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CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In another page will be found an article on "The Foreign Trade of Canada" reproduced from the editorial pages of *Bradstreet's*. It analyses in a manner the trade of this country with Great Britain and the United States, but it will be observed that nearly all of the facts and figures given have reference to the year 1888, although our contemporary must have been possessed of the Dominion Trade and Navigation Blue Book for the last fiscal year. It will be observed that the exports of Canadian products in 1889 preponderated in favor of the United States in the products of the mines, fisheries, forests, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous; while only the item "animals and their products" preponderated in favor of the United Kingdom; the totals showing that our exports to the United States aggregated \$36,503,297, and to the United Kingdom \$33,504,344. The exports to the United States amounted to 47.20 per cent. of the total exports of the Dominion, and the exports to the United Kingdom to 44.44 per cent., leaving only 8.36 per cent. for all other parts of the world. In like manner the Dominion imports from the United States were 50.06 per cent. and from the United Kingdom but 35.56 per cent. of the total importations.

Referring to the principal imports into Canada from the United States and the United Kingdom respectively in 1888, a table is given that shows all the items where the total from either country exceeded \$1,000,000; and from that table we re arrange as follows:—

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS 1888.

	From United States	From United Kingdom
Breadstuff.....	\$7,413,433	\$97,814
Coal and Coke.....	3,576,447	204,105
Wood and Manufactures.....	1,223,772	78,133
Settlers' Effects.....	1,248,062	409,997
Coin and Bullion.....	2,041,552	131,077
Cotton and Manufactures.....	761,623	3,326,324

	From United States	From United Kingdom
Fancy Goods.....	240,351	1,247,415
Linen Goods, etc.....	31,189	1,304,280
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	4,107,504	4,338,237
Provisions.....	21,025	2,339,911
Silk and Manufactures.....	124,818	2,448,075
Woolen Goods.....	142,370	9,140,940
Metals and Manufactures.....	596,874	2,507,358

These facts are very suggestive. Less than a hundred thousand dollarsworth of breadstuffs were bought from Great Britain, but nearly seven and a half millions worth from the United States—Britain is not an exporter of breadstuffs. So, too, as to coal and coke, but very small quantities of these articles came from across the water, and if these quantities were much larger the inland transportation from seaports to consuming points, chiefly in Ontario, would forbid the trade; while the contiguity of the Pennsylvania coke ovens and the coal mines in that State and in Ohio and Indiana enable Ontario consumers to obtain their supplies there quite as cheaply in many instances, and more cheaply in many other instances than American consumers; and then, too, Great Britain is not a large exporter of coal or coke. And this fact also applies to that country as regards wood and manufactures thereof, and all exports of that character from there are previously imported—the "raw material"—where it is worked up. But the United States is a large producer of such "raw material"—timber and lumber—and exports very largely of its finished products—furniture, carriage goods, etc., not only to Canada, but to Great Britain also. The items regarding settler's effects and coin and bullion show that there is more than three times as much immigration into Canada from the United States than from Great Britain, and that the United States pays about sixteen times as much coin and bullion to Canada as Great Britain does.

On the other hand all the other enumerated items show strongly in favor of Great Britain. Although the United States is the largest producer of raw cotton in the world; although that country possesses some of the finest cotton mills in the world, and although the raw cotton from which the manufactures of cotton imported into Canada from Great Britain is first carried there from the United States, our importations from the latter country are less than a fourth of our importations from Great Britain. We buy five times as much fancy goods from Great Britain as from the United States, and of linen goods, etc., forty-two times as much. As regards iron and steel and manufactures thereof the value of importations from the two countries approach each other with remarkable nearness, the difference in favor of Great Britain being only a little more than two hundred thousand dollars; and this fact illustrates the fallacy of the Free Trade doctrine that the duty enhances the price; for if this were actually so, the American price should be very much higher than the British price—so much higher as to preclude any trade with Canada in competition with Great Britain; while the figures show that while in the year named we bought iron and steel goods from the latter country to the value of \$4,339,237, we also bought in the same year from the United States to the value of \$4,107,504. In silk and woollen goods our importations from the United States aggregated only \$267,000, while Great Britain furnished us with an aggregated value of more than \$11,500,000, and this indicates that Canada produces in her own factories about