

Brass and manufactures of.....	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,007
Copper and manufactures of.....	689	329
Iron and steel, and manufactures of....	168,108	111,743
Lead, and manufactures of.....	1,824	2,789
Metals and composition.....	12,987	17,507
Total metals.....	\$189,938	\$138,375
Bicycles and parts of.....	\$ 13,220	\$ 5,413
Books and pamphlets.....	42,068	29,091
Coal, bituminous.....	12,833	15,925
Coal, anthracite (free).....	132,518	111,753
Drugs.....	22,950	18,548
Earthen and chinaware.....	44,359	28,146
Fruit, green and dried.....	16,567	16,493
Glass and glassware.....	22,611	21,789
Jewelry and watches.....	34,657	28,938
Leather, and manufactures of.....	33,156	26,526
Musical instruments.....	9,855	6,777
Oils of all kinds.....	17,303	14,674
Paints and colors.....	7,950	5,896
Paper and envelopes.....	37,636	30,276
Spirits and wines.....	5,131	5,891
Wood, and manufactures of.....	5,862	4,839

There is thus an increased import of every item, in this dutiable list, with the single exception of foreign spirits and wines, which it is possible the impending shadow of the plebiscite may have discouraged. Free goods bulk largely among imports, hides and skins, \$54,698; tea, \$67,506; wool, \$34,455; settlers' effects, \$22,836; dyes and chemicals, \$28,674; crude rubber, \$16,451; jute cloth and yarn, \$10,583; free metal goods, \$63,874, being among them. Coin and bullion was imported to the extent of \$240,210, and only \$293 American exported.

EXPORTS, PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

	Aug., 1898.	Aug., 1897.
Produce of the mine.....	\$ 38	\$ 9
Produce of the fisheries.....	6	554
Produce of the forest.....	86,270	4,081
Produce of the field.....	18,664	13,672
Animals, and their produce.....	398,117	150,909
Manufactures.....	112,253	114,776
	\$615,348	\$284,001

A large proportion of the principal item in this list is horned cattle, the value of which was last month \$93,961. The remainder consists of dead meat, a few sheep and a little tallow and wool. The manufactures are principally agricultural implements, some wood goods and some iron wares.

BANKING IN THE FAR WEST.

How it feels to be quartered in a branch bank in a remote part of newer Canada, where things are primitive and raw, may be gathered from the following extracts, which we are permitted to give from a private letter. The writer had recently been sent to a branch newly opened in a new town of the far West, and expresses his views and experiences. It is not as bad as the Klondyke, though doubtless lonesome enough to persons who have been accustomed to the comforts of city life:

"Thank goodness, I am kept fairly busy here, otherwise I don't know how I shall avoid the blues at all. One feels so out of the way here; until the railway runs regular trains there is only one mail a week, either way, which takes practically ten days to Toronto. I've had no Toronto news yet; the last paper from the dear old town was dated 20th August. We are living in queer style in the bank rooms just now; have no furniture yet, just two camp beds, so that one of us has to take the floor. It is almost impossible to buy anything here except at prohibitive prices. I have not got even my baggage yet, and will not for a week.

"I came through with nothing extra to speak of, as I rode through from —, and a most terrible time I had too. It was an 85 mile ride; some of the road was pretty bad, and I had a poor horse. At 6 a. m., Friday, I started off, stopped an hour for lunch at the most 'God-forsaken' place you ever imagined, where I was afraid to eat anything, and went on again till 8.30 p. m., making 50 miles; but I would not do it again for a good

deal. I was so fagged out I could not have gone farther; fortunately I had some company part of the way in the shape of a couple of nice English fellows. I made this place Saturday at 3 p. m., and found Mr. — here two days ahead of me; he and — had opened the branch and were quite busy. The town is not altogether what I expected. It lies in a large valley with mountains from 15 to 25 miles distant. There is no water here except a small creek, half a mile away, with which we are supplied by pails. As to our amusements, we play whist nearly every night. Thank goodness there are a couple of nice fellows here. I hope to hear from some of you soon. Letters are doubly acceptable out here."

MEETING OF PULP MEN.

The owners of pulp timber and the manufacturers of pulp for paper making appear to find it desirable to confer with regard to their interests. And they have reached a conclusion with respect to an export duty on pulp which it is important to notice. A meeting was held in Montreal on Tuesday last of Canadian paper and pulp manufacturers. Mr. Jno. Forman, of that city, in the chair. The following firms were either represented in person or by proxy: E. B. Eddy, of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull; John McFarlane, of the Canada Paper Company; J. F. Patton, of the Dominion Fibre Company; J. Davy, of Merritton; H. F. Cleryhue, of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company; W. G. Jones, of the Acadia Pulp and Paper Mills, Halifax, N. S.; Hamilton and Ayers, Lachute; F. G. Soucy, of Old Lake Road, Temiscouata; Jno. R. Barber, of Georgetown, Ont.; the St. Raymond Company, the Fraserville Company. We are told that a full discussion of the pulp question in all its phases took place on that occasion, and the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that an export duty be immediately placed on all pulp wood exported from Canada (no matter in what shape or size), which would be equivalent to the present import duty on Canadian pulp entering the United States, unless the United States admit all Canadian pulp, both chemical and mechanical, free of all import duty."

MORE WORK AHEAD.

The Toronto Board of Trade has, at a well attended meeting, presented Hon. Wm. Mulock with a resolution congratulatory upon his energetic efforts in the cause of penny postage throughout the British Empire. And the occasion was well timed, for the Canadian Postmaster-General has served his country and the Empire well in this matter. The Toronto Board of Trade has given further evidence of public spirit in entertaining at dinner Baron Herschell, president of the International Conference at Quebec. There remains, however, a further privilege of a like kind for this enterprising body, which we may be pardoned for saying exceeds in importance both those mentioned. It is this: Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, whom it is no flattery to describe as the foremost living Englishman, is now on this continent. His advanced views on colonial development and imperial federation are well known: his faith in the future of the British Empire is unbounded; his ability to discover ways and means to enhance the solidarity of Mother Country and colony are second to none. Let us then get Joseph Chamberlain to Toronto. He has been here already; it is not ten years since he addressed a delighted audience under the auspices of the Board of Trade. Let us have him again; and let us welcome him as the capital of Ontario knows how to welcome a man of patriotism, ability and courage.

LUMBER IN THE FAR WEST.

The lumber trade in British Columbia is very active. The Vancouver World of the 8th inst. says: The steamers "Vagnar" and "Fordenksjold," both big carriers, have been chartered to load at Moodyville, the former for Neuchwang and the latter for Shanghai; the steamer "Lombard," now at Vancouver, will load a part cargo of lumber at Moodyville and piles at either Cowichan or Salt Spring Island for Neuchwang; the bark "Seminole" is due to load lumber at Moodyville, and the "Rose" is now loading at the same mill for