

All other ports have received quantities varying from 100 bbls. to 3000 bbls. each.

There are now 65 places (including Halifax) in Nova Scotia, which have received importations of flour from the United States. Many of these, of course, are small harbours where fishing operations are carried on, and each derive their supply of from one hundred to two or three thousand barrels from sailing vessels which carry fish from these places to New York or Boston, and bring back, after selling their loads, the flour they want for their home consumption.

In Prince Edward's Island the importations, according to the last published returns, have been—

From Canada	-	-	-	-	1,848 bbls.
“ Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	2,353 “
“ New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	373 “
“ United States	-	-	-	-	27,227 “
Total					32,801 “

These figures are taken from the returns for the year 1864. I was informed in Prince Edward Island that the amount last year was larger, and that during the present year the quantity imported will not be less than from 50 to 60,000 bbls.

In Newfoundland, of the total importations of 202,718 bbls., there were from Canada 25,835, from Nova Scotia 3,382, and from the United States 172,145. The bulk of the importations into Newfoundland are taken into St. John's, although some portions find their way to the different fishing points along the coast in the same way as is the case in Nova Scotia.

These figures will give a very accurate idea of the general course of the flour trade, and will show the