

proper records of such items of exports as the above are kept. The Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ending June 30, 1892, show exports of agricultural implements from the Dominion valued at \$403,957, of which the Province of Ontario contributed \$365,295. Of the exports from the Dominion, there went to Australia \$46,998; to New Zealand \$21,339; and to the United States \$5,605. Does Mr. Bowell mean that the large exports from the one firm, to which he was referring, were exports in addition to those given in the Returns? Or, do they form part of the sum of \$10,538,014 given on page 548 of these returns, being Statement No. 14, showing the value of goods exported to other countries in bond through the United States, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892? Why is it that this statement does not show in detail the quantities and values of the goods exported in this way, and the countries to which exported, when it embraces such important items as the above exports of agricultural implements? Why is it that after allowing \$3,348,213 for short returns at inland ports on exports to United States during 1891-92, the amounts shown on pages 497 and 548 of the Returns fall so much short of the amounts shown in the United States Returns of General Imports and Imports in transit? Why is it that Statement No. 5 on pages 496 and 497 is allowed to show, without any explanation or qualification whatever, exports to the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, \$37,178,909, when a few words of explanation would show that the total value of merchandise imported into the United States from Canada, and taken for consumption, was only \$29,452,540? The Returns are not only defective but incorrect and misleading to an extent that is anything but creditable to the Department in which they are prepared.

It is somewhat strange, in view of Mr. Bowell's statements, that neither the United States Returns of General Imports or Imports in transit from Canada, nor its Returns of Exports of Foreign Merchandise, show any such imports or exports of Canadian implements as Mr. Bowell states were made. During the eleven months ending November 30, 1893, the United States exported to British possessions in Australia agricultural implements valued at \$362,730, as compared with \$258,997 in the same period in 1892; but these are all reported as domestic merchandise; and its statement of exports of foreign merchandise does not show one dollar's worth for Canadian or any other foreign implements.

Why is it that the Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ending June 30, 1893, have not been distributed long before this. With tariff reform occupying the most prominent position of all political questions, it would naturally be expected that these Returns should have been distributed to members of Parliament and to the press at the earliest possible date, in order that the latest information relative to the commerce of the country might be laid before the people for study and discussion before Parliament assembles.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE exports from Canada for the month of December amounted to \$9,898,334, including \$30,636 bullion and \$204,414 coin. Of this sum \$8,700,363 (in which is included the bullion) was the produce of Canada and \$1,188,971 (including the coin) was that of other countries. This brings up the total exports for the half year to \$77,604,390, of which

\$67,705,213 was the produce of Canada and \$9,899,177 was that of other countries. For the corresponding period of last year the total exports were \$74,256,707, of which \$67,205,223 was the produce of Canada and \$7,051,484 was that of other countries. This is an increase of \$3,347,683, of which \$499,990 is the produce of Canada and \$2,847,693 is in that of other countries. The imports for the same period this year were \$60,894,062, thus giving an excess of \$16,710,328 in exports over imports; or, if we confine the comparison to exports, the produce of Canada, the excess amounts to \$6,811,151. A comparison of the exports for the past six months with those of the same period of last year shows that in the produce of the mine there was an increase of \$204,670 in the total exports, but in the produce of Canada there was an increase of \$219,175, that of other countries being reduced by \$14,505. In the produce of the fisheries there is an expansion of \$2,079,748, of which \$1,953,300 was in the produce of Canada and \$126,448 in that of other countries. Forest products are marked by a falling-off of \$944,839; but while the produce of Canada exported amounted to \$17,423,113, the falling-off \$11,312, while in that of other countries, which amounted in all to \$81,037, the shrinkage was \$933,527. In animals and their produce the falling-off was only \$99,788. Canadian produce had a reduction of \$104,807 and that of other countries had an expansion of \$5,019. Taking into consideration the changes produced by the embargo upon cattle this small falling-off indicates a large increase in cheese and butter, which are included under this class. Agricultural products were increased by \$1,935,921, but in the produce of Canada there was a reduction of \$1,935,924, making the increase of the produce of other countries \$3,622,391. In manufactures there was a shrinkage of \$51,025, but in the produce of Canada there was an expansion of \$167,938, while in that of other countries there was a contraction of \$218,963. In miscellaneous articles there was a contraction of \$7,507; the produce of Canada, however, was reduced by \$31,947, while that of other countries was increased by \$24,440. The bullion exported was the produce of Canada: it amounted to \$164,774, compared with 170,664 at the end of December last year being a falling-off of \$5,890. The exports of coin, which was wholly the produce of other countries, showed an increase of \$236,390. The classes in which the exports of the produce of Canada for the past six months show an increase over those for the corresponding six months of 1892 are the mine, the fisheries and manufactures. The total amount of bullion and coin exported during the six months was \$1,019,598, which was an increase of \$168,500, but the imports were \$2,945,036, making an excess of \$1,925,438 in the imports of coin and bullion over the exports of those articles.

Animals and their produce furnish by far the largest proportion of the exports of Canadian produce, the forest coming next and agricultural products holding third place, with fisheries next, followed by manufactures.

During the month of December imported goods to the value of \$7,686,688 were entered for consumption in Canada. Of these \$4,256,425 were dutiable, \$3,398,341 were free, and \$31,922 were coin and bullion. This makes the total entries for the six months ending 31st December last \$60,894,062, compared with \$60,322,673 for the corresponding period of 1892, an increase of \$571,389. The entries of dutiable goods