

roads, bridges, steamboats, telegraphs, and the press, assisting the transfer of merchandise, the travel of passengers, and the free interchange of thought between the United States and the Dominion, add to the policy enunciated by Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren a value we cannot estimate too highly. The commercial spirit and resolute enterprise of the Canadians is shown no less by the attractions they have presented to immigration and the consequent increase of their population than by the fact that with a population small in comparison with that of many nations in the Old World they already rank as the fourth power on the globe in the extent of their merchant shipping, taking precedence in its extent and quality of all countries except Great Britain, the United States, and Germany.

The aggregate of the foreign trade of Canada in 1872-73 and 1873-74 was about two hundred and seventeen millions, each year, being considerably more than one-sixth of all the imports and domestic and foreign exports of the United States. The aggregate of our foreign trade in 1875 was \$1,219,434,544. If it had been as large as that of Canada in proportion to the population of the two countries, it would have exceeded \$2,400,000,000.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

Notwithstanding the adverse laws in both countries, preventing a free exchange of the products of the industry of their people, thus depriving Canada of her natural prosperity, injuring the business of many of our States, and most seriously impeding the progress of those parts of our country which are near the Canadian frontier, our exports of articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States to Canada, according to the report of the Treasury Department, amounted in 1873-74 to no less than \$42,505,914, being more than twenty times as large as those to China, whence we draw so large a proportion of our imports, and larger than our exports of a similar character to any country in the world excepting only Great Britain, Germany, and France. Our exports to Canada of goods of foreign origin in the same year amounted to \$4,589,343, and the total trade with her to at least the vast sum of \$85,253,162.

Taking the official statistics of Canada as the test of our exports to the Dominion, the value of our exports was much larger, those entered for consumption there having amounted to \$54,279,749, and our imports to \$35,061,117—the aggregate trade having been \$90,524,000.

In 1874-75 the aggregate of our domestic exports to Canada, as shown in the Report on Commerce and Navigation, including the additions on page 416, was \$49,906,285, and the trade between the two countries amounted altogether to \$86,256,925.

An examination of our exports to Canada shows that her value as an outlet for our manufactures has long been much underrated. This has, no doubt, arisen in part from the fact that we compute the amount of