

countries." In the preface referred to Mr. Switzler furnishes the following abstracts:—
Imports into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, year ending June 30, 1887:

COMPUTED AT UNITED STATES TARIFF RATES.		
	Duty.	Average ad valorem per cent.
Dutiable	\$8,099,686 92	25.97
Free	925,910 77	6.51
	\$9,025,597 69	19.79

CANADIAN TARIFF.

	Value.	Duty.	Average ad valorem per cent.
Dutiable ..	\$30,578,332	\$7,265,135 73	23.76
Free	14,224,400		
	\$44,802,732	\$7,265,135 73	16.22

Imports into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, year ending June 30, 1887:

	Value.	Estimated duty collected.	per cent.
Dutiable..	\$25,997,113	\$5,361,208	21
Free	11,850,164		
	\$37,847,277	\$5,361,208	14

From which it appears Canada imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1887, \$6,955,455 worth of merchandise more than the United States imported from Canada; the balance of trade in favor of the United States for that year being that amount. Mr. Switzler explains that the low rate of duty realized upon imports of dutiable articles from Canada arises from the fact that out of the \$25,997,113 so imported, \$23,154,350 consisted of the raw products of the farm, the forest, the mines, and the fisheries.

The total value of goods imported into the United States from Canada, free of duty, was\$11,850,164
From which deduct settlers' effects.....\$ 1,678,247
Also deduct articles the growth or manufacture of the United States returned 811,907
2,491,144

Value of actual merchandise admitted into United States from Canada free of duty.....\$ 9,359,020
Total value of goods imported into Canada from United States, free of duty.....\$14,224,400
Deduct settlers' effects..... 1,099,346

Value of actual merchandise imported into Canada from U. States, free of duty.....\$13,125,054
It thus appears that Canada admitted merchandise from the United States, free of duty, to amount of \$3,760,034 more than the United States admitted from Canada on like terms. It is further to be noted that anthracite coal is now admitted free of duty into Canada, while in the year 1886-7 it was subject to duty, and \$474,754 of duty was collected. This makes the position of the United States, as to free goods, all the more favorable now. It also appears that the value of settlers' effects imported into Canada from the United States amounted to 65½ per cent. of the value of settlers' effects imported into the United States from Canada, showing that the emigration is not all in one direction.

In another table Mr. Switzler gives a statement showing the total values of merchandise into the United States from British North America, and of merchandise imported from the United States into and entered for consumption in British North America, during each year from 1850 to 1887. In Note 5, appended to the table, he says: "The imports into the British North American possessions from 1850 to 1875 inclusive are the imports entered for consumption, and those from 1876 to 1887 inclusive are the general imports of merchandise."

For the last five years the statement shows:—

Year ending June 30.	Imports into U. S. from Canada.	Imports into Canada from the U. S.	Excess of imports into Canada.
1883	\$44,740,876	\$65,088,933	\$20,278,057
1884	39,015,840	59,845,968	20,830,128
1885	36,960,541	53,397,608	16,437,067
1886	37,496,338	49,773,232	12,276,894
1887	38,015,584	51,937,050	13,921,466

Excess for five years..... \$83,743,612

There are the figures on the authority of the Chief of the Bureau of the Treasury Department. Whether viewed as showing where the

balance of trade lies, or as showing which of the two countries is the more highly favored in the extent of merchandise admitted free of duty, they completely refute the position advanced by many authorities on both sides of the line, that the balance of trade is so favorable to Canada that the Dominion Government is occupying untenable ground in insisting that Canada is justified in seeking for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on the same line as under the former treaty.

Mr. Switzler publishes another table from which is compiled a statement showing the value of the undermentioned articles of merchandise imported into Canada from the United States, and entered for consumption, with the amounts of duty collected thereon, during the year ending June 30, 1887 (taken from Canadian accounts); also the amounts of duty which would have been collected if the Canadian tariff rates had been the same as those imposed by tariff laws of the United States:—

Article.	Value.	Average rate of duty.	Average rate of duty under U. S. tariff.
Brass, and manufactures of.....	\$ 301,488	28-68 per cent.	45 per cent.
Copper,	61,657	17-00 "	27-63 "
Iron, castings, engines, &c.	469,393	25-08 "	38-90 "
Hardware, iron bridges, &c.	891,870	29-62 "	43 60 "
Locks of all kinds	69,845	35-00 "	45-00 "
Machines and machinery.....	1,236,238	26-25 "	45-00 "
Iron manufactures, nails, pig iron, tubing, wire, &c.	649,968	19-66 "	42-71 "
Steel manufactures	577,934	25-16 "	42-00 "
Metals and wire, steel rails, &c.	569,707	free	39-78 "
Steel rails for Esq't. & Nan'o. Railway	24,000		\$17.00 per ton.
Cotton, and manufactures of..	917,221	26-00 "	41.76 per cent.
Wool manufactures	150,117	25-37 "	65.94 "
Silk	123,573	28-13 "	42.56 "
Hats and caps.....	571,732	25-00 "	30.00 "
Fancy goods	245,344	28-90 "	36-20 "
Leather, and manufactures of.....	882,656	19-90 "	22-12 "
Gutta percha and india rubber goods..	563,323	27-50 "	28-58 "
Paper, and manufactures of.....	715,255	26-98 "	24-80 "
Books printed, periodicals, &c.	417,061	15-00 "	15-00 "
Books, bibles, blank books, &c.	391,019	26-83 "	24-90 "
Glass, and manufactures of.....	488,038	29-73 "	45-37 "
Earthenware	47,834	36-49 "	59-21 "
Agricultural implements.....	111,772	35-80 "	45-00 "
Nets, seines, and twines for fisheries....	163,469	free	25-23 "
Drugs, dyes, and chemicals.....	567,213	25-80 "	34-78 "
do.	657,189	free	11-20 "
Woollen rags	29,868		10c. per lb.
Hemp, undressed	237,348		23-63 per cent.
Miscellaneous, manufactured and partially manufactured	3,805,535		
Veneers, wood and ivory, sawn	57,925		35-00 "
	\$15,995,592		
Coal, bituminous	2,992,664	60c. per 2 tons	75c. per 2 tons
" anthracite	3,797,818	50c. " "	free
	\$22,786,074		

Whatever may have been the object or expectation of the United States Government in undertaking the very laborious preparation of the statistics published by the Chief of Bureau of their Treasury Department, Canada at any rate has no reason to be dissatisfied with their action. The figures themselves, and the results which they establish, should put an effectual stop to the repetition of any future threats of the insane policy of retaliation, such as were uttered by President Cleveland. They show very clearly that if in order to a more satisfactory arrangement of the commercial relations between the two countries any concessions are due from the one to the other, such concessions are due from the United States to Canada. If the Government and Congress at Washington are really desirous of effecting an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the fisheries question, if they are desirous of cultivating more extensive trade relations with the Dominion, the way is easy; they have merely to accept the Reciprocity Treaty which the Canadian Government has been presenting to them for approval since 1879. If, however, from a selfish determination to retain their present advantageous position, or from the hope of achieving political or commercial control over Canada, Congress shall continue to reject the fair and equitable proposals of the Dominion Government, it will

be in order for the latter to see whether it cannot re-cast its customs tariff in such manner that a great part of the labor and capital now employed in the United States in the manufacture of goods for the Canadian market may be attracted into the Dominion. The vast majority of the people of Canada are of opinion that in order to secure an increased population and future prosperity its policy must be framed so as to provide a sufficient diversity of employment for the different capacities and dispositions of all who are willing to work. It is owing to this lack of variety in the fields of labor that there has been the lamentable emigration from the different provinces in times past. The remedy for this may be safely left in the hands of the present Government, which will not permit Canada to be made the dumping ground for the over-productions even of the Mother Country, much less for those of our foreign neighbors.

ROBERT H. LAWDER.

In a paper upon the occupations of men in the United States, published by C. M. Hammond in the *Popular Science Monthly*, it is stated that out of 1,000 men, throughout life, 461 have been farmers; 92 have been carpenters; 70, merchants; 61, mariners; 49, laborers; 42, shoemakers; 41, blacksmiths; 23, clergymen; 23, masons; 16, bankers; 12, each, iron-workers, mill-hands, physicians, and lawyers; and the remainder are divided among nearly all the other trades and professions. Nearly all, however, began life upon the farm.