

same period the imports from the United States have been \$1,211,131,392, or an average of \$44,857,000 per annum, so that the excess of imports from the United States has not averaged a quarter of a million dollars per annum since confederation, showing that Canada has pretty fairly divided her purchases between the Mother Country across the seas and her next door neighbor. The value of the total imports for home consumption from all countries during the twenty-seven years has been \$2,747,953,259. Deducting our imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, as shown above, there is left \$431,472,709 as our imports for home consumption from all other countries, or an average of about sixteen million dollars a year. In other words, out of an average importation during the twenty-seven years of confederation of about one hundred and five million dollars per annum, we have taken rather more than forty-four millions and a half each from the United Kingdom and the United States, and about sixteen million dollars a year from all the rest of the world.

The Canadian Manufacturer is under obligations to the American Electrical Works of Providence, R.I., for an invitation to participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that concern, the event including a real old-fashioned Rhode Island clam bake, all of which transpired as per programme on August 17th last. From a knowledge of the fact that the American Electrical Works have for many years observed the delightful custom of entertaining their friends at clam bakes, and the avidity and unanimity with which invitations thereto are accepted, it is quite evident that as far as the electrical fraternity is concerned, there is a strong and enduring affinity between them and clam bakes. And why not? Ever since the time when the memory of the oldest New Englander runneth not to the contrary, clam bakes have been a rock-ribbed institution there; and as far as our knowledge goes there is no record to show that the very first clam bake inaugurated on Plymouth Rock, or on the shores of Narragansett Bay was not cooked to the proper turn by electrical agency. We know that fires have often been started by electricity, and we hear with more or less frequency of incautious ones whose fingers have been burned, perhaps metaphorically, by those ignorant of the potential force, or the lack of it embodied in either the knowledge box or the bank account of the inexperienced electrician, but it should be understood that there are no inexperienced electricians connected with the American Works, and the craft well know that Mr. Eugene F. Phillips, who is an expert in engineering clam bakes, is also an expert in the other branches of his business, as is in evidence in the fact that his small beginning in 1870, when he embarked in the manufacture of insulated wire in his barn, has now eventuated in one of the largest, best equipped and best known works in the United States. Electricity, personal magnetism, thorough business fitness and clam bakes have been the means of placing in the forefront of American manufacturers one of the most important and flourishing enterprises on the continent.

The Ministers composing Lord Salisbury's new cabinet are, nearly all of them, men actively engaged in manufacturing, mercantile and similar business pursuits. Sixteen of them

hold no official relations with business companies, but twenty-five are directors in sixty-two corporations, including banks, life insurance and other enterprises of like character. The others are not so easily classified. Thus, Viscount Cross (Privy Seal) is a director in the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, one of the few English companies which are preparing to extend their lines; Sir Matthew Ridley, (Home Secretary of State) is also on two railway boards; the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie (President of the Board of Trade) is chairman of an important Colonial steamship firm; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (Colonial Secretary of State) is a director in the Andros Fibre Company; Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Secretary for Scotland) is deputy-governor of the Bank of Scotland and vice-president of the National Telephone Company; Commissioner of Works Akers-Douglas is on the directorate of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway; Mr. Walter Long (President of the Board of Agriculture) is chairman of a brewing company; the Under Secretary to the War Office (Mr. Broderick) is a director in three sub-marine cable lines to Brazil and Africa; Mr. Gerald Balfour (Chief Secretary for Ireland), besides holding an official relation with electric light, telegraph and debenture corporations, as well as a newspaper in Leeds, is the chairman of a company formed to manufacture aluminium; Sir John Gorst (Vice-President of the Committee of Council) is chairman of the London Board of the New Zealand Shipping Company; the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain) is chairman of a Canadian ranch company and a director in the Savoy Hotel; while Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Chancellor of the Exchequer) is chairman of the County of Gloucester Bank. The fact that the holding of corporation offices on the part of members of an existing government excites so little attention in England is striking proof that such holdings are not regarded as disqualifying a man from doing his duty to the Crown, and is thus strong evidence of the incorruptibility of British public men.

. RESUSCITATION FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Dr. Augustin H. Goelet of New York, who is an acknowledged authority upon the subject, has formulated a number of practical suggestions for resuscitation from apparent death from accidental electric shocks, and we have pleasure in reproducing the same, as they appeared in a recent issue of the *Electrical World*. The illustrations show how the suggestions should be carried out.

Now that electricity has come into such general use, and that not only those whose business is in connection with that subtle and wonderful fluid, but others also are liable to meet with accidents from it, it would be well for those into whose hands these suggestions may come to carefully preserve them against the occurrence of an emergency.

Dr. Goelet's suggestions are as follows:—

The urgent necessity for prompt and persistent efforts at resuscitation of victims of accidental shocks by electricity is very well emphasized by the successful results in the few instances recorded. In order that the task may not be undertaken in a half-hearted manner, it must be appreciated that accidental shocks seldom result in absolute death unless the victim is left unaided for too long a time, or efforts at resuscitation are suspended too early.

In the majority of instances the shock is only sufficient to suspend animation temporarily, owing to the momentary and imperfect contact of the conductors, and also on account of the indifferent parts of the body submitted to the influence of the current. It must be appreciated also that the body under the conditions of