

fiscal years. Another considerable discrepancy appears in the Canadian official returns of imports from each of the Maritime Provinces in the fiscal year 1866, there being a difference of \$106,755 between their value and that of the imports from "British North America" as set down in the same document. A good deal of inconvenience has also arisen from the fact that, while returns of the Maritime Provinces specify whence importations, or the country to which exportations, were made,—the Canadian printed returns give exports to "British North America" *en bloc*.

Further:—The "Trade and Navigation Returns," as published officially, do not show the whole quantity and value of dutiable goods imported into this Province,—record only being made of the articles entered for consumption. Conclusions respecting the entire import trade of Canada, drawn from such statements, must to a considerable extent be fallacious, as may be seen by examining the figures in the following table, which show the quantities and values of certain articles entered for consumption at the Port of Montreal during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, as compared with the actual importations:—

	Entered at Montreal for Consumption.		Actual Importations at Montreal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea	4,724,483	\$1,565,043	7,062,058	\$2,468,685
Coffee, green	612,444	89,061	981,322	135,147
Sugar, refined	82,923	5,144	790,606	46,585
" raw	22,616,697	1,046,478	35,706,867	1,620,139
Molasses	1,684,808	381,650	1,795,103	397,073
Brandy	119,720	134,877	175,117	190,161
Rum	37,964	14,578	47,238	18,431
Whiskey	30,191	19,835	34,567	22,669
		\$3,256,666		\$4,898,890

The value of the quantities entered for consumption was $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the value of the quantities really imported; while the actual quantities of Tea, Refined Sugar, and Brandy imported at Montreal during the period referred to, were greater than the quantities of those articles entered for consumption throughout the Province, according to the official returns.

If a respectful suggestion might be ventured here, it would be that, instead of the (to some extent) unmethodical plan which has been followed in Canada, a Statistical Bureau should be organised after the model of the Statistical Department of the British Board of Trade; and that, as in Great Britain, a monthly official