

16.39 per cent. in 1893, 16.13 per cent. in 1892, 19.52 per cent. in 1891, 19.63 per cent. in 1890, and 20.60 per cent. in 1889.

The value of exports to the principal countries was as follows:

	1894	1893
Great Britain	\$68,351,626	\$61,091,493
United States	35,800,940	41,923,010
France	241,996	261,047
Germany	2,046,002	2,504,461
Newfoundland	2,818,592	2,504,633
West Indies	3,403,701	3,145,708
South America	1,322,285	1,326,743
China and Japan	540,849	511,140
Australia	322,745	288,332
Spain	56,274	44,355
Portugal	79,293	83,001
Italy	100,188	87,387
Holland	251,058	292,569
Belgium	708,455	662,040

The value of goods entered for consumption by countries is as follows:

	1894	1893
Great Britain	\$38,717,267	\$43,145,413
United States	53,031,100	58,221,976
France	2,536,964	2,832,117
Germany	5,811,512	3,925,763
Spain	39,233	343,506
Portugal	47,106	52,481
Italy	402,443	170,564
Holland	341,706	373,858
Belgium	50,237	529,511
Newfoundland	814,522	653,270
West Indies	3,677,411	4,244,069
South America	772,292	772,613
China and Japan	2,241,919	2,425,072
Switzerland	274,920	258,464

The following table shows some of the principal textile and kindred articles imported during the fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

	1893	1894
DUTYABLE GOODS		
Carpets and squares	94,006	71,443
Cordage of all kinds	76,189	67,130
Cotton, manufactures of	4,557,402	4,031,618
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures of	1,818,663	1,416,476
Furs and manufactures of	723,807	717,021
Hats, caps, bonnets	1,320,640	1,216,062
Shicloth	233,395	211,914
Silk, manufactures of	2,763,536	2,481,414
Wool, and manufactures of	10,946,244	9,493,023
FREE GOODS		
Fur skins, not dressed	785,433	627,678
Silk, raw and manufactured	307,325	303,040
Wool, unmanufactured	1,651,440	1,083,254
Hemp, undressed	1,150,134	482,289
Cotton wool and linters and waste	3,566,946	2,902,816

The main point is that Canada's exports show a decrease of less than 1 per cent. compared with 1893, and when the figures for coin and bullion are eliminated, the exports show an increase. Imports declined 7 per cent.

It may be interesting by way of comparison to note that imports into the United States for the year ending December 31, 1894, fell off over 63 million dollars and the exports over 47 million dollars, compared with 1893.

A SILK MANUFACTORY.

FROM H. L. Smyth & Co., Montreal, comes a neatly printed pamphlet with a most interesting description of the growth of Lister's mammoth silk manufactory in England.

At the Manningham mills, 4,800 employees, besides clerks, messengers and timekeepers, are engaged. There are 34 steam boilers and four principal steam engines. The aggregate power of the engines is about 4,000.

These unique and gigantic works are now the property of a limited liability company, with a capital of £2,000,000. The company has also taken over two mills at Addingham, the High

and the Low Mill, which are engaged in short spinning and weaving. These mills give employment to about 400 hands. Mr. W. Watson, whose special care is the spinning, shares with Mr. Reixach the duties appertaining to the management of this vast concern, while Lord Masham (Samuel Cunliffe Lister) still occupies the position of chairman. The guiding and controlling power of the business, therefore, remains in the hands of those under whose direction it has attained its present pre-eminence in the silk industry.

The Manningham mills were first built in 1839 by the father of Lord Masham. In 1886 the Council of the Society of Arts awarded the latter the Albert Medal "for the services he has rendered to the textile industries; especially by the substitution of mechanical wool-combing for hand-combing, and by the introduction and development of a new industry—the utilization of silk waste."

NOTES.

Raby & Lizotte, hatters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Mrs. Wm. Patterson, ladies' bazaar, St. John, N.B., is dead.

Assigned—E. W. Ogle, furnishings, New Westminster, B.C.

J. S. May & Son, tailors, St. John, N.B., have compromised at 40c. cash.

McDonald & Darah, dry goods, Lancaster, have compromised at 65c.

The dry goods stock of A. Lalonde & Co., Montreal, has been sold at 37c.

Jock M. Lusby, tailor, Amherst, N.S., has assigned. So has Jos. Bolduc, tailor, Montreal.

G. W. Pettie & Co., clothing and men's furnishings, Stratford, have sold out to McLean Bros.

Carbutt & Muskett, men's furnishings, Vancouver, B.C., have dissolved. The former continues.

John Phelan's dry goods stock at Ottawa has been sold. N. S. Farr, fancy goods, has offered 40c. cash to his creditors.

The tailoring stock of Ephraim Lemay, Montreal, will be sold at auction on May 7th. Jas. Bourduas' furnishings were sold on April 30th.

P. Lizotte & Co.'s millinery stock, Quebec, is to be sold by auction on May 1st. Paul Francois' stock, at Sorel, has been sold at 25c.

Woods & Taylor, dry goods, Galt, have dissolved, the latter continuing under the old style. In the same town, a milliner by the name of Phoebe Todd, has assigned.

NEEDY MEN IN PARLIAMENT.

The chief means by which impecunious members of our Parliament and Legislatures stave off utter financial collapse is by pressing for a good fat berth in the public service and promising their trusting friends repayment when the office is got. This, says The Canadian Grocer, enables them to keep afloat, but renders them the abject slaves of the Ministers of the day and quite unfit to discharge independently and fearlessly the duties of a member of Parliament. The proportion of ex-M.P.'s and ex-M.P.P.'s who now fill public positions is very large. Small wonder that the interests and requests of our business men play second fiddle in Parliament. What do these interesting adven-