

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY (OF CANADA.)

Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Especially empowered by Act of Parliament, and fully authorized by Government under the Insurance Bill.

HUGH ALLAN, - - - PRESIDENT.

Life Department.

THIS sound and reliable Canadian Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—issues policies on all the Modern Plans, including—Limited Payments, Endowments, Part Credit Premiums (without notes), Income Producing System; and several new and valuable plans.

A comparison of the very Low Rates, and of the liberal and unrestricted nature of this Company's Policies, with those of any other Company, British or American, is especially invited.

All Life Policies are absolutely Non-forfeitable. Persons intending to assure their lives are particularly requested to first examine the Prospectus, List of Shareholders, and Policies of this Company, which, together with all information concerning the constitution of the Company, the working of the various plans, &c., may be obtained at the

Head Office, Montreal—No. 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.
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The Canadian Monetary Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

TRADE STATISTICS OF 1868.

A "blue book" of Trade and Navigation Returns is not very seductive if considered from a literary point of view. It may be interesting to some, but its interest does not increase with age. The returns for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1868, are rather late in arriving; but as they furnish us with some statistics of the first year of Confederation, we are tempted to lay before our readers a few figures. The delay in getting the book out, as explained by the Commissioner, has been the result of the different systems, both in theory and practice, followed in the several Provinces in reference to Customs matters and the preparation of returns. Of course this delay was to be expected at the outset, but it is to be hoped that, in future, there may be less occasion to complain.

A trade which exceeds \$130,000,000 and

employs 12,900,000 tons of shipping is, certainly, worthy of attention; and the Canadian may well be pardoned for the indulgence in occasional outbursts of patriotic fervor over the industry and activity of the New Dominion. The total values of imports and exports during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1868, were:

	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Ontario and Quebec.....	\$47,499,876	\$57,805,013	\$6,800,235
Nova Scotia.....	5,444,285	9,131,236	1,132,609
New Brunswick.....	4,626,727	6,523,395	886,586
Total.....	\$57,567,888	\$73,459,644	\$8,819,431

The countries with which this trade was carried on, together with the value of exports to and imports from them, are shown in the following table:

	Val. of Exports.	Val. of Imports.
Great Britain.....	\$21,329,010	\$36,663,895
B. N. A. Colonies..	1,634,166	1,634,414
British W. Indies..	1,718,463	928,907
U. S. of America..	27,534,292	26,315,052
France.....	96,672	1,365,295
Germany.....	44,943	485,943
Other for. countries	2,248,620	2,114,354

This trade gave employment, as we have already stated, to 12,900,000 tons of British and foreign shipping. The tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed from the Dominion during the fiscal year referred to, is shown by the following table:

	Arrived.	Departed.
Ontario and Quebec.....	805,642	882,943
Nova Scotia.....	725,791	714,591
New Brunswick.....	572,576	617,778
Vessels employed in the inland trade between Ont. & Que. and U.S.	4,399,850	4,263,655
Total.....	6,503,859	6,478,966

The Canadian and American tonnage, inwards and outwards, between Ontario and Quebec and the United States, shows a total of Canadian steam and sail of 4,826,780 tons, and of American steam and sail, 3,836,724 tons. The British tonnage employed is nearly double the foreign tonnage, and the number of British vessels (inwards and outwards) exceeds by about 25,000 that of foreign ones.

A comparative statement of the total movement of property, passengers, and vessels paying toll, shows that there was, in 1868, an increase over 1867 of 23.94 per cent. in the Welland Canal; of 3.18 per cent. in the St. Lawrence Canals; of 10.99 in the Chambly Canal; of 8.87 in the St. Anne's Lock; of 10.70 in the Ottawa and Rideau Locks; and a decrease of 19.47 in the Burlington Bay Canal. The average increase of the movement of property on the six canals in 1858 as compared with 1867, was 10.07 per cent.; as compared with 1865, 42.19 per cent. That our canals have been of service to American shipping will be seen from the fact of nearly 100,000 tons having passed through them, as against a Canadian tonnage of 132,715. The net revenue from tolls, not deducting inci-

dental expenses or repairs, was \$200,478; in 1867 it was \$188,658.

It may not be uninteresting to glance at a few of the articles entered for consumption in the Dominion. We bought wine to the value of \$561,095; brandy, \$463,132; gin, \$227,040; rum, \$158,782; cigars, \$135,440; tobacco and snuff, \$254,188; and pipes, \$20,779. We are evidently fond of whist and euchre, for we paid \$7,317 for playing cards. Silks, satins and velvet foot up the respectable total of \$1,089,365, and fancy goods and millinery, \$963,840.

We bought \$3,037,714 worth of tea, and \$2,898,805 worth of sugar. Cottons cost us \$7,675,433, woollens \$7,667,335, and linen \$791,737. Musical instruments to the value of \$218,235, testify to our appreciation of the power of music, and \$382,026 spent in jewelry and watches are an indication of a growing taste for display. Ontario and Quebec imported 354,023 tons of coal, of which 113,391 were from the United States. The total dutiable goods entered for consumption in the Dominion were of the value of \$43,655,696, and the total free goods, \$23,428,320.

Our principal exports (\$57,567,888) came from the following sources:—

Produce of the Mine.....	\$1,446,857
" Fisheries.....	3,357,510
" Forest.....	18,262,170
Animals.....	6,893,167
Manufactures.....	1,572,546
Agricultural products.....	12,871,055
Ships.....	837,592

The Inland Revenue returns show that the total quantity of grain, &c., used for distillation in the year was 67,685,511 lbs., and of malt for brewing 22,681,749 lbs. 4,080,047 wine gallons of spirits at proof were manufactured, and 7,433,685 galls. of malt liquor. The quantity of tobacco used in manufacture was 5,299,476 lbs. There were 251,882 galls. of crude oil used by refiners, which yielded 237,765 galls. of manufactured petroleum. The duty collected during the year was as follows:—

For spirits and malt liquor.....	\$2,425,680
Malt.....	162,990
Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	433,392
Petroleum.....	10,032
Bonded manufactures.....	20,123
Stamps.....	88,468
Total.....	\$3,140,696

A Return just issued, shows the value of goods imported from the United States into Canada, for a series of years, and specifies those amounts which would have entered duty free under the Reciprocity Treaty. From this return the extent of the change in the course of our trade, resulting from the abrogation of the Treaty, may be readily inferred. Our imports of articles free under the Treaty, rose from \$1,649,070, in 1853, to