

amounted to \$1,351,722, against an import of \$174,071. The description of wool we exported to the United States was essential to their manufacturers, and they took it from us because they could not get a better article, or one more suitable for their purpose anywhere else. If they imposed a duty, so as to exclude our wool, they would have either to change their mode of manufacture, or to find wool that would answer their purpose in some other part of the world. Of other products of animals, there was an import of \$814,599, against export of \$381,000. With respect to agricultural productions, the trade was naturally two-fold, consisting in wheat and flour, the prices of which were governed by the consumption of the European market, and in coarse grains, of which the price was chiefly fixed by the consumption of this continent. The trade in wheat and flour might be considered as a transit trade. The price was not regulated by the American market, and the American market did not consume these articles. The United States exported to the Maritime Provinces alone about as much as they imported from us. (Hear.) Being a transit trade, the Americans reaped the benefit of it—they had the advantage of transporting it and of the commercial profits that arose from transacting it. The effect of preventing the continuance of that trade would be that if we succeeded, as he trusted we should, in establishing proper commercial relations with our maritime brethren, the trade would be conducted directly with the Lower Provinces instead of, as now, with Boston and New York. (Hear, hear.) As to the trade in coarse grains, the case was somewhat different, but the same argument held good, which he had used with reference to lumber. Indeed, it applied more strongly to coarse grains than to lumber. If lumber could not be carried far, except by water, it was clear that grains like barley and oats could not. Now, the market for these articles was to be found in the manufacturing districts of the United States, and we knew that by imposing duties on them the cost of manufacturing would be enhanced, in which case it was plain that while the New England manufacturers were now complaining of the difficulties of competing with the foreign manufacturers still more would they complain then. (Hear.) We should hear an outcry from them which the American Government would have to meet, either by allowing these grains again to enter free, or by increasing the customs duty on foreign manufactures, which increase the North-west would resist and resent. (Hear.) But while we exported a large amount of oats, barley, &c., worth about four and a half million dollars—we imported nearly \$1,800,000 worth of Indian corn and coarse grains. Now Indian corn was used to a great extent in this country in our distilleries, and if the Americans refused to take our coarse grains, it would become necessary for our distillers to use them. The American distillers, in Ohio and other States, preferred our barley, which was better than any they could grow themselves. Well, they would have to use their own Indian corn instead. The Americans now grow corn cheaper and better than we, while we grow barley cheaper and better than they. To interfere with the exchange would be in-

convenient to both parties, nay, it would be injurious to both, but the principal effect would be to change the nature of the distillation carried on on either side of the frontier. (Hear.) There were other articles of which we did not detain the Committee long by an extended reference to them. The product of our mine was not an important interest as yet though it was a growing one. If we had not free access to the American market for our ores, we should lose the advantage of a market with which we could communicate by telegraph in a few hours, and by mail in a couple of days, but at the same time it was not the American market which gave value to the produce of the mine. This was given by the demands of the world at large, and though the Americans might deprive us of the privilege of selling our ores in their market, and force our trade in minerals into a different channel, they could not prevent us from raising our ores and disposing of them abroad. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the fisheries, it was singular that we imported from the States a great deal more than we exported, the exports being \$89,275, while the imports were \$257,981. He presumed the imports were of fish and fish oil that had come from the Lower Provinces by way of the United States. Our imports of manufactures were of course very much larger than our exports, but it was worth notice that we had exported last year \$460,000 worth of manufactured goods to the United States. It was impossible to tell whether they were of Canadian make or not, but he was aware that latterly considerable orders had been received from American houses, and it was gratifying to know that our manufacturers were in a position to sell goods to the American market, even after paying the 40 or 45 per cent duties to which they were subjected. This was a good sign, and indicated that the period was arriving when they would require no protection at all to enable them to carry on their business. (Hear, hear.) To sum up. The exports to the United States which might be said to be dependent on the Reciprocity Treaty—that was, the balance of exports over imports—was—

Lumber, about.....	\$5,000,000
Coarse Grains.....	4,000,000
Animals.....	1,500,000

[The trade in animals was much larger last year, but this was about the average.] Thus a balance of about 10½ millions of our exports was more or less dependent on the Treaty. That was about the amount they could affect by levying taxation on the different productions of this country. We would not repeat any of the arguments with respect to each article, but on the peculiar position of that portion of the American market, which was supplied from Canada, was such that he did not think they would find it to be their interest to impose duties on our products if he did, they would not merely increase the cost of every one of those articles raised in their own country, but they would have themselves to pay the duty on the supplies they obtained from abroad, instead of on their own produce. (Hear, hear.) He might mention any one instance in this trade of \$10,000,000, but though it was certainly not important with the sum compelled by circumstances to look at the po-