

were thus \$3,457,501, against \$4,088,684 in the previous June. But the exports last month show an increase. Canadian produce shipped from Montreal last month was of the value of \$4,674,509, which is \$700,000 more than the similar exports of June, 1893. The total export was \$5,936,061 in value, the difference being made up of United States sheep, maize, wheat, etc.

The principal dutiable imports were as under, compared with those of the previous June:—

	June, 1894.	June, 1893.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$86,306	\$125,867
Fancy goods.....	32,138	35,047
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	7,204	12,173
Silk manufactures.....	57,115	61,159
Woolen manufactures.....	232,921	369,309
Fur, manufactures of.....	29,068	20,208
Total dry goods.....	\$444,752	\$623,763
Brass and manufactures of.....	12,728	13,280
Copper ".....	1,719	9,118
Iron and steel ".....	251,672	361,933
Lead ".....	4,048	15,785
Metal and composition.....	9,708	13,663
Total metal goods.....	\$279,875	\$413,779
Books and pamphlets.....	22,018	29,490
Coal, bituminous.....	12,193	19,608
Drugs and medicines.....	25,184	47,975
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....	18,756	13,958
Fruits, green and dried.....	36,220	58,017
Glass, window and other.....	46,002	58,351
Jewellery and watches.....	14,912	14,467
Leather and m'frs of.....	21,847	40,129
Molasses.....	26,708	49,254
Oils of all kinds.....	45,872	57,138
Paints and colors.....	40,990	43,511
Paper and envelopes.....	26,204	33,771
Spirits.....	29,667	36,156
Tobacco and cigars.....	8,933	15,412
Wines.....	23,935	36,992
Wood goods.....	13,168	20,363

The regularity of decrease all over this list of dutiable goods is something remarkable; it is most marked perhaps in dry goods and in metals; iron and steel goods, for example, show a falling off equal to fully one-fourth. The total value of dutiable goods, as we have seen, imported, was \$1,564,000, a marked decline, while the free goods imported were \$1,882,000, a marked increase. The main items among the latter were raw cotton, \$104,000; hard coal, \$157,809; dyes and chemicals, \$54,000; West India fruits, \$53,000; steel rails, \$81,000; hides and skins, \$35,000; salt, \$16,000; raw sugar, \$835,000; tea, \$34,000; settlers' effects, \$32,000; wool, \$4,312; coffee, \$26,000.

In dealing with the figures of June exports we find that the Canada products among them were, in order of their importance, first, animals, then forest products, field products and manufactures. Cheese, \$1,837,000, and horned cattle, \$1,242,000, easily overtop any other items in the list. Then comes lumber, \$750,000 (a very marked increase this year); dead meats, \$194,000; wheat, \$126,000; hay, \$108,000; leather, boots and shoes, cotton goods, iron ware, tobacco and cigars, fish, asbestos and coal. The exports of Canadian goods are given below, but it is worth while to note here the articles of United States growth or manufacture which were shipped across the seas by the St. Lawrence route. They were, coal, \$1,558; forest products, \$21,255; sheep, \$112,915; other animals or meats, \$25,060; green fruits, \$53,044; Indian corn, \$489,936; wheat, \$507,006; flour, \$18,875; tobacco leaf, \$16,444; manufactured goods, \$9,861. Total American goods, \$1,261,000.

EXPORTS CANADIAN PRODUCE.

	June, 1894.	June, 1893.
Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 10,102	\$ 22,662
" " Fisheries.....	11,233	7,855
" " Forest.....	785,683	209,836
" " Field.....	440,878	901,692
Animals and their produce.....	3,195,059	2,477,178
Manufactures.....	229,154	177,950
	\$4,672,109	\$3,797,173

MINERALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In contrast with that of 1892, which was the largest known, the mineral and metal output of the United States for last year was the smallest in value since 1889. This we have on the authority of Mr. David T. Day, in his report upon the *Mineral Resources of the United States* for the calendar year of 1893. Whereas the mineral wealth of the country raised in 1892 showed a value increased by \$30,500,000, or 4½ per cent. over 1891, the output of 1893 showed a decline of 11.44 per cent., or \$78,795,284. The decline in both output and value of minerals was general, but it was greatest in pig iron and structural materials. Bituminous coal showed a slight increase in quantity, but the normal increase was checked and the total value was less than in 1892. The general decline was attributed to the financial depression and the consequent decreased consumptive demands. "It was only conspicuous during the last half of the year," the report says, "as considerable time is necessary to affect the mining industry, and as it is correspondingly slow in recovering, its effect will be equally pronounced in 1894."

According to a paper contributed to the report by Mr. James. M. Swank, the maximum of American production of steel rails was attained in 1887, and the production of pig iron reached its highest point in 1890. Not one new blast furnace is being built in the United States in 1894, and the directory of the American Iron and Steel Association shows 50 furnaces less in 1894 than in 1892. "Prices of all kinds of iron and steel have never been so low in this country as during the last twelve months," says Mr. Swank, writing in May. The output of pig iron for 1893 was 7,124,000 tons as compared with 9,157,000 tons in 1892, and the value declined from \$131,161,000 to less than \$85,000,000.

The product of gold was the largest since the year 1886, amounting to 1,739,081 ounces, worth \$35,950,000. The increase is attributable to the new mines in Colorado. Silver production was brisk during the first few months, but fell off in the latter part, the total, 60 million ounces, valued at \$77,575,758, falling short of the 63,500,000 ounces of 1892.

Not much effect upon the copper industry was produced by the events of the year. The product from American ores was 337,416,000 pounds, and from imported pyrites 7,723,000 pounds. The total is slightly less than that of 1892. Lead and zinc both show a decline, quicksilver a noteworthy increase, viz., from 27,993 flasks in 1892 to more than 30,000 flasks in 1893, the increase being from the Ætna, Mirabel and New Almaden mines.

A considerably improved out-put of aluminum is reported. There was 339,629 pounds produced, chiefly by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, and its value is placed at \$266,903, or more than 79 cents per pound in the producer's hands, so that the rapid lowering of price predicted for this interesting metal has not been reached. A marked decline of nickel production is to be noted, "due to Canadian competition."

In the chapter on fuels in the summary of the chief geologist, we find it stated that "the consumption of natural gas (in the United States) is limited more and more to domestic use," and another feature of the situation is the increase in price to consumers. The value of the product in 1893, namely, \$14,346,250, shows a reduction of half a million in the year. Petroleum, however, exhibited at the same time with enormous exports—the largest recorded—804,221,000 gallons, a decline in production of the older fields and an increase in the newer, also an increase in price. While there was a slight decrease in bituminous coal, the