

enjoyed the benefit of the trade with the Maritime Provinces, which consume annually about the same quantity of breadstuffs which we export to the States. In 1863 the Lower Provinces imported from the United States flour and wheat to the extent of 3,615,232 bushels; our exports to the States being, as above given, 3,850,000 (a).

Looking now at the coarser grains, we perceive that we exported \$2,260,438 worth of barley and rye, while we imported only \$75,793 worth. Similarly, the exports to the United States of oats amounted to \$2,097,688; the imports to but \$17,637. But, on the other hand, we imported Indian corn to the value of \$975,014, and exported only \$39,807 worth. Thus we see that the Treaty has had the beneficial effect of enabling the farmers of Canada and the United States to use their lands in raising just that kind of produce for which their soil and climate are best adapted—the Canadians growing oats and barley, the Americans corn. The consumer has consequently had the advantage of cheaper prices than if the farmers of Illinois had been driven to raise oats, and those of Canada corn. So with animals. We exported live animals worth \$2,390,799, importing to the extent of \$520,835; but we imported meats worth \$1,238,923, and exported only to

(a) Compare Hon. Mr. Howland's report to the Executive Council on Intercolonial Trade, 1861. Also, speech of Hon. T. Ryan. (Parliamentary reports, 1865.)

The figures for 1863 are the following:

Imports of wheat and flour from the United States into—

	Barrels.		Bushels.
Newfoundland, flour.....	216,595	=	1,082,975
New Brunswick, wheat.....			15,157
Flour.....	217,420	=	1,087,100
Nova Scotia, flour.....	286,000	=	1,430,000
Total bushels.....			3,615,232

Exports of wheat and flour from Canada to United States—

Wheat.....		Bushels.	1,400,000
Flour, barrels.....	490,000	=	2,450,000
Total, bushels.....			3,850,000