,240$ in the year preceding. It will be noted that the decline in aggregate trade is to be accounted for by the falling off in exports. It may be remarked, too, that the duty collected during the last fiscal year was nearly $\$ 4,000$,000 in excess of that in the previous one, the figures being $\$ 40,954,349$ and $\$ 37$, IIO,355 respectively. In the twelve months ending September 3oth last, the amount of customs duties collected was $\$ 40,855,859$. At present writing we have not in hand the full details respecting the various classes of produce which made up the list of exports, but for the fiscal year ending with June 30th, 1903 and 1904, and for the four months ending with October 31st last, they were as follows:-


Of these exports, taking the third category, namely, the total value of exports from Canada during the four months ending October 3ist last, Great Britain took no less than $\$ 42,212,347$ worth, and the British Empire, all told, $\$ 45,8 \mathrm{IO}, 200$ worth. The United States took goods to the value of $\$ 26,200,525$, thus leaving for other countries the comparatively insignificant sum of $\$ 3,651,536$.

The following table shows the value of some of the more important exports the produce of Canada for the first four months of the current fiscal year:-


| •Fishery Products. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| To Great Britain. To U.S. |  |  |  |  | Total.

Forest Products.

| To Great Britain. To U.S. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pine deals | \$924,676 | \$73,953 | \$1,012,469 |
| Spruce deals | 3,333,700 | 142,059 | 3,757,512 |
| Deal ends | 186,820 | 3,186 | 196,608 |
| Laths . . . . . . . . . |  | 409,399 | 415,251 |
| Planks and boards | 581,662 | 4,209.362 | 5,624,324 |
| Scantling | 188,16I | 69,895 | 356,974 |
| Shingles ...... |  | 598,649 | 609,963 |
| White pine timber | 592,697 | 2,530 | 605,785 |
| Wood blocks for pt |  | 1,191,176 | , |

Animals and Produce.


