

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, whose figures I have been able to verify, and in some unimportant instances to correct, by the kindness of the United States Collectors of Customs at most of the points mentioned. To make the Table as complete as possible, the receipts at the termini of the two chief inland railways of the States are added. It clearly shews that in no one year since 1856 has Montreal received more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total Eastward movements from the Lake Regions (which include Canada) and of these receipts the greater part was of Canadian grain and flour, which could hardly go elsewhere.

Having followed the Trade in grain thus far, and illustrated what may be called the statistics of production, let us now investigate those of consumption. The Eastern States produce but little wheat, the census of 1860 giving the following figures :—

New England States	Population.	Bus. of wheat grown
Maine.....	628,279	233,877
New Hampshire..	326,073	238,966
Vermont.....	315,098	431,127
Massachusetts....	1,231,066	119,783
Rhode Island.....	174,620	1,131
Connecticut.....	460,147	52,401
Total.....	3,135,283	1,077,285

The consumption must evidently be much in excess of this. Lower Canada is in a somewhat similar position, for by the census of 1861 it contained 1,111,566 people and produced but 2,563,114 bushels of wheat. It is difficult to estimate correctly the quantity of flour an individual uses when there is plenty of food of every other kind around him, but I suppose I shall be far under the mark, if I say every man, woman and child consumes a barrel of flour per annum. This estimate would indicate a deficiency in