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 all 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.

N N N

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 30th 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 30th last, the imports were \$243,590,019, and, in the previous year, \$224,813,719. The total exports for the year ending September 30th 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 30th, 1903. This makes a grand total of Canadian trade for the year ending September 30th last of \$455,637,237, as compared with \$464, 985,567 for the year ending June 30th 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 \$37,110,355 respectively. In the twelve months ending September 30th 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

			Four Months	
	Year Ending June 30th,		Ending Oct. 31st,	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Mine	\$31,064,861	\$33,626,739	\$14,918,888	\$13,048,005
Fisheries	11,800,184	10,759,029	3,333,918	3,652,225
Forest Animal pro-	36,386,015	33,091,922	16,551,974	11,887,107
duce Agricultural	69,817,542	63,812,117	30,288,812	28,154,519
products .	. 44,624,321	37,138,875	11,599,895	9,169,733
Manufactures Miscellaneous	20,624,967 83,784	19,864,049 121,708	6,580,344 10,360	6,744,455 16,217
\$	214,401,674	\$198,414,439	\$83,284,191.	\$75,672,261

Of these exports, taking the third category, namely, the total value of exports from Canada during the four months ending October 31st last, Great Britain took no less than \$42,212,347 worth, and the British Empire, all told, \$45,810,200 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:—

Minerals.

	a o or out Dinui	n. To U.S.	Total.
Asbestos	\$87,683	\$276,317	\$453,581
Coal Gold	8,551	917,688	1,120.267
Copper		8,086,544	8,088,224
Lead	25.267	168,928	1,272,210 377,140
Nickel	203,776	183,864	387,640
Silver Mica		579,095	666,579
Mica	25,485	28,168	54,063
		220,830	224,332

Fishery Products.

To G	reat Britain.	To U.S.	Total.
Cod, dry, salted	\$18,693	\$198,116	\$922,479
Mackerel, fresh		54,081	54,081
Mackerel, pickled		100,470	112,680
Herring, fresh		72,954	72,984
Herring, pickled	450	22,162	93,294
Lobsters, canned	466,396	492,176	1,413,847
Salmon, canned	193,417	294	305,502

Forest Products.

	Great Britain	. To U.S.	Total.
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	188.161	69,895	356,974
Shingles		598,649	609.963
White pine timber	592,697	2,530	605,785
Wood blocks for pulp		1,191,176	

Animals and Produce.

	t Britain. To U.S.	Total.
Horses \$7	,600 \$161,144	\$183,640
Cattle, over I year old 5,588	,656 41,087	5,686,771
Sheep, over 1 year old 261	,523 50,819	325,458
Butter 4,267	,655 8 381	4,378 332
Cheese 9,935	,784 1,309	9,975,258
Furs, undressed 257	500 74,364	335,301
Hides and skins 41,	699.760	744,515
Bacon 3,163		3,166,139
Canned meats 2,153.	538 47	2,155.744
Wool 34,	067 89,647	123,871