

\$86,605,201, including the cost of the surveys of the Baie Verte Canal, which was at one time considered a feasible plan for uniting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The total cost of construction of the Welland Canal to June 30, 1902, was \$24,988,805, of which amount \$222,220 was contributed by the Imperial Government, and \$7,416,020 by the Ontario Government prior to Confederation, leaving \$17,350,565 as the expenditure since Confederation.

#### THE GREAT LAKES.

What are known as the Great Laurentian Lakes are described as follows :

Lakes.	Length miles.	Breadth miles.	Area sq. miles.	Height above sea.
Superior.....	390	160	31,420	602.75
Huron (with Georgian Bay).....	400	160	24,000	576.75
St. Clair.....	25	25	360	570.75
Eric.....	250	60	10,000	566.75
Ontario.....	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan.....	345	58	25,590	578.75

These lakes and their connecting straits constitute in their length the international boundary between Canada and the United States, except Lake Michigau, which is wholly in the latter country, and is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

#### GROWTH OF CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. W. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, prepared a special report regarding the growth of trade and material industries of Canada, which was published on the occasion of the Fifth Triennial meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Montreal on August 17. It contained statements showing the expansion of trade in Canada for a series of years ; showing the relative position of Canada in the percentage of growth of trade compared with certain other countries ; showing the growth of Canadian exports of domestic products for a series of years ; statements regarding finance, immigration, railways, shipping, Canadian commercial agents in other countries ; statements showing the total trade of Canada ; also the trade of Canada with the British Empire and foreign countries during certain years ; showing the trade of Canada with Great Britain and principal colonies of the empire ; showing the trade of Canada with the United States and other principal foreign countries ; showing the values of the imports into and exports from Canada, and of goods entered for consumption, etc.

Mr. Parmelee points out that although Canada is of very large area it has but a comparatively small population, which, however, is rapidly increasing ; and that when it is considered that on a per capita basis she even now occupies the enviable position of being at the very top of the list as regards trade and material progress ; and that it is evident that with her geographical advantages, wealth of waters and lands, both of unexampled productiveness, unlimited resources and a hardy and intelligent people, she is destined to hold a proud place as an "independency" of the British Crown.

Mr. Parmelee gives a very interesting statement showing the relative position of Canada with respect to the total volume of trade—merchandise only—with ten other countries for five years, that is to say from and including 1887-1902. These countries include Canada, Italy, Argentine Republic, Japan, United States, Cape Colony, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and France, the countries being located

in the order of the percentages of their increases, Canada heading the list with an increase of 64.97 per cent., the per cent. of the United States being, 32.39, or less than half that of the Dominion.

The growth and volume of Canada's export trade of domestic products is shown in brief summaries, by decades, and give a fair idea of the substantial growth of the Dominion, and we select for comparison the first census year under confederation—1871—with the fiscal year 1903.

#### CANADIAN EXPORTS.

	1871.	1903.
Animals and their produce.....	\$12,608,506	\$69,817,542
Agricultural products.....	9,853,924	44,624,321
Manufactures.....	2,432,750	20,624,967
Produce of the forest.....	23,063,223	36,386,015
Wheat.....	1,981,917	24,566,703
Cheese.....	1,109,906	24,712,943
Produce of the mine.....	6,043,868	64,970,732
Exports of same.....	2,841,124	34,947,574
Fisheries.....	3,994,275	11,800,184

#### CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE.

The growth of the foreign trade of Canada with other countries since 1868 is exceedingly encouraging, as here shown :—

	1868.	1903.
Great Britain.....	\$55,523,133	\$183,984,827
Australia.....	42,584	3,487,702
British East Indies (1878).....	9,513	2,233,358
" Guiana.....	1,492	1,117,584
" South Africa.....	3,013	1,980,662
" West Indies.....	2,596,073	3,886,090
Newfoundland.....	1,003,394	3,584,192
United States.....	45,047,978	196,561,599
France.....	1,461,967	7,896,724
Germany (1878).....	530,886	13,901,154

#### CANADA AT THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

The contract for the erection of Canada's Pavilion at the forthcoming St. Louis World's Fair has been awarded, the contract price being \$28,000. The building will be 100 feet square, two stories high surrounded by porticos. The architect is L. Fennings Taylor, of Ottawa, Canada, and the building is to be completed by December 1.

The Canadian reservation is about half way between the Agriculture Building and the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The handsome pavilion which is to be Commissioner-General Hutchinson's official home on the World's Fair grounds next year and which will serve as a club house for Canadian visitors to the Exposition, will stand south-west of and close to the big floral clock on the northern slope of Agriculture Hill. The building will face the avenue which runs north and south in front of the Administration Building, and extends to the Agriculture Building.

As the Canadian Building is to be such a near neighbor to the Palace of Agriculture, Canadian readers will be interested in knowing something about this giant structure.

The Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is said to be the largest structure ever built for the reception of a single department, and is 15 per cent. larger than any other building at the Exposition. It is 500x1,600 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost twenty acres. This building and the Horticultural Building are the only ones in the Exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The cost of construction is \$529,940. It is probably the best lighted of any on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows each 75 feet long and 27 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor so as to allow the use of wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor