on the higher grounded vancement within. The trade of British basins of rivers, rest.umbia as shown by the Canadian Trade varying in depth from! Navigation returns, showing customs eet. Scientists agreelections for the past year as a fraction over cipal element of fer-3 per head of the population, may appear this in most of thege, from the simple fact, that from its geodoes not exceed 0.26 phical position it is compelled to do nearly made from surfaces its business with the United States, and kirk and Winnipegll until interprovincial business springs up 1, or nearly double the completion of the Canadian Pacific

of silica found by unitoba and the Northwest. By means of doubt that the soil e Canadian tariff, which is rapidly developed to the growth of g the hidden resources of the country in

Provinces, are com- llows:

hs or stems; or, in stem is well decory cases from ten to three of the eastern nformed, observing nce of this cannot once indicates that digested, exceedplies the fattening. is to be fed in the

hese grasses are rass or wild vetch, h grass-a great y. It is scarcely n size and growth e lower districts, s at the greatest

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elf.

careful reader the develope. o year than its world, as that n with the rate

lway. But the same is not true of ery quarter, a heavy interprovincial as n these prairies are all as a large international trade is experivarieties, and all ced year by year. Our imports from the hese grasses unlike nited States for the four last years are as

Years.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
180	\$ 784,865	\$ 49,118	\$ 833,923
181	1,381,683	115,363	1,496,986
183	3,699,249	807,371	4,506,920
364	6,368,849	1,868,360	8,237,209

As the lumber, locomotives, animals, coal, co., used in the construction of the C. P. R. were free and unenumerated, it is safe to say, they, during that period, would augment these figures by something over four millions more. To these figures may be added several thousands entered at Fort McLeod, Fort Walsh, and Weod Mountain from Montana and adjoining American districts besides. For the years 1882 and 1883, our trade with the eastern Provinces was \$11,034,839 and \$14,197 077 respectively.

But the trade of the country does not end with these figures. Our merchants and wholesale firms have done a considerable through importation from the eastern continent besides these figures, in the total amounting to \$658,017, and \$1,604,679. The items constituting these figures being teas from China and Japan, wines from France and Spain, and earthenware from Germany, for the most part.

The Fxports.

The exports for the past year as reported by the American Consul at Winnipeg, were as

То	United States	-	504,935 00
	Total	I	.843.418 (0

A large portion of the item for eastern Canada is made up 400,000 bushels of wheat, (value, \$351,848); 40,000 barrels of flour, (value, \$239,534). Of the export to the United States \$72,490 represented furs, \$41,-636 hides, and \$27.191 wheat. Nearly the entire shipment to Great Britain was of furs by the Hudson's Bay Co.

A full statement of our trade as reported by the American Consul is as below:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada United States	\$14.197.677	\$ 936,738 402,878	\$16'131,795 8,898,813
Great Britain	8,495,986 1,53 9,2 40 26,228	504,935	
Bolgium Spain			12,251 5,500
GermanyJapan	4,392 3,714		4,391 3,704
China	1,857		1,720 1,877
Portugal	1,707 851 500		1,757 851 500
Prussia	383 201		383 201
Switzerland British Guana			60 60
Total	24,291,767	7,843,481	26,135,248

Adding to the revenue about \$52,000 as collected in the Northwest, and supposing the population of the country to have increased from 1881 to 220,000, the rate of revenue of the country to the Dominion Government would be about \$14.50 per soul against the \$4.18 of Ontario.

To complete the statement showing the comparative growth of the country, we can do no better than give its entire imports, exports and customs from 1872, when provincial institutions were first established, down to the present time :