

councilman, and in the hands of an unscrupulous man the result might be serious.

The Behring Sea arbitration, now going on in Paris, is carried on in public. The leading point in the American case is that the Alaska seals are all reared on the Pribyloo island, and that though they are liable to roam as far south as California, they never cease to be the property of the United States. Here are two exclusive claims, one of birth, the other of property. Is it certain that all Alaska seals are bred on this island? If so, how can they be distinguished from those bred on a Russian island in Behring Sea? Have seals absolutely ceased to breed at Queen Charlotte's Island? Alaska seals, it is admitted, go south, at certain times. This fact establishes the nature of their habits, and what they do, we may be sure, Russian seals also do. Intermingling of the two herds must take place, and it would be strange if some did not emigrate from Russian to Alaskan territory, and from Alaska to Russian territory, by a circuitous route. Since creation to the present time, no such fantastic claim of property in migrating wild animals, which do not admit of identification, and which feed on fish, the common inheritance of mankind, has been made. It will, however, be patiently investigated. The man who invented this claim was devoid of humor, or he would have laughed in his sleeve in uttering it. Only let this claim be recognized, and a hundred others will ask to rank on the precedent.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

We present herewith the first of a series of tables of articles of Canadian export and import, compiled by Mr. Sydney C. D. Roper, of Ottawa, whose labors on the Year Book of Canada and other official publications have made him known in connection with such statistical work.

The tables are prepared on the same system as that in use for a number of years by the London *Economist*, with reference to British trade, the object being to show to what extent the fluctuations in the trade of the country are due to variations both in volume and value, the actual increase or decrease being divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume, and the other that in price. Individual calculations for 219 articles were made to make up the 68 specified articles, and it can be fairly assumed that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. Cotton affords a good illustration of the working of the method: in 1891 the imports of this were 35,640,000 lbs. valued at \$3,605,185; in 1892 they were 42,075,400 lbs. valued at \$3,389,232, the value in the latter year being \$214,000 less than in the former year. Now had the quantities been the same as in 1891, the value would have been \$864,000 less owing to the fall in price, but this decrease was offset to the extent of \$650,000 by an increase in quantity.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1891 (COIN AND BULLION, AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED).

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.			
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1891.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
Animals, living—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Horses	1,354,027	1,344,000	— 73,000	+ 10,000	—	63,217
Cattle	7,748,949	7,984,000	+ 789,000	— 235,000	+	1,023,550
Sheep	1,385,146	1,264,000	+ 118,000	+ 121,000	+	238,681
Swine	1,638	2,000	—	—	—	316
Other animals	49,652	50,000	— 11,000	—	—	11,101
Total	10,539,412	10,644,000	— 755,000	— 104,000	—	859,503
Articles of food and drinks—						
Bacon and ham	1,526,006	1,010,000	+ 382,000	+ 142,000	+	523,537
Meats, all other	704,019	720,000	+ 362,000	— 16,000	+	346,265
Butter	1,056,058	917,000	+ 315,000	+ 139,000	+	453,883
Cheese	11,652,412	10,590,000	+ 1,082,000	+ 1,062,000	+	2,143,612
Eggs	1,089,798	1,147,000	— 14,000	— 57,000	—	70,516
Od fish, dry and wet salted	3,157,239	2,966,000	+ 155,000	+ 191,000	+	36,019
Lobsters	1,909,756	1,712,000	+ 219,000	+ 198,000	+	20,449
Salmon	1,414,562	1,506,000	— 414,000	— 91,000	—	505,192
Fish, all other	2,024,247	2,201,000	+ 15,000	— 177,000	—	162,092
Apples, green or ripe	1,444,883	2,130,000	+ 740,000	— 685,000	+	55,169
" dried	14,392	16,000	— 33,000	— 2,000	—	34,637
Fruit, all other	175,120	257,000	+ 129,000	— 82,010	+	46,642
Barley	2,613,363	3,115,000	+ 185,000	— 502,000	—	316,510
Beans	411,645	483,000	+ 13,000	— 71,000	—	84,123
Oats	2,241,256	3,198,000	+ 3,068,000	— 957,000	+	2,111,339
Pease	3,450,534	3,402,000	+ 1,370,000	+ 48,000	+	1,417,933
Wheat	6,947,851	6,543,000	+ 4,960,000	+ 405,000	+	5,364,767
Grain, all other	567,916	472,000	+ 208,000	+ 96,000	+	304,338
Flour, wheat	1,784,413	1,782,000	+ 394,000	+ 2,000	+	395,835
Oatmeal	409,319	391,000	+ 346,000	+ 18,000	+	364,124
Meal, all other	54,583	97,000	+ 83,000	— 42,000	+	40,640
Potatoes	295,421	271,000	+ 1,422,000	+ 24,000	+	1,398,250
Spirits, including ale and beer	119,319	112,000	+ 47,000	+ 7,000	+	54,298
Malt	1,450	1,000	— 87,000	—	—	86,724
Other articles	369,505	402,000	— 199,000	— 31,000	—	230,504
Total	45,061,067	45,442,000	+ 11,130,000	— 381,000	+	10,749,389
Sundry raw materials—						
Asbestos	514,412	465,000	— 49,000	+ 49,000	+	503
Bark for tanning	217,552	203,000	+ 11,000	+ 15,000	+	4,097
Bones	84,455	89,000	+ 9,000	— 5,000	+	3,529
Coal	3,195,467	3,306,000	+ 390,000	— 111,000	+	279,000
Firewood	370,301	382,000	+ 67,000	— 12,000	+	55,481
Flax	112,360	319,000	+ 138,000	— 207,000	—	69,026
Logs	1,115,923	1,105,000	+ 375,000	+ 11,000	+	385,707
Nickel	617,639	685,000	+ 444,000	— 67,000	+	377,140
Phosphates	380,462	300,000	+ 122,000	+ 80,000	+	41,738
Timber, square	2,590,966	2,711,000	— 373,000	— 120,000	—	493,334
Wool	200,860	203,000	— 43,000	— 2,000	—	44,643
Other articles	5,401,828	5,545,000	+ 412,000	— 143,000	+	268,990
Total	14,802,215	15,313,000	+ 1,237,000	— 511,000	+	725,658
Oils	74,893	72,000	+ 31,000	+ 3,000	+	34,499
Manufactures—						
Ashes, pot, pearl and other	114,658	123,000	— 2,000	— 8,000	—	10,465
Barrels, empty	19,318	15,000	+ 2,000	+ 4,000	+	5,885
Basewood, butternut & hickory	54,493	52,000	+ 24,000	+ 2,000	+	25,996
Carriages	41,443	25,000	— 1,000	+ 16,000	+	15,338
Cotton waste	67,762	65,000	+ 17,000	+ 3,000	+	19,723
Deals	6,469,171	6,423,000	+ 1,286,000	+ 46,000	+	1,239,948
Deal ends	290,501	302,000	+ 21,000	+ 11,000	+	9,408
Ext. of hemlock bark	157,753	173,000	— 14,000	— 15,000	—	29,423
Joists and scantlings	118,471	123,000	— 37,000	— 5,000	—	41,720
Junk and oakum	24,837	25,000	— 7,000	—	—	7,046
Knees and futtocks	14,169	16,000	— 9,000	— 2,000	—	11,088
Laths, palings and pickets	364,292	357,000	+ 35,000	+ 7,000	+	27,980
Stave bolts	91,784	89,000	+ 45,000	+ 3,000	+	41,524
Masts and spars	12,688	7,000	+ 21,000	+ 6,000	+	15,491
Musical instruments	396,193	403,000	+ 2,000	— 7,000	—	5,360
Oil cake	187,086	201,000	+ 83,000	— 14,000	+	68,919
Planks and boards	8,050,353	7,932,000	+ 695,000	+ 118,000	+	576,559
Shingles	599,865	610,000	+ 171,000	+ 10,000	+	160,936
Ships	506,747	674,000	+ 393,000	— 167,000	+	326,278
Shocks, box and other	165,053	190,000	— 12,000	— 25,000	—	36,663
Sleepers and railroad ties	259,467	284,000	— 26,000	— 25,000	—	51,209
Staves and headings	459,553	430,000	+ 27,000	+ 30,000	+	57,149
Sewing machines	21,566	17,000	+ 11,000	+ 5,000	+	6,275
Tobacco	16,589	16,000	— 1,000	—	—	1,339
Other articles	5,323,936	5,361,000	+ 438,000	— 37,000	+	401,746
Total	23,827,748	23,913,000	— 1,024,000	— 86,000	—	1,110,660
Miscellaneous	1,378,913	1,350,000	+ 358,000	+ 29,000	+	387,126
Grand total	95,684,253	96,734,000	+ 10,977,000	— 1,050,000	+	9,926,509

The export trade of 1892 showed a large increase in its volume, at very much the same prices as in 1891, for while there was on the whole a reduction in value, it was not nearly so large as that reported in im-

ports, the increase of \$10,977,000 due to larger volume being only affected to the extent of \$1,050,000 by decline in price, leaving the actual increase at \$9,926,509.