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articles of commerce, save, perhaps, oil, from Hudson's Bay, is traded in. And yet there are various productions which are open to a Canadian Fur Company.

Take for instance the buffalo. The hunters from the Red River settlement alone kill 25,000 annually, and this in about three months of the year. Each buffalo will produce from 50 to 70 pounds of tallow; but let us take an average at 40 pounds per buffalo:— 25,000, at 40 lbs, = one million lbs.

This at say 10 cents per lb. . . . . \$100,000  
Hides at say \$3 per hide. . . . . 75,000  
\$175,000

This calculation is made supposing the above to be the value of these articles in the city of Toronto. The value may possibly be greater. No calculation is made for the value of the carcass, or the tongues, each of which would be articles of trade, and probably of quite as much value as those above given.

There is no meat better adapted for curing than that of the buffalo, scarcely any that can command so high a price in the market.

It is estimated that upwards of 150,000 buffalo are annually slaughtered in the valley of Saskatchewan,—thousands of them wantonly killed, and as many killed only for their tongues.

Sir George Simpson, an authority not likely to state anything favourable to the resources of the country, tells us that "he has seen 10,000 carcasses lying putrid in one bed of the valley of the Saskatchewan, infecting the air for many miles around. When the Indians find that the carcass, the tallow, the tongue, &c., would procure the necessities of life just as well as rich furs, the only coin with which they purchase the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company, a most important trade would be brought into existence.

Time and again, efforts have been made by some of the Red River people to embark in the tallow trade, but the Hudson's Bay Company have invariably prevented their doing so, by refusing to export the article.

The hide of the buffalo may be exported in its raw state, just as hides are brought here from South America.

Canada imports annually from the United States, three and-a-half million pounds of tallow, and pays therefor the sum of \$360,000.

We import and pay large sums of money for the very articles of production which are peculiar to our own country. We import annually:

Fur goods, value \$169,572, duty thereon \$24,076. . . . .	\$ 193,648
Furs, undressed, no duty thereon. . . . .	50,624
Tallow " " . . . . .	360,000
Hides " " . . . . .	259,136
Fish oil " " . . . . .	249,588
Total. . . . .	\$1,112,996

With the exception of such furs as are brought from England, the residue of the above imports are all from the United States.

Immense fisheries may be carried on on Hudson's Bay, distant from Lake Superior via the Michipicoton and Moose rivers only 300 miles.

Thus we pay for those very articles of commerce which abound in our own country, and may be made articles of exportation. It only requires the energy and enterprise of our former Canadian traders to speedily develop and bring into market these articles of commerce. 100,000 buffalo can be as readily procured by a trading company from this city, as 25,000 by the hunters from the Red River settlement. According to the above calculation, for hides and tallow the value would be \$700,000. The reader may make his own calculation as to beef, tongue, horns, and all which would be articles of trade. The cost of procuring the buffalo is very trifling, and the transport from the Saskatchewan to the city of Toronto might be made easy and cheap.

Besides the trade in furs there are numerous other productions of the country that are capable of being made articles of vast trade, but which, under the system of the Hudson's Bay Company, are useless to mankind.

Immense quantities of salt exist in various parts of the country adjacent to the Red River and at Lake Manitoba.

Inexhaustible beds of mineral pitch are found in several portions of the country. The Hudson's Bay Company use it for their boats and river craft.

Sarsaparilla grows in abundance throughout the whole extent of the so-called Hudson's Bay Territories. England imports annually from Russia and Honduras 180,000 lbs. The United States import an immense quantity from South America.

England also imports from Russia 40,000 gallons cranberries. The so-called Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company abound in this fruit. Here, at least, are two articles of trade with which Indian women and Indian children can purchase the necessaries of their existence, and thereby cease to be dependent for them upon the successful hunt by the father of the family.

The Hudson's Bay Company show that 158,000 souls are dependent upon them for all the necessaries of life, and the skin of the fur-bearing animal the only coin which is received by them as current.

Each Indian, upon an average, will take or would take at the rate of \$20 a year in clothing, gunpowder, shot, &c.; but call it \$10, and take 100,000 as the number to be supplied. Here is a vast demand for Canadian manufactures, and an importation of goods required for the wants of a people; and their country pos-