

(in which term is included ling and haddock), nor yet in mackerel, halibut or herring; the total of all these being put at \$4,518,000 in 1894 and \$4,285,000 in the year previous; but in canned lobsters there is an increase both of quantity and value, and in salmon a very marked increase of all sorts, fresh, smoked, pickled and canned. The export of the last named was 24,042,111 tins, valued at \$2,386,696, where in the previous year it had been 8,219,518 tins of the value of \$870,000. Fresh fish exports we cannot compare, the totals of lake trout for 1893 not being given. Fish oils show a decrease, but "marine furs or skins" a marked growth.

Turning to the products of our forests, the largest item amongst them, deals, shows about the same dimensions, \$7,335,000, in the two years, with this variation, however, that less pine deals and more spruce deals were shipped last year than in the previous year. Deal ends show a larger export, so do staves and scantling; but in the important item of planks and boards the falling off in value is great—1,135 thousand feet realizing only \$7,964,000, where 878 thousand feet in 1893 realized \$9,904,000, a difference in value of more than four dollars per thousand. Neither elm, oak, spruce, nor hemlock logs exhibit any increase, but owing to much brisker relations with the Americans the 127,101 thousand feet exported in 1893 became 279,707 in 1894. Tanbark, lathwood and firewood all fell off. Pulp wood for paper making showed an increase, but in the minor forest products of hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles, or posts and railway ties that we sell so regularly to the Americans, there was a general decrease. The totals under this head were \$26,354,000 in 1894, and \$27,632,000 in 1893.

When we come to deal with exports of grain and field products, it is important to recognize that a good deal of these going abroad from our sea ports are American grains or flour in transit through Canada. Out of about \$27,000,000 worth of such products shipped last year, \$9,000,000 worth was American merchandise, viz., 10,381,000 bushels Indian corn, 4,908,000 bushels wheat, 540,000 bushels oats, 141,000 bushels rye. The value of Canadian breadstuffs sent abroad was \$12,457,000, of which half was wheat, one-sixth flour and oatmeal. Only 50,000 barrels of American flour went to sea by the St. Lawrence route. We shipped 428,000 barrels of Canadian. Fruit was by no means so large an article of export last year, but it came to over a million, and of hay we sent abroad 276,000 tons, valued at \$2,600,000, and clover or other grass seed to the value of half a million.

Live animals are a considerable item of Canadian export, amounting to eight or ten millions a year. Last year it was less than in 1893, being \$8,607,000 in value, of which \$6,500,000 was cattle and \$1,178,000 horses. Dead meats went abroad last year to the value of \$4,013,000, as compared with \$3,188,000. Furs, undressed, are a good-sized item, nearly two millions of dollars. But the greatest element in this department of "Animals and their products" is cheese, of which we shipped last year 155 millions of pounds, valued at \$15,488,000, surpassing the export of 1893 by a million. Butter is a small, but we hope an increasing item of dairy export. The total under the heading of animals, etc., is \$33,046,467, of which \$31,881,973 is Canadian produce.

Now we come to manufactures, whose aggregate value exported was about the same in the two years. The principal items under this head are wood manufactures and leather, of which there is but little difference in the exports of the two years, viz., \$1,385,000 worth of the first (including wood pulp, matches, doors and furniture), and \$1,714,000 worth of the second. Cotton goods are a good-sized item, \$566,000; agricultural implements another, \$466,000;

iron and steel manufactures a good sum; pianos and organs, \$265,000; whisky, \$174,000; oil cake, \$205,000. Then there were sold to other countries forty-three ships of an aggregate tonnage of 21,960 tons, valued at \$243,000.

It is worth while to notice that if we deduct the unusual amount of American coin and bullion from the United States shipped from Canadian ports in 1893, the total exports of that year will no longer exceed those of 1894. Deducting coin and bullion, the exports of last year were \$115,685,000; those of 1893, \$114,431,000.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN GOODS.

Articles.	Value 1893.	Value 1894.	American Goods 1894.
Produce of the Mine	\$ 5,625,526	\$ 6,055,894	\$ 254,885
" " Fisheries ..	8,941,357	11,412,281	309,589
" " Forest.....	27,632,791	26,504,756	149,308
" " Field	27,093,195	26,757,346	9,079,697
Animals and their products..	32,775,879	33,046,467	1,164,494
Manufactures	8,487,271	8,336,312	643,557
Miscellaneous	392,327	307,602	232,275
Coin and bullion	4,133,698	1,839,380	1,529,374
Estimated short returned ..	3,482,308	3,264,911
	<u>\$118,564,352</u>	<u>\$117,524,949</u>	<u>\$13,363,179</u>

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

Less exports but more imports than in the same month of 1894 is the broad showing of Toronto's foreign trade for April this year. The value of imports, according to the Board of Trade Bulletin, was \$1,583,948 (of which \$443,593 was free goods) and that of exports \$277,575. In April, 1894, the imports were \$1,389,498 (free \$326,717) and the exports \$297,905.

The principal articles among free goods are such raw materials for manufacture as hides and skins, \$75,850; dyes and chemicals \$25,931; metals, \$22,292; wool, \$14,611; furs, \$15,414; jute yarn and cloth, \$9,745. Also, anthracite coal, \$68,499; fruit, \$16,568; tea, \$18,969; settlers' effects, \$15,282; coffee, \$17,622.

We append our usual table of principal imports:

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

	April, 1895.	April, 1894.
Cotton, and manufactures	\$126,486	\$69,113
Fancy goods.....	43,241	53,746
Hats, caps and bonnets	44,772	46,510
Silk, and manufactures of	60,739	63,227
Woolen manufactures.....	150,391	132,650
Total dry goods.....	<u>\$425,629</u>	<u>\$365,246</u>
Brass and manufactures of.....	\$7,076	\$4,955
Copper, "	528	654
Iron and steel "	98,749	102,492
Lead, "	1,017	5,512
Metals and composition.....	7,868	10,451
Total metal goods.....	<u>\$115,238</u>	<u>\$124,064</u>
Books and pamphlets	25,137	26,603
Bicycles	37,843	46,107
Coal and coke	27,432
Drugs and medicines	15,695	19,195
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....	17,247	19,667
Fruits, green and dried.....	21,964	24,701
Glass and glassware.....	24,156
Gutta percha	8,111	10,261
Jewellery and watches	16,629	19,318
Leather and m'frs of	31,034	18,286
Musical instruments.....	14,310	10,068
Oils of all kinds.....	14,172	10,017
Paper and manufactures of.....	29,503	32,515
Seeds, flower, garden, field.....	49,692	23,392
Spirits and wines	5,574	2,708
Wood and manufactures of.....	11,007	16,051

Free goods, such as raw materials for manufactures, &c., have been imported rather more largely last month, as a comparison will show:

FREE IMPORTS.

	April, 1895.	April, 1894.
Coal, anthracite.....	\$63,493	\$53,049
Hides and skins.....	75,850	32,094
Dyes, chemicals, &c.....	25,931	30,138
Jute cloth and yarn	9,745	2,947
Metal goods, various	22,292	21,908
Sisal and Manila hemp	28,402	1,157
Tobacco leaf	2,651	2,930
Wool	14,611	17,630
Tea	18,957	12,709