

of said articles imported from, and exported to the United States.

ARTICLES.	Imports for Home Consumption.		Exports, the produce of Canada.	
	Tota. Value.	Value from U. S.	Total Value.	Value to U. S.
Cattle.....	\$ 21,750	\$ 21,750	\$ 5,708,426	\$ 488,266
Sheep.....	31,363	31,363	1,364,425	915,334
Mutton.....	13,555	13,555	8,570	6,064
Swine.....	37,002	37,002	5,175	4,448
Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard.....	1,094,602	1,093,441	407,884	1,119
Beef and Tallow.....	197,891	195,685	33,012	3,374
Butter.....	77,659	77,228	331,958	7,879
Cheese.....	16,046	11,209	8,915,684	31,473
Poultry and Eggs.....	103,386	100,923	2,213,767	2,808,457
Wheat.....	12,734	12,683	47,171	26,921
Barley.....	3,263	2,885	6,464,389	6,454,603
Oats.....	21,911	21,549	130,612	6,799
Peas.....	9,108	8,567	1,449,417	312,650
Com.....	1,266,910	1,266,910	402	95
Commeal.....	368,507	368,495	507
Flour (Wheat).....	1,000,301	993,227	645,668	5,314
Potatoes.....	24,400	24,459	287,763	192,379
Apples, Green or Riped.....	121,782	121,782	1,528,449	230,108
All other Fruits.....	335,507	311,991	99,369	88,992
	\$5,682,287	\$5,611,146	\$29,966,618	\$10,990,069

The total number of horses exported from Canada to 30th June, 1889, was about 300,000, of which 289,400 were sent to the United States. The total number imported, during the same period, principally for breeding purposes, was 36,116. Horse breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but is being made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T. The number of ranches in operation in 1889 was 115, comprising 3,113,878 acres, and the quantity of stock in the grazing districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was, as far as returns are available, 106,968 cattle, 13,322 horses and 44,822 sheep. The actual numbers are undoubtedly larger. No information is available as to the quantity of stock in other portions of the Territories.

The following comparative table will give some idea of the progress made by the Province of Manitoba between 1887 and 1889:—

	1887.	1889.	Increase.
Number of Horses.....	29,915	45,746	15,831
“ Cattle.....	101,682	148,209	46,527
“ Sheep.....	12,540	31,341	18,801
“ Pigs.....	35,713	51,657	15,944
“ Stallions.....	411	642	231
Area prepared for crop, acres.....	636,295	893,402	257,107

Financial Position of the Dominion.

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1889, were as follows:—

Revenue.....	\$38,782,870
Expenditure.....	36,917,835
Excess of revenue.....	\$ 1,865,035

The revenue was derived from the following sources:—

Customs.....	\$23,726,784	
Excise.....	6,886,739	
		\$30,613,523
Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	3,642,567	
Post Office.....	2,220,504	
Interest on investments.....	1,305,392	
Miscellaneous.....	1,000,884	
		\$38,782,870

The expenditure was incurred as follows:—

Charges for debt.....	\$12,159,166
Subsidies to Provinces.....	4,951,428
Civil Government and Legislation.....	1,982,884
Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	6,798,278
Post Office.....	2,982,322
Militia and Defence.....	1,325,552
Indians.....	1,112,776
Miscellaneous.....	6,507,429
	\$36,917,835

The progressive increment in the revenue and expenditure may be observed from the following table:—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.			
	1868.	1875.	1882.	1889.
Customs and Excise.....	\$11,700,681	\$20,664,878	\$27,549,046	\$30,613,523
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	901,466	1,432,760	2,711,134	3,642,567
Post Office.....	523,622	1,155,312	1,987,888	2,220,504
Interest on investments.....	126,420	840,887	914,009	1,305,392
Other sources.....	433,669	555,250	621,378	1,000,884
	\$13,687,928	\$24,648,715	\$33,383,455	\$36,917,835

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNTS PAID.			
	1868.	1875.	1882.	1889.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....	7,969,990	11,124,726	12,757,572	16,210,594
Civil Government and Legislation.....	1,190,422	1,481,539	1,528,232	1,982,884
Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	712,315	3,743,935	4,182,962	6,583,192
Administration of Justice, including Penitentiaries.....	500,612	834,998	875,313	1,005,243
Militia and Defence.....	1,013,016	1,013,944	772,810	1,325,552
Other Expenditure.....	2,099,907	5,513,929	6,950,812	9,812,370
	\$13,486,092	\$23,713,071	\$27,067,103	\$36,917,835

The receipts from taxes, derived, as they are, solely from Customs and Excise duties, furnish, in the absence of any extraordinary increase in the tariff, a very fair index of the trade of the country and the progress of its people. The proportionate increase in taxation, during the past 22 years, being far greater than that in population, demonstrates conclusively that the purchasing power of the people has advanced in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in taxation being 161 per cent., and the amount per head 75 per cent. It is noticeable also that in four years only since Confederation has the taxation been in smaller proportion to the total revenue than in 1889.

The duties paid on wines, liquors, malt, and tobacco in 1868 amounted to \$4,820,826, and in 1889 to \$9,248,234, or more than 30 per cent. of the entire receipts from taxation. The duties on tea, coffee, chocolate, etc., which in 1868 amounted to \$997,912, and in 1871 to \$1,219,655, were in 1889, owing to a reduction of the tariff in 1882, only \$50,366. The consumption of tea and sugar per head is generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of a people. An application of this test to Canada is attended with the most satisfactory results. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head; in 1877, 23 lbs.; in 1889, 44 lbs. Of tea, the consumption was in 1868, 2 lbs. per head; in 1877, 3¼ lbs.; in 1889, 4 lbs. In England the consumption per head of sugar is 73 lbs., and of tea 4-95 lbs.