

UNITED STATES IMPORT DUTIES.

The duties which prevail in the United States upon articles of produce which we export, are not perhaps very generally known; and, in the event of a repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, it would be interesting to see what they really are. We have compiled the following for the information of our readers:—

Wheat	20 cents per bushel.
Corn.....	12 “ “
Oats.....	12 “ “
Rye ...	15 “ “
Barley	15 “ “
Beans and peas.....	10 per cent ad val.
Flour.....	20 “ “
Ashes.....	15 “ “
Lumber.....	20 “ “
Staves.....	10 “ “

The duty on wool is as follows:—

When costing 12 cents or less per pound.....	3 cents per lb.
When costing over 12 cents, and not over 24 pounds.....	6 “ “
When costing over 24 cents, and not over 32 pounds.....	{ 10 “ “ and 10 per ct. ad. val.
When costing over 32 cents.....	{ 12 cents per lb. and 12 per ct. ad. val.

On the Skin 20 per cent ad valorem.

Hence on wool bought in Canada, which has of late years been worth over 32 cents per pound, the duty would be 12 cents per pound, and 12 per cent ad val., or nearly 16c., which, taken off the price (31c.,) reduces wool to 16 cents per pound! —*Ibid.*

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

For some time past we have been in search of statistics by which our readers could see the real progress of Canada and her rival, the American Union, are making in wealth and population. The official publication of the last census of the United States supplies the want. From the *Globe*, we gather full extracts from it, which we can compare with results of our own advancement, and so strike the balance between the progress of the rivals. First, then we learn that the census tables show that the population of Upper Canada is increasing at a far greater rate than the population of the United States. In 1850 the population of the United States and Territories was 23,191,876. In 1860 it numbered 31,433,322—an increase of 38,58 per cent. in ten years. In January, 1852, the population of Upper Canada numbered 952,004. In January 1862, it increased to 1,456,681—an increase of 53,01 per cent. In other words, says the *Globe*—“while the United States have added, in ten years, in round numbers, thirty-five persons to every hundred of her population, Upper Canada had added fifty-three to every hundred of hers.

So much for Upper Canada. The comparison does not, of course, hold so well as regards Lower Canada; but even there the States have not so

much to boast of. In 1852 the population of Lower Canada was 890,261. In 1862 it may be stated to have been 1,138,430—an increase in ten years of 27,88 per cent, against the 35,50 per centage increase of the United States. But taking the increase of Upper and Lower Canada together against the increase of the States, for the two periods of ten years mentioned, we find that the increase in population in Canada has been five per cent. greater than that in the States! This is a great result, considering the gigantic efforts made by the States to monopolise the emigration of the world. These figures, it will be seen, are so far at fault, that they compare the progress of the States from 1850 to 1860 against the progress of Canada from 1852 to 1862. But, then, it must be borne in mind that the emigration to Canada in the few years preceding 1850 was very small, while the emigration to the United States for the few years preceding 1862 was large—a state of things which renders total increased rate of population on the part of Canada all the more remarkable.

A further comparison of statistics reveals the fact that Lower Canada, slow as she is, has in ten years increased her population at a greater rate than any single State in the Union, during a like period of ten years, with, we believe, one exception, Illinois.—And with regard to Upper Canada, the result is still more satisfactory. To make a single comparison—Upper Canada in ten years, increased her population from 952,004 to 1,456,680—an increase of 53,01 per cent. New York during a like period increased its population from 3,097,494 to 3,880,735—an increase of only 25.29 per cent! Compared to the increase for ten years of the whole group of Western States, including Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and the territory of Nebraska, the rate of increase in Upper Canada, for a like period, falls off. In 1850 the population of those States was 6,386,000. In 1860 it was 10,147,663—or an increase of 90.47 per cent; while, as we said before, the decimal increase of Upper Canada is 53.01 per cent. But manifestly the proper way to estimate the progress we are making is to compare the whole of the United States, Territories and all, with the whole of Canada, and according to this comparison, as has been already shown, Canada has increased her population, in ten years, five per cent greater than the United States. These figures are satisfactory so far. They show that, despite the assertions of the annexationists, Canada is increasing in population—and population in the western world means wealth—at a greater rate than the States. They also indicate a bright future for the country, when emigration developed by the government to its fullest extent, and when, as we hope will be the case, the fertile prairies of the North West are thrown open to Canada and old country settlers—*London Prototyp.*

INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The arrangement of the census of 1860 in reference to labor details, exhibits our manufacturing industry as represented by 128,210 establishments, whose owners, on a capital of \$1,049,800,022, produced, through the aid of machinery and 1,873,-