

# Canadian Goods

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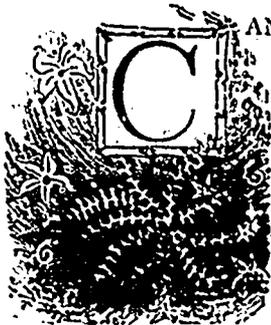
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#### CANADA'S TRADE.



CANADA, as a Dominion, is now in its twenty-seventh year, and she gives promise of closing the year on the 1st of July, 1894, with a suitable trade record. True, this has been a trying year, and while Canada has had no financial panic, no break-down of its banking system, no serious closing-down of its textile industries, no material increase in the number of mercantile failures yet there have been some serious drawbacks to an expanding trade. Many of these have been mentioned before—such as the drain of money by World's Fair visitors, the low price of cereals, and the fact that this low price had prevented growers realizing and stimulating circulation. The embargo placed on Canadian cattle by the British authorities has also aided in preventing an active circulation.

The Dominion trade returns for November and for the five months of the current fiscal year have been issued. The exports for November were valued at \$14,964,502, an increase of \$3,135,678 in the month. For the five months the value of the exports was \$67,706,056, an increase of two millions and three quarters. The imports for five months were valued at \$53,207,

374, an increase of \$1,140,960. The duty collected for the five months amounts to \$8,810,867, a decrease of \$115,951. The increase in the exports arises chiefly from fisheries, agricultural products and animals and their products. The value of the free goods imported last month was \$4,517,297, anthracite coal and raw cotton being the principal items.

These figures show conclusively that Canada's trade is not decreasing, while it may not be expanding rapidly. But according to a recent despatch from London, our trade with Great Britain is decreasing. The statistics seem to show that British imports of Canadian wheat and flour were £600,000 less during the year; ham, nearly £100,000; butter, £60,000; eggs, £7,500 sterling. Canadian cattle were £20,000 less, partly owing to the Board of Agriculture's embargo. The total decrease in imports from Canada is 12½ per cent., £1,500,000 sterling. This is specially notable, as the decrease in imports from all countries is only 4 per cent. This will be a hard nut for those people to crack who favor preferential duties in favor of Great Britain. Perhaps the coal strike and depressed agriculture in that country had something to do with it. A statement has just been issued by the Board of Agriculture estimating the produce, of wheat, barley and oats in Great Britain for the year 1893. The yield of barley in England was 10,000,000 bushels less than in 1892; of oats 5,000,000 less; though the area cultivated for both grains exceeds that of the previous year.

But while the past may not be as satisfactory as could be wished, let us, with the Pharisee, be thankful we are not as other nations are. The future is bright and rosy. The coming changes in the United States Tariff will undoubtedly benefit Canada to a certain extent. The coming changes in Canada's tariff, will lighten the burden on the agriculturist, now too heavily overburdened considering the falling price of grain. Canada's sons of the soil are not going to the United States in the droves that they once made up. No more long trains of settler's effects will pass the border southward. The tide has turned. The emigration will now be from the Middle States into the Canadian Northwest. The United States free lands are gone, but the richest natural meadow lands in the world remain, and the settlers thereon settle under the Canadian ensign. Canada is a land where mixed farming can be carried on to advantage, and her future depends on her wool, mutton, beef, pork, poultry and butter and cheese; not on wheat. The days of wheat growing, with huge profits, has passed, as far as the North American continent is concerned, and the sooner this fact is realized the better. India and Argentina have better facilities than North America for cheap wheat growing. Let this be realized, and there are balmy days ahead for Canada.