

BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED

- 6-4 BLACK ALPACCAS, a full range.
- 6-4 BLACK COBOURG, “
- 7-4 BALMORAL CRAPES, “

GLOVE FINISHED LININGS.

HOP BAGGING.

34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

OFFICE—65 WEST REGENT STREET,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.

Toronto, 15th July, 1870. 32-1y

THE
Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

In our last article, we gave a list of some of the principal articles we imported from Great Britain, and the United States. The next thing in order is to see what is the character of our exports to these, our two largest customers.

XV.—CHIEF EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

Timber continues to be our chief article of export to Great Britain, to which Quebec sends the most, and New Brunswick the next largest quantity. Of the quantity entered in the Quebec returns, doubtless a considerable portion of it, was originally obtained in Ontario, but having been sent to Montreal or Quebec for shipment, it appears in the returns of that Province. Wheat comes second in the list, butter and lard next; but instead of particularizing, we subjoin the following list of our chief exports with the values for last year:—

Copper and other ores.....	\$ 519,448
Fish and Fish Oil.....	238,891
Timber—Deals.....	5,232,569
“ White Prime.....	2,582,002
“ Other kinds.....	2,751,707
Bacon, Hams and Pork.....	961,280
Butter and Lard.....	1,422,881
Cheese.....	543,524
Ashes—Pot and Pearl.....	623,031
Wheat.....	1,739,388
Flour.....	983,512
Oats.....	210,490

Peas.....	\$ 578,392
Wool.....	55,905
Furs.....	329,143
Ships.....	1,003,080
Leather.....	147,258

XVI.—CHIEF EXPORTS TO THE STATES.

As we have not given a statement of the chief articles we import from the United States which are free of duty, we may mention that the principal of these are Grain, Flour, Indian Corn, Meats, Cotton Wool, Machinery, Coal and Coke, Wool and Salt. The entries at Ontario Ports alone last year of Grain of all kinds, except Indian Corn, amounted to \$3,054,948; it is quite evident, however, that a great part of this produce only passed through Ontario on its way to market, as a minute examination of the returns shows that such ports as Sarnia, Port Dalhousie and Windsor—which are on the main lines of travel—entered much more than any others. The value and character of our chief exports to the United States last year were as follow:—

Butter and Lard.....	\$ 773,378
Fish and Fish Oil.....	1,065,296
Pork, Bacon and Hams.....	41,351
Timber—Plank and Boards.....	5,644,059
“ Other kinds.....	1,705,477
Horses.....	838,325
Horned Cattle.....	1,348,844
Sheep.....	442,364
Swine.....	112,142
Poultry and Eggs.....	245,534
Butter and Lard.....	773,378
Wool.....	760,748
Coal.....	658,170
Wheat.....	1,443,730
Barley and Rye.....	5,003,754
Flour.....	423,919
Hay and Oats.....	156,220
Peas.....	373,762
Flax and Flax seed.....	159,308
Extract Hemlock bark.....	156,220
Stone.....	245,210
Furs.....	111,388

Of our American exports, it will be noticed that farm products—including animals and their produce—take the leading place, although lumber follows sharply after. Our annual sales of barley to the United States are now exceedingly large. This arises from the fact that Ontario distances all other parts of the continent in raising barley—the size and color of the berry being superior to what is grown in any State of the Union. Canadian barley is, therefore, in constant demand across the lines, and generally commands a higher price than any other kind.

Despite the very high duties, we sold our neighbors last year about 2,500,000 pounds of long wool, and their purchases of breadstuffs and animals continue to be very satisfactory. They seem to be very badly off for stone in some quarters, for they took from us last year—chiefly from the Lower Provinces—to the value of \$245,000.

XVII.—THE WHEAT CROP FALLING OFF!

One fact is very apparent from the returns of our agricultural exports—the production of wheat is relatively, if not absolutely, falling off. One thing is certain—we no longer reap the splendid crops of wheat for which Ontario used to be noted. One cause of this is undoubtedly to be found in the increased production of coarse grains. The figures given above show how largely our farmers have gone into barley-growing; but we also refer to the coarse grains used for the fattening of stock, which is now extensively carried on, and the proceeds from which now make up a large part of the income of the agricultural community. But after making allowance for the greater variety there now is in the crops, we fear our short yields of wheat are also attributable in no small degree to the wretched system of farming which so long was practised, and still exists in some districts. As this is a point of much importance, we introduce another table, which shows in bushels the excess of our exports of wheat and flour over imports from 1853 up to the commencement of Confederation:—

Years.	Bushels.
1853.....	6,574,657
1854.....	4,564,671
1855.....	4,490,367
1856.....	7,281,062
1857.....	2,995,123
1858.....	2,393,730
1859.....	933,197
1860.....	5,304,270
1861.....	8,166,816
1862.....	4,249,285
1863.....	3,148,241
1864 (half year).....	1,243,944
1864-5.....	1,634,863
1865-6.....	4,189,167
1866-7.....	4,950,555
Total bushels.....	62,119,948

From these figures, it is quite evident that our farmers do not now reap the large crops of wheat that they once did. The returns for the four years from 1853 to 1856, inclusive, are larger than for any other four, even including the magnificent harvest of 1860, which was moved to market in the fall of that year and beginning of 1861. The real secret of this was over-cropping; and although the yield of wheat in 1866 and 1867 was about the average of former years, still there is room for improvement. In the older-settled sections of the country, we believe a better system of husbandry is being rapidly introduced; but it will not be until this becomes general that we shall reap the splendid crops of wheat which at one time used almost annually to gladden the farmers' hearts, and stimulate business of every description.

We propose, next week, to consider the trade of the Dominion with the British and