

those of the City Treasurer, Mr. Coady, through whom a considerable sum was added by citizens to the fund. The gentlemen named have the satisfaction of having performed a public duty, self-imposed, it is true, but none the less creditable. While they have ceased to ask for more money, they hope that the trustees of the fund will receive contributions from time to time which will increase the capital account of the fund, which is one good result of the awakening caused by the McIntosh fire.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

We have already given, in previous issues, the trade of the country for eleven months of the fiscal year, 1901—1902, and compared it with previous like period. A preliminary statement has now been issued of the foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended with June 30th last. The following table tells a wonderful story of growth during the last five years:

	Exports.	Imports.
1902	\$211,725,763	\$202,791,595
1901	196,487,632	181,237,988
1900	191,894,723	180,804,316
1899	158,896,905	154,051,593
1898	164,152,683	130,098,006

In other words, the exports have increased in five years by forty-seven and a half millions and the imports by seventy-two and three-quarter millions. There is this gratifying feature about the exports that the proportion of them that is domestic has increased. That is to say, the shipments of American products from Canadian Atlantic ports have not swelled our exports in the same ratio of late. The proportion of Canadian products exported has grown from 86 to 88 per cent. of the whole in 1898 to 1900 to 90.3 per cent. and 92.7 per cent. respectively in 1901 and last year. This increase may be said, too, to be general, for with the exception of minerals, all classes of products show an increase, as is revealed in tabulated form, thus:

	1901.	1902.
Minerals	\$39,982,573	\$34,947,574
Fish	10,720,352	14,059,070
Forest products	30,003,857	32,119,429
Animals and produce	55,499,527	59,245,433
Agricultural produce	24,977,662	37,238,165
Manufactures	16,012,502	18,462,970
Miscellaneous	44,642	32,599

These figures show that the trade per head of population has been increasing at a remarkable rate, which perhaps is better in itself than a rapid growth of population. The proportion of imports to exports does not show so favorably for us in the latest year as in the two preceding ones, when the balance of trade was more in our favor. However, the growth of imports from \$130,000,000 in 1898 to \$202,000,000 in 1902, is only less noteworthy than the increase in exports in the same period.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

There appears no escape from the conclusion that the prolonged wet weather of June and July has played havoc with some of the vegetables most important to the success of the canning industry in Ontario. We have heard of cases where

whole fields of peas have rotted and were useless for canning purposes. And of corn plantations, usually rich and sound, where the plant was weakly and the cob so shrunk as to be valueless for canning purposes. An Eastern packer of whom we have been told, is putting up neither maize nor peas this year. We understand that the Cannery Association of Ontario has held its annual meeting and agreed upon prices, which under the circumstances must naturally be expected to be firmly maintained. It appears that, by the authority of the central organization, seven packing factories have been closed, and will do no packing this season. Three of these are said to be in the Niagara district. Mr. Boulter, of Picton, says that the pea crop is not more than 50 per cent., and that tomatoes and corn are both late, and the crop short. He thinks, too, that there will be fewer plums and pears than was expected a week or two ago.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR.

Winnipeg is to be congratulated on the remarkable success of her Exhibition, which came to a close last Saturday after a phenomenal record of attendance. From the first day, Monday, when some 17,000 people were present, half of them school children, admitted free, until the close, the number of paid admissions exceeded those of previous years, and the attendance at the spectacular and other performances at the grand stand in the evenings was unexpectedly large.

To show what western energy will do, it was announced by the railway people to Mayor Arbutnot on Thursday evening that 7,000 people had nowhere to sleep that night. The mayor opened the council chamber and committee rooms of the city hall; the fire halls, and every public building that he could control. Then he got blankets and quilts by the hundred and put the people to sleep on the floors. Women and children were given quarters in special rooms or were taken to private houses, opened for the purpose.

The exhibits at the Fair were as a rule worthy of the occasion, whether we regard the products of the field or of the factory, and it must have been instructive to the thousands of visitors from the United States to find a new Canadian prairie city able to make such a remarkable display in many departments. The electrical effects at the main building and elsewhere were surprisingly good, and the spectacular attractions satisfied the crowds that witnessed them. More than a hundred thousand people paid to get into the Exhibition; more than sixty thousand went to the grand stand. The following is the statement, issued by the treasurer, of paid admissions:

Day.	Paid admission.	Paid at Grand Stand.
Monday	10,000	6,325
Tuesday	18,000	13,500
Wednesday	30,000	24,000
Thursday	25,000	20,500
Friday	20,000	20,600
Total	103,000	63,325

According to a Winnipeg writer, describing the features of "Americans' Day": "At the Fair yesterday there were fully 10,000 Americans and naturalized Americans, including Swedes, Norwegians and expatriated Canadians. Some were farmers who came to see the best that the soil could produce. Some were business men who came to feel the pulse of the business world. Some were adventurers who came to whet their thirst for adventure. Some were merely pleasure seekers on pleasure bent. With them all were their wives and daughters and sweethearts." It is recognized that no small share of the success of the Winnipeg Fair is owing to the liberal co-operation of the railways in Manitoba. Not only do they carry exhibits free, but they give excursion rates, provide special trains, and in every way second the efforts of the directors and manager of the Fair. To say that the labors of the gentlemen last mentioned are of great value to the city and province is to state the matter mildly.