

New England in 1859-60 of 2,919,844 barrels or 14,599,220 bushels, and in Lower Canada in 1860-61 of 598,944 barrels or 2,994,720 bushels. These calculations are somewhat random, since the harvests in these years may or may not be considered average ones, but as we have not, (what we should have) annual statistics, we must be content with them; they certainly account for a very considerable quantity of the grain received. The exports however dispose of the chief portion of the enormous supply in question. The map shews the way in which about 80,000,000 bushels found their way abroad, and I repeat the figures in a table at the end of the paper. The greater portion of these exports went to Europe, but no inconsiderable quantity, probably 3 to 4,000,000 bushels, was for the supply of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the other maritime Provinces of British North America. I append a table showing the imports of grain into Great Britain last year, by which it will be seen that about half the supply of the mother country came from her descended nation and colonies on this continent.

I conclude this portion of my paper by adverting to the fact that the shipments from the Upper Lake ports do not exactly agree with the receipts at the places where the Trade must and does pass, and that there are similar discrepancies in all the other figures. They are however comparatively trifling, and a closer correspondence was perhaps not to be expected from statistics gathered in different places, from the statements of different persons, made under different conditions.