

This concurrent right of taxation saved the individual States from being subordinated, in respect of this branch of power, to the Federal authority. In Canada, we have proceeded upon a different principle. We have subordinated the taxing authority of the Provinces to that of the general government. Is it not possible that this is a main cause of the frequent demands that are made for a re-adjustment of the fiscal basis of the union?

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

The tables which we append, and which we have compiled from the *Trade and Navigation Returns*, exhibit the quantity or value of most of the chief exports from the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1883, compared with the year 1882. They contain a great deal of information in very small space, and we would suggest that our manufacturers cut them out for reference. Those who bind the *MONETARY TIMES* will not need to do this; the figures can be readily found in its pages. For example, at page 1004 of volume XVI is a corresponding table of exports comparing 1882 with 1881.

A recapitulation of the sources of our exports of Canadian produce, for the two fiscal years last past will be found instructive and convenient:

SOURCE.	1882.	1883.
The Mine.....	\$ 3,013,573	\$ 2,970,886
" Fisheries	7,682,079	8,809,118
" Forest	23,991,055	25,370,726
Animals &c.....	20,454,759	20,284,843
Field Products	31,035,712	22,818,619
Manufactures	3,329,598	3,503,220
Miscellaneous	535,935	528,895
Total.....	\$90,042,711	\$84,205,707

If we add American products exported and amount short returned (estimated) we shall find the grand totals to be to \$102,137,303 for 1882, and \$98,085,804 for fiscal year 1883. The "total value" placed at foot of the following columns, while representing the total exports is not necessarily a footing of the columns themselves, which contain only the principal articles. The first column refers in all cases to 1882, the others to 1883.

MANUFACTURES.

Article.	Fiscal year 1882.	Fiscal year 1883.
	Value.	Quantity. Value.
Agric. Implements.....	\$ 46,145	\$ 16,766
Ext. Hemlock brls.....	334,906	40,323 305,418
Scrap Iron	186,061	46,482
Other do	347,193	326,714
Steel	433,539	43,812
Leather	118,072	271,140
Boots and Shoes prs.....	98,815	96,815
Ale and Beer, gls.....	28,264	18,641 7,657
Spirits	81,578	16,604 14,771
Wine	20,293	.....
Machinery	100,852	74,366
Molasses, gals	69,449	.....
Cottons	1,372	11,565
Organs	48,605	459 40,373
Sewing Machines	153,934	9,147 69,933
Ships, tons.....	403,311	23,896 506,538
Stone and Marble .....	.....	18,469
Sugar, lbs	164,690	.....
Starch .....	.....	824,049 25,360
Tobacco and Cigars.....	103,778	74,087
Wood M'rs	516,032	540,875
Woollens	39,589	81,296
Total value	\$4,264,454	\$3,503,220

PRODUCTS OF THE MINE.

Article.	Fiscal year 1882.	Fiscal year 1883.
	Value. Quantity. Value.	
Coal, tons	\$1,158,705	490,061 \$1,087,411
Gypsum tons.....	197,139	154,809 151,844
Phosphate, tons	827,667	14,478 302,716
Salt, bush	83,075	197,185 17,511
Slate, tons .....	.....	148 3,043
Stone and Marble.....	84,377	26,578 73,968
Sand and Gravel.....	.....	68,426 17,775
Gold quartz	690,151	911,363
ORE.		
Antimony, tons	4,733	368 11,842
Copper, "	139,370	4,402 150,479
Iron, "	135,463	44,944 188,775
Manganese "	87,845	1,194 29,417
Silver, "	15,110	100 14,200
Total exports	\$3,141,181	\$2,970,886

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Potash, brls.....	11,109	7,901 \$ 268,055
Tanbark, cords.....	91,791	65,194 321,991
Firewood "	170,575	164,900 388,910
Telegraph poles, &c.....	(\$205,754)	227,191
Deals, st. hd	273,840	266,068 8,656,541
Boards &c. M. feet.....	725,914	632,148 8,923,095
Shingles, M.	126,461	100,411 283,730
R. R. Ties	2,743,948	2,126,668 554,328
Logs .....	.....	28,857 162,104
Total.....	\$24,962,652	\$25,370,726

THE FISHERIES.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish dry, cwt.....	872,423	725,334 \$ 3,653,063
" wet	9,942	23,792 110,496
Mackerel, fresh, lbs	297,251	488,095 18,372
" pickled, brls	74,921	67,449 529,335
Herring fresh, lbs.....	4,811,799	1,409,050 26,857
" pickled brls.....	96,782	123,863 505,730
" smoked, lbs 10.7.0.587	8,452,529	169,385
Lobsters, preserved.....	14,809,152	15,105,890 1,478,895
Salmon, fresh, lbs.....	1,016,888	1,262,809 180,563
" canned lbs.....	7,507,920	10,972,239 1,156,223
" pickled brls.....	6,614	6,143 88,746
Other sea fish.....	\$42,615	191,463
" fresh do.....	\$286,141	274,066
Cod oil, gals	214,272	228,782 122,731
Other "	184,387	87,834 34,434
Total value.....	\$7,697,608	\$8,809,118

ANIMALS, THE DAIRY, &c.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses, No.....	21,006	13,019 \$ 1,633,291
Horned Cattle "	62,337	66,369 3,898,028
Sheep "	311,669	308,474 1,398,066
Butter lbs	15,338,488	8,106,447 1,705,817
Cheese "	55,325,167	58,041,387 6,451,870
Furs	(\$1,996,192)	1,087,573
Hides &c.....	(\$376,416)	460,783
Racon, lb.....	10,286,190	3,767,724 436,978
Wool "	1,222,395	1,375,572 280,530
Eggs, doz	10,499,682	13,451,410 2,256,586
Total value	\$21,405,805	\$20,294,343

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Barley, bush.....	11,588,446	8,817,216 \$ 6,293,233
Wheat "	3,645,035	5,180,335 5,881,488
Oats "	4,138,895	1,024,053 460,821
Peas "	3,521,499	2,339,287 2,161,708
Rye "	1,281,678	1,047,809 712,900
Flour, brls	469,739	489,046 2,515,955
Oatmeal "	45,536	66,051 276,574
Hay, tons.....	90,647	93,740 902,105
Malt, bush	1,171,580	1,339,958 1,136,701
Potatoes "	3,800,162	2,424,979 1,048,954
Seeds	(\$913,665)	297,072
Fruit, green, brls.....	212,713	158,018 499,185
Total value	\$35,589,698	\$32,858,519

The shrinkage in value, equal to thirteen millions of dollars in agricultural products exported, is a result of the diminished harvest of 1882. Hay and malt are the only considerable items under this head which show an increase. Among animals, &c., more horned cattle but fewer horses and sheep were sent abroad. Butter shows a great decline, but cheese an increase of three million pounds. More hides and wool, fewer furs. The only products of the mine showing increase of export are gypsum, antimony and iron; coal exports are smaller in both extent and value. The forest products shipped is about the same as in 1882, namely \$25,400,000, the excess of deals, telegraph and hop poles making up for the reduced export of other goods. The maize which we export is from the United States, and should not therefore appear among the "produce of Canada" which it is our aim to tabulate here.

We observe among shipments of manufactures some items which did not appear at all in former catalogues of exports, and some items the quantities of which we send abroad are increased. Pig iron we scarcely exported last year at all, but we have shipped some steel from the Londonderry works to the States. Four hundred tons of starch, sent principally from P. E. Island and Quebec, was the product of potatoes grown in those provinces. For instance; of books, we send \$40,000 worth to Great Britain and the States; Biscuits, \$19,300 in value to various countries. Our carriages go to France, Australia, Brazil, Africa, as well as to Britain and Newfoundland, but most largely to the States. We send clothing to the old country and across the lines, to the B. W. Indies and

to St. Pierre. Grindstones to the value of \$51,726, is an item worth noting. They go from the lower provinces and Quebec to the United States and the West Indies; the States also take manufactured gypsum from Nova Scotia. Shipments of India Rubber goods form a gratifying addition to the list, they were sent chiefly to Newfoundland. Ontario and Quebec ship oil cake across the lakes and across the ocean in small quantity. While we import rags we export them too, \$30,800 worth having been sent to Britain and the States from different provinces. Small quantities of our cotton were sent during the year to the States as well as to Newfoundland and the adjacent French Islands. Exports of Canadian wood manufactures increased from \$516,000 to \$540,000, and the value of our ships sold abroad during the last fiscal year was \$100,000 greater. Great Britain purchased 18 vessels of 11,360 tons; five European countries, viz: Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark one each; Norway 5, while the remainder were destined for South America, New Zealand and Australia.

INLAND REVENUES OF CANADA.

The amount of revenue collected by the Department of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ended with June last shows an increase of more than fifteen per cent. compared with the average of four years last preceding. The total of revenue is close upon seven millions of dollars, and the growth has been steady year by year, from less than five millions in 1880. We place side by side in the following summary the amounts collected during last year and the year preceding:

Revenue from	1882.	1883.
Excise	\$5,936,142	\$6,282,796
Public works.....	438,060	510,979
Culling Timber.....	26,781	49,560
Bill Stamps.....	158,493	45
Weights and Measures, .....	.....	.....
Gas and Law Stamps....	30,746	34,889

Total..... \$6,610,222 \$6,878,259

There is thus an increase in every item, excepting stamps on promissory notes and bills, the use of which was abolished in 1882. Particulars of the sources of excise revenue are given in the Commissioner's report as under; 62 per cent. came from spirits, 30 per cent. from tobacco and 6.45 per cent. (a smaller proportion than in 1882) from malt:

	1882.	1883.
Spirits	\$3,555,490	\$3,902,867
Malt Liquor	6,125	6,151
Malt	387,597	405,023
Tobacco	1,903,825	1,886,302
Petroleum	23,884	25,216
Manufactures in Bond..	33,603	36,715
Seizures	11,090	5,241
Other Receipts	14,458	15,282

Total \$5,936,142 \$6,282,796

A quarter million gallons more spirits was made in Canada than in the preceding twelve months (4,281,000 proof gallons against 4,028,000) and the year's production exceeded the average of four preceding years by 846,000 gallons, or nearly one-fifth. A million bushels of Indian corn, 220,000 bushels of rye and 3,750,000 pounds of malt was used in the product. The quantity of spirits taken for consumption was 3,848,789 gallons, one-sixth more than in the year 1882. The quantity exported was slight, being only some twelve thousand gallons.