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REPORT

ON THE RELATIONS OF

CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

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1796. Ex. Doc., Misc., 4th Cong., 1st Sess. Message on Treaty with Great Britain.
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1806. Ex. Doc., 9th Cong., 1st Sess. Report on Commerce with Great Britain.
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- 1819-20. Ex. Papers, No. 115, 16th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol VIII. Adams on Commercial Intercourse of U. S.
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1832. Sen. Doc., No. 80 and 85, 22nd Congress, 1st Sess., Vol. II. Message on Foreign Commerce—Jackson.
1834. Sen. Doc. No. 42, 23rd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. II. Taney's Report on Colonial Trade.
- 1836-46. Force's Colonial Tracts—Library of Congress, Vol. IV.
1838. Ex. Doc, No. 73, 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. III. Message relative to disturbance in Canada.
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1838. Ex. Doc., No. 151, 25th Cong, 2nd Sess., Vol. VII. Memorial on British Colonial Trade.

1838. Ex. Doc., No. 355, 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. X. Resolution on non-intercourse with British Provinces by Maine Legislature. In favor of closing ports of U. S. against British vessels coming from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, unless the ports in those Provinces are open to U. S. vessels.
1839. House For. Affairs, Com. Reports of Com. No. 301, 25th Cong., 3rd Sess., Vol. II. Recommends that Sec. Treasury be directed to report effect and operation of existing arrangements, regulating trade between U. S. and B. N. A.
1842. House Doc., No. 68, 27th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. II. Memorial on Colonial Trade with G. B. by citizens of Portland—asks legislation to enable U. S. vessels to compete with British vessels in trade of Colonial ports.
1842. House Report, No. 650, 27th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. II. Cushing's Report on trade with B. N. A.
1842. House Report, Commerce, No. 835, 27th Cong., 2nd Sess. Kennedy's Report on Reciprocity.
1848. House Ex. Doc., No. 19, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. III. Marcy's Report on Commerce of Lakes and Rivers.
1848. House Ex. Doc., No. 57, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. V. Polk, Message on Reciprocity Treaty.
1850. Sen. Mis. Doc., No. 3, 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. I.
1850. House Ex. Doc., No. 64, 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. VIII. Message Z. Taylor; contains also Hamilton Merritt's memorandum, prepared at request of Governor General of Canada.
1851. Senate Ex. Doc., No. 23, 31st Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. IV. Information with relation to the trade of B. N. A. with U. S. and other countries since 1829. Andrew's first Report presented by Corwin.
1851. Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 24, 31st Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. III. Report on imports from Canada.
1851. Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 1, 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. I. Respecting commercial intercourse between U. S. and B. N. A., containing Hinck's letter.
1852. House Ex. Doc., No. 120, 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. XII. Fillmore's Report on Fisheries, containing lengthy correspondence with G. B.
1852. Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 112, 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. XI. Andrew's 2nd Report on Trade and Commerce of Great Lakes.
1852. Sen. Misc. Doc., No. 40, 32nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. I. Vermont resolution against Reciprocity.
1852. Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 1, 32nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. III. Fillmore's Mess. to Congress.
1853. House Ex. Doc., No. 23, 32nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. III. Sabine's Report on Fisheries.
1853. House Misc. Doc., No. 19, 32nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. I. Governor Fairbank's (Vermont) letter on Reciprocity.
1853. House Ex. Doc., No. 40, 32nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. IV. Message on Fisheries and Reciprocity, and Report of E. Everett. Hs. Report. No. 4, 32nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. I. Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 3, 32nd Cong., special session. Sec. Everett transmits correspondence between English and U. S. Govts. relative to Canadian fisheries.
1854. House Ex. Doc., No. 21, 33rd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. V. Prest. Pierce's Mess. on Fisheries, transmitting copies of letters and orders concerning fishing.
1854. House Misc. Doc., No. 57, 33rd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. I.
1854. Resolution State Maine, Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, Reciprocity in trade on basis of natural products.
1856. Sen. Doc., No. 80, 34th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. 14. Message on non-intercourse.
- 1858-9. Sen. Doc., No. 29, 35th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. X. Special Report on British Columbia.
- 1858-9. Sen. Misc. Reports, No. 44, 35th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. I. Memorial on Reciprocity Treaty asking extension of Treaty 1854 to include manufactures.

- 1858-9. House Ex. Doc., No. 98, 35th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. IX. Biggar's Tables of Trade under Reciprocity Treaty from 1854 to 1859, and also for four years previous to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.
- 1859-60. House Misc. Doc., No. 89, 36th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. VI. Chicago Board of Trade.
1860. House Ex. Doc., No. 96, 36th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. 13. Hatch's 1st Report—hostile to Treaty of 1854.
Taylor's 1st Rep. favorable to Treaty; also Oswego Board of Trade criticism on Hatch's Report.
1862. House Ex. Doc., 37th Cong., 3rd Sess., No. 146 of Vol. X. Taylor's Report on relations with North-West, B.N.A.
1862. Ward's Report, House Ex. Doc., Report No. 22, 37th. Cong., 2nd Session.
1862. Chase's Report, House Ex. Doc., Report 149, 37th. Cong., 2nd Sess.
1862. Galt's Report, Canadian Sessional Papers, Vol. 20., No. 4, 1862.
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House Misc. Doc., No. 26, 37th Cong., 2nd Sess.
- 1863-4. Chase's Report, House Ex. Doc., No. 32, 38th Cong., 1st Sess. Vol. 9, containing Howland's report and copies Canadian Tariff of 1849 and 1863.
- 1863-4. Ward's Report, House Ex. Doc., Report No. 39, 38th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. 1.
House Ex. Doc., No. 39, 38th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. LX., containing comments respecting commerce of Canada.
1864. Foreign and Domestic Commerce U. S., containing statements respecting Canadian Commerce.
1865. Report Montreal delegates, Detroit. Jos. Howe's Speech. A. Harvey's Essay; to be found in Can. Pamphlets, No. 148.
1865. House Ex. Doc., 38th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. VIII. Report on transit of goods to and from U. S.—it states law under which transit matters are regulated.
1866. House Misc. Doc., No. 46, 39th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. II. Resolution West Virginia Legislature requesting their representatives to oppose reciprocity Treaty renewal.
1866. House Misc. Doc., No. 47, 39th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. II—New York Free Trade League Memorial in favor of Reciprocity.
1866. House Ex. Doc., 128, 39th Cong., 1st Sess. Vol. XII. Taylor's 3rd Report.
1866. Report Conference Canada Delegates and U. S. Com. Commerce, Canadian Pamphlets, 354.
1867. House Ex. Doc., No. 78, 39th Cong., 2nd Sess. Vol. XI. Hatch's 2nd Report. Reports commercial relations, Canadian Library.
1867. House Ex. Doc., No. 81, 39th Cong., 2nd Sess.
1868. House Ex. Doc., No. 240, Parts 1 and 2, 40th Cong., 2nd Sess. Vol. XV. Brega's Report.
- 1867-8. Senate Misc. Doc. No. 22; 40th Cong., 2nd Sess. Ramsay's proposed Treaty.
1869. House Misc. Doc., No. 15, 40th Cong., 3rd Sess. Vol. 1. Resolutions of Vermont Legislature opposed to Reciprocity Treaty.
1869. House Ex. Doc., No. 36, 40th Cong., 3rd Sess. Vol. 7. Hatch's 3rd Report. Statement of comparative importance of American and Canadian channels of transport from west to seaboard, etc.
1869. House Rep. No. 39, 40th Cong., 3rd Sess. Vol. 1. Butler's Report of Negotiations with P. E. I.
1869. Senate Ex. Doc, No. 19, 41st Cong., 2nd Sess. Grant's Mess. communicating information regarding a Reciprocal Treaty with Canada,
1869. House Ex. Doc, No. 75, 40th Cong., 3rd Sess. Derby's Report on Fisheries and State of Trade.

1871. House Ex. Doc., No. 94, 41st Cong., 3rd Sess. Vol. 8. Larned's Report on state of trade between U. S. and Canada.
1871. Ex Doc, No. 14, pt. 3, 42nd Cong., 2nd Sess. Protocols relating to Canadian Trade at conference—Treaty Washington.
1874. Brown's proposals for Treaty, correspondence to be found in Can. Sess. Papers, No. 51, Vol. 8, No. 8, 1875—Memorandum to be found in McLean's Hand-book.
1876. House Repts. No. 9, 44th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. 1. Ward's Report on Reciprocity, showing on what basis a Treaty of Reciprocity for mutual benefit of Canada and U S. can be negotiated.
1876. House Repts., No. 389, 44th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. 2. Report recommends appointing 3 commissioners to confer with G.B. respecting Reciprocity.
1880. House Rep., 1127, 46th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. 4.
House Rep, No. 1127, part 2, 46th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. 4. 1st report favorable to Reciprocity ; 2nd opposed.
1881. House Rept., 225, 46th Cong, 3rd Sess. Treaty making power.
1884. House Com. Rep., 2149. Commercial relations with Canada.
1886. Butterworth's Bill ; Commercial Union.
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REPORT

ON THE RELATIONS OF

CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Four questions naturally come up when the subject of the relations of Canada with the United States is under consideration.

These are: 1st, the Atlantic fisheries question; 2nd, the Behring's Sea question; 3rd, the boundaries between the Territory of Alaska and the Province of British Columbia; and, 4th, the commercial relations of Canada with the United States.

I propose discussing two of these—the last fully and the first incidentally only so far as it is intimately associated with the fourth.

The earliest relations existing between the British North American Provinces and that portion of the Continent now known as the United States of America were amicable and friendly. That condition of affairs was broken up by the secession of the thirteen colonies, which subsequently formed the nucleus of the present United States of North America.

During the war with the mother country which followed the secession, the authorities in the seceding portion made great efforts to induce the people of the portion remaining true to their allegiance to Great Britain, to cast in their lot with them. These attentions began at an early period. Letters and addresses were sent, before independence was achieved, urging the people of the other British colonies to join the seceding colonies. In October, 1774, letters inviting co-operation were despatched to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in the same month an address was sent to the people of Quebec inviting them to send delegates to Congress.

In May, 1775, an address to the people of Canada was distributed in which it was stated that “hopes are yet entertained that Canada will unite with the Confederacy in the defence of the common liberty.”

In June, 1775, instructions were given to General Schuyler to take command at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, “and, if he finds it practicable and not disagreeable to the Canadians, to take possession of St. Johns, Quebec, Montreal and other ports of Canada.”

In November, 1775, a committee of three—Messrs. R. Livingston, R. P. Payne and J. Langton—was instructed to advise with Generals Montgomery and Schuyler, and to “use their utmost exertions to induce Canadians to accede to a union with the United States.”

In the spring of 1776, Commissioners were again appointed—Dr. Franklin, Samuel Chase and J. Carroll—to “form a union if possible with Canada, to establish a free press, to expend not exceeding \$100,000 for fortifications and to commission a battalion of troops.” Neither the promise of a newspaper, the expenditure of money, nor the appeal to martial glory produced the hoped-for result. Then efforts were made

taking the form of occasional invasions, which were equally unavailing, if we may judge from the request of the General Court of Massachusetts in July, 1776, for the appointment of a day of fasting and prayer "on account of the drought and the humbling events which "have taken place in Canada."

Sometimes invasions were planned, such as that of 1777, "to attend "to the situation in Nova Scotia; to raise an expedition for the dock-yard and stores at Fort Cumberland in the most secret manner possible" At other times agents were appointed and supplied with money to stir up the Indians to successful effort to plead in their own peculiar way the cause of the United States with British North America. One example may be given in detail. To induce France to aid them in the struggle the United States, in 1776, authorized their envoys to offer that all the trade between the United States and the French West Indies should be carried on either in French or American vessels; and they were eventually instructed to assure His Most Christian Majesty that if by their joint efforts the British should be excluded from any share in the cod fisheries of America by the reduction of the Islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and ships of war should be furnished at the expense of the United States to reduce Nova Scotia, the fisheries should be enjoyed equally between them to the exclusion of all other nations; and that one-half of Newfoundland should belong to France, and the other half, with Cape Breton and Nova Scotia to the United States. Not successful then, the project was renewed in 1778. In the instructions to Franklin he was directed to urge upon the French Court the certainty of ruining the British fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, and, consequently the British marine, by reducing Halifax and Quebec, which places, the French king was told were of importance to France, because the "fishery of Newfoundland is justly considered the basis of a good marine," and because "the possession of these two places necessarily secures to the party and "their friends the Island and fisheries." Among the benefits to the United States would be the acquisition of "two States to the Union" and the securing of the fisheries jointly with France "to the exclusion "of Great Britain." When Congress took up the subject, Washington dissented and presented that body with his dissentient views in a long letter.

From one cause and another all efforts, kindly or rough, failed. The two communities remained apart. The separation was complete. There have been from time to time little bits of territory picked up along the frontier and transferred from the one to the other by means not invariably calculated to accomplish, at least by friendly means, the political union which had been sought by the United States. But now the two countries have a fixed, determined frontier all along the line, from the Straits of Haro to Passamaquoddy Bay, with an occasional house here and there, half of which is on Canadian, and half on American, soil.

We have seen that our neighbors turned their attention to the fisheries of the eastern part of this continent even as far back as 1776, and that to obtain them were willing to go shares with France. Though

that project failed, they still were watchful. In 1781, the General Court of Massachusetts passed a "resolve" claiming "the free and unmolested right to the fisheries in any future settlement of peace." On the other hand, the British, colonists and all, looked for a time with longing desire upon the great River Mississippi and claimed the right to navigate it. On the whole, however, relations, if not close and extensive, were amicable. Like good sensible people, both agreed to live and let live; an agreement varied by an occasional indulgence in a policy of non-intercourse, the first attempt at which, on record, appears to be a "non-intercourse Act with Canada," referred to in the Executive Documents of 1814.

In 1820, the United States' records show that the question of trade with the British North American Provinces had become of sufficient importance to warrant a report on the same being prepared and duly embalmed in the Executive Papers of the day. From it we learn that the United States imported \$526,817 worth of goods from Canada, out of a total import from all countries of \$83,241,541, and exported to Canada \$1,881,273 worth, out of a total of \$49,874,079 of domestic exports.

Another report underwent a similar process in 1825, and still a third in 1827.

In Rush's report of 1827 is the following:—

"The Committee are satisfied that the measure to which they first turned their attention, an interdict of all commerce between the United States and the British possessions, would be very injurious to the colonies, but as it would transcend the measures adopted by Great Britain and would not be in accordance with the measures which on similar occasions have received the sanction of Congress, they have abstained from recommending it.

"On deliberate consideration and a careful attention to the effects, upon the great interests of the nation, likely to be produced by the measure the Committee have formed the opinion that provision ought to be made by law, to prohibit the admission into the ports of the United States, of British or other vessels, coming directly or indirectly either from Lower Canada, the Provinces of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, the Island of St. Johns,* Cape Breton, or any other of the colonies or possessions of Great Britain, from which vessels of the United States are or may be excluded, by the authority of the British Government.

"To prevent Great Britain from acquiring any advantage by not including her continental colonies in the interdict already mentioned, the Committee have deemed it expedient to extend the interdict which they propose to those colonies, excepting Upper Canada. The United States cannot permit an intercourse, not only partial in its character, but which would undoubtedly prove, as it was manifestly designed to be, injurious to their navigation. When they propose to place their navigation and commerce on the basis of exact reciprocity the United States are far from intending that their vessels shall be confined to a few 'free ports' as places of depots. No exception therefore other than that above men-

* Now Prince Edward Island.

tioned can be made in favor of the colonial ports not closed to the admission of vessels of the United States, by the Order in Council of July 27th, 1826."

From this latter date on through the years of the century the interest of the United States in Canada has grown and waxed strong.

In 1834, Taney's Report on Colonial Trade found its way to the shelves of the Congressional Library. In 1838, Woodbury's Report on Commerce with the British North American Provinces was brought into being. In 1842, Cushing's Report was presented to Congress. Mr. Cushing complained that the existing commercial arrangements between the United States and the Colonial possessions of Great Britain, were injurious to the United States and not executed in good faith by Great Britain; that export duties were imposed on goods shipped in American vessels, while similar goods were free when shipped in British vessels. He complained, also, of other discriminations and stated that the policy of the United States was to observe strict principles of equity. If Great Britain pursued a system of prohibition and restrictions against the United States, it behooved the United States to protect its commerce by counter-prohibitions, but that negotiations should first be resorted to. The President is requested to negotiate with the British Government for the purpose of effecting permanent, equitable and just arrangements of commerce. (U.S. House Reports, No. 650, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, Vol. III.)

In the same year (1842) Mr. Kennedy made a report from the Committee on Commerce, House of Reps. The Committee reported: "From these facts the Committee feel justified in assuming the position that in order to establish a just and actual reciprocity in the employment of the navigation of the two countries—throwing out of view every question relating to reciprocity in trade with Great Britain in regard to which the most striking and oppressive irregularities exist—it is essential: 1st. That all ports of the British North American Colonies should be open to the admission of American vessels on the same terms that British vessels are admitted to our ports; and 2nd, That the American vessels shall have the privilege of carrying freely from the British Colonies to the Mother Country, to all other British Colonies, and to all foreign countries, all commodities of the same class or description as those which are ordinarily imported by the British Colonies from the United States, on the same terms that British vessels may carry them." This Committee also complained that British vessels had a great advantage over United States vessels because the latter could not ship, load or unload in British North American ports, while on their way to and from Europe. They said: "Since the application of steam to the navigation of the Atlantic has been so successfully brought into practice great changes have occurred in the course of trade. These changes are likely to result in a totally new condition of the commercial interest in this country requiring the adoption of new measures in our policy. The shortest line of communication between the American and European countries touches Nova Scotia and England. A passage of 12 days from land to land is not unusual. From Nova Scotia to the United States is but another day. Our present rela-

tions with Great Britain secure this communication entirely to her shipping. No American citizen can enter into competition with her subjects. The voyage from Liverpool to Halifax, from Halifax to Boston or New York and the same reversed from Boston or New York back to Halifax and thence to England permits four terms or sections—two long ones across the Atlantic; two short ones between our ports and Halifax. By the existing regulations English shipping can occupy all four of these sections. The Americans but two, and these the short two. In seeking for reciprocity in our relations with Great Britain it would seem to the Committee to be a cardinal point to place this colonial commerce upon a footing altogether more just to our claims than it at present occupies; and that we are entitled to demand of a friendly power with which we stand under so many affinities of commerce and good will as we do with Great Britain that we should either be allowed to participate with her in the carriage of our own commodities from and to any part of her dominions, or that regulations should be adopted which shall prevent her from monopolizing that carriage to herself.”

On the 10th May, 1850, the President of the United States sent a message to Congress relative to the reciprocal admission of the natural products of the United States and Canada, free of duty. He said: “I hereby transmit copies of a correspondence between the Department of State and the British Legation in this city, relative to the reciprocal admission of the natural products of the United States and Canada, free of duty, into the territories of both countries. It will be seen by the accompanying documents that the late Secretary of the Treasury recommended, in his correspondence with the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, reciprocal free trade in the natural products of the United States and Canada; that in March and June, 1849, a correspondence was opened between the British Chargé d’Affaires, then residing in Washington, and the Secretary of State, upon the subject of a commercial convention or treaty to carry out the views of Her Majesty’s Government in relation thereto, and that the proposition for such a convention or treaty was declined on the part of the American Government for reasons which are fully set forth in the note of the Secretary of State, Mr. Crampton, of the 26th June last. During the negotiation connected with this correspondence, not considering the markets of Canada as an equivalent for those of the United States, I directed the Secretary of State to enquire what other benefits of trade and commerce would be yielded by the British authorities in connection with such a measure, and particularly whether the free navigation of the St. Lawrence would be conceded to us.

“That subject has according been presented to the British Government, and the result was communicated by Her Majesty’s Minister in Washington, the 27th March last, in reply to the note from the Secretary of State of the 26th of that month. From those papers it will be perceived that the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the canals connecting it with the western lakes will be opened to the citizens of the United States, in the event of the Bill, referred to in the correspondence, providing for the admission of their natural products, becoming law-

The whole subject is now submitted to the consideration of Congress, and especially whether the concession proposed by Great Britain is an equivalent for the reciprocity desired by her."

(Sgd) Z. TAYLOR.

The Message will be found in Ex. Doc. No. 64, House of Representative, 31st Congress, 1st Session, accompanied with the following papers:

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Clayton, dated March 22nd, 1849.

Memorandum by Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Clayton (4 enclosures) June 25th, 1849.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Crampton, June 26th, 1849.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Clayton (1 enclosure), March 25th, 1850.

Mr. Clayton to Sir H. Bulwer, March 26th, 1850.

Sir H. L. Bulwer to Mr. Clayton, March 27th, 1850.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. McLane, April 1st, 1850.

The memorandum referred to was drawn up by Honorable William Hamilton Merritt, then a member of the Canadian Government, and is as follows:—

Memorandum.

Mr. Merritt was requested by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada to urge Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, to bring under the consideration of the Cabinet of the United States the present state of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, with the view of obtaining a statement of their views on the subject.

At an interview with the United States Secretary of State, he suggested that a memorandum, entering fully into detail, should be drawn up, to which an immediate reply would be made. Consequently, Mr. Merritt has prepared a brief narrative of the proceedings heretofore had; a statement of the present position of the question, and of the mutual advantages which a satisfactory solution of it would confer.

Formerly the productions of Canada were admitted into the markets of Great Britain under a differential duty against the foreign article. The manufactures of Great Britain were admitted into the markets of Canada under similar duties in favor of the British manufacturer.

In 1845 the Government of Great Britain changed their colonial commercial policy; and in 1849 all discriminating duties on breadstuffs were removed.

In 1846 the Provincial Legislature of Canada addressed the Government of Great Britain, moving them to negotiate with the Government of the United States to admit the productions of Canada into their markets on equal terms. As the progress of that negotiation was fully recounted in Mr. Crampton's official note to the United States Secretary of State, dated the 22nd of March last, it is unnecessary to refer to it here.

The present position of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada remains unaltered. Legislation in the United States has failed to produce any result; and the feeling produced in Canada by such failure may be better understood by referring to an address to the Queen, of which the Honorable William Robinson gave

notice in the Provincial Parliament in May last, and to the amendment thereto. The first prays for a return to protection; the amendment, to obtain reciprocity from the United States. This is the point, and the only one, upon which a discussion can be useful; it is therefore desirable that it should be understood.

The enclosed copies of Mr. Grinnell's letter of the 28th of April, 1843, (1) and the reply thereto of the Honorable R. J. Walker, of the 1st of May of the same year (2), will place the present Cabinet in possession of the views entertained by their predecessors; and the Reciprocity Bill (3) passed during last Session by the Canadian Parliament, being an exact counterpart of the Bill then before the Senate of the United States, will afford the strongest assurance that the Provincial Legislature has adopted every measure to carry out this principle in good faith. Perhaps in no country have greater changes or greater concessions been made. In 1847 the Legislature increased the duties on the manufactures of the Mother Country in the manner stated in Mr. Crampton's above mentioned note, that is to say, fully fifty per cent., and at the same time reduced the duties on American manufactures double that amount; and in order to remove all apprehension from the mind of the most rigid protectionist, not a single article enumerated in the above Bill can be brought into competition with the manufacturing or any other existing interest in the United States.

It has been suggested that the same principle should be extended to the manufactures of the United States and Canada. To this Canada could have no objection; on the contrary, we feel persuaded it would be to our advantage; but it was considered unwise even to propose it, because American manufacturers would feel apprehensive that British fabrics might be introduced by this means through Canada into the United States at duties considerably lower than those imposed by the present American tariff. This was the only reason for not proposing that extension; if desirable, it can be obtained at any future time. The only objection urged against the practical operation of this Bill was on the ground that Canadian wheat would come into competition with that grown in the Middle or Atlantic States of the Union, and consequently lessen its value. As both the United States and Canada grow a surplus of grain for exportation, which appears to be steadily advancing, whether the prices are high or low (see the returns for the present year), it is difficult to conceive how prices can, under such circumstance, be governed by any other rule than the value of the article in the foreign market where consumed.

The imports from Canada since 1847 have in no instance affected the market in New York. The consumer does not obtain a reduction of prices; the duty is paid by the grower, as shown by the comparative prices on each side of the boundary, which averaged in proportion to the amount of the duty exacted.

It appears, however, from the official returns (see the speech of Mr. Dix in the United States on the 23rd of January last, No. 4) that the grain exported from the United States into Canada exceeds in quantity that imported by the United States from that Province. The geographical

position of that country would indeed warrant that inference, without a reference to statistical reports.

There is not a sufficient quantity of winter wheat grown north of Lake Ontario to supply the consumption of the Colony. The peninsulas of Niagara and Erie are the only good producing portions of the Province, and, from their limited extent, it is probable that Canada can never export any considerable quantity even of wheat.

The mutual advantages both countries would derive from these exchanges may be readily understood in one single sentence. Assuming the St. Lawrence to be the cheapest route from the great western country to Europe for their exports, during a certain portion of the season, by whatever amount the cost of transportation is reduced on a single bushel of wheat, such an amount will be put into the pocket of the grower. This extends to every farmer within its influence in the same proportion, and draws so much wheat from competition with the farmer of the middle Atlantic States; therefore, if that competition had, as some erroneously suppose, a tendency to lessen prices, it would benefit the farmer there also.

During other portions of the year, the Erie and Oswego Canals, and various railroads, will be the best and only routes to those Atlantic cities where stocks can be held with safety to supply a foreign demand through the winter season; during this time, the grower in Canada will be benefited.

In a word, it would insure to farmers on both sides of the boundary all the natural advantages both routes possess, and, at all times, and for everything they grow, the highest prices whether in Europe or America.

Our farmers cannot comprehend on what principle their productions are charged with a duty of 20 per cent. when admitted into the markets of the United States, while similar productions, the growth of the United States, are admitted into Great Britain free. The one country has thus all the advantages of two markets—the one in Europe and the other in America—while the other is confined to the one. This, as a natural and inevitable consequence, produces inequality of prices, and cannot be continued.

The changes adopted by Great Britain in a long-established policy have already produced the greatest advantage to the commerce of the United States, without having produced any similar advantage to that of her own colonial subjects, although these are placed in a position in all respects so similar to the former. This result, so unexpected and so injurious to their interests, will be found to arise entirely from the maintenance by the United States of a duty upon the wheat of Canada of one-fifth of its value, when consumed in the American market. The Government and the people of Canada have relied with confidence on the removal of this duty by the Government of the United States; and they are, up to the present moment, at a loss to understand what has prevented the application in this instance of a principle just in itself, and which numerous instances have taught them to believe to be the guiding maxim of the commercial policy of the United States, viz.,

a just reciprocity. Great Britain, in throwing open her market to the breadstuffs of the United States, stipulated for no equivalent for this great step in the establishment of commercial freedom, the advantages of which to the American producer it would be difficult to over-estimate.

But would not Great Britain have been fully justified in expecting to be met by the United States, not by an equivalent (for the concession now sought for must, from the great disproportion of the producing power of Canada to that of the United States, fall far short of an equivalent), but, at the least, by a corresponding step, taken in the spirit of a fair reciprocity by the admission of her Canadian subjects to the grain markets of the United States on equal terms? Could she now do less, were this fairly represented to her by her Canadian subjects, than to adjust the inequality under which they now labor in those markets by granting to them a preference in her own, as an equivalent for the reciprocity withheld by the United States? It is, indeed, difficult to conceive on what just principle she could resist such an appeal on the part of Canada—the more so, that it can admit of little doubt that the British consumer would in no way be a loser by the arrangement. Its only effect would be to force the breadstuffs of the United States through the commercial channels of Canada, in preference to her own. American breadstuffs would, it is said, still find their way to Great Britain free of duty; but it would be by the St. Lawrence, and not by the canals and railroads of the United States. This change would place the corn grower in the United States precisely in the same situation as the corn grower now in Canada; if he ships corn to Great Britain, the duty will be paid by the producer. This advantage conferred on Canada, by a re-enactment of a discriminating duty in favor of her grain in markets of the mother country, would naturally lead to the re-enactment of a discriminating duty in favor of the manufactures of the latter in the markets of the colony, which would only be effected by a recurrence to the former high duties on the manufactures of the United States in that market.

The Provincial Government are also willing to extend the principle of reciprocity to American vessels within their boundaries, as well as to their natural productions. This would open the free use of the St. Lawrence, as well as the interior coasting trade.

Under the provisions of the British Navigation Bill, which it is presumed has ere this time become law, the Provincial Legislature have the power, with the assent of the Queen in Council, to regulate their own coasting trade. Therefore, any Act passed by the Provincial Legislature will not require the sanction of the Imperial Parliament. This power, however, does not in any manner interfere with the Atlantic coasting trade; still it is highly important, as it will materially facilitate and increase the commerce between the United States and Canada, as well as between the inland and Atlantic ports of the United States.

The measure at present contemplated by the Provincial Government of Canada, is, to permit an American vessel to take a cargo from any inland port either in the United States or Canada, through their ship canals, to any other inland port, to Quebec, or to any seaport in the United States or Europe, or *vice versa*. The Imperial Act permits the

same vessel to extend her voyage from Quebec to London, on the condition that any British vessel may take a cargo from one inland port to another, and then to an Atlantic port, and *vice versa*.

The distinction between this inland and the Atlantic coasting is obvious: it permits a vessel to coast on the lakes, rivers and canals on the inland waters south of forty-five degrees of latitude, the boundary between the United States and Canada; also, to convey a cargo from any inland port or ports south of 45 degrees to any seaport on the Atlantic; but not to coast from one Atlantic port to another port.

The advantages of this change may be better understood by contrasting the practical operation of the existing restrictions with their removal. At present, if an American vessel were passing through the Welland Canal, and required part of a cargo to fill up or trim the vessel, and could afford to take flour at a profit for the vessel at one-half the price to Kingston or Montreal, it cannot be done; the flour must be detained for a British vessel and pay full prices. The time thus lost, and the additional prices paid, are deducted from the producer, without any corresponding advantage to any existing interest; whereas the proposed change will allow the grain merchant or miller to ship in any vessel first offering, at the lowest price, and to any port he pleases. Every vessel owner engaged in forwarding that I have met in the United States heartily concurs in the measure, as well as the producer.

It will be observed that Great Britain does not receive a corresponding equivalent for the concessions thus proposed, inasmuch as the St. Lawrence is not opened to American vessels. Under this arrangement, no direct equivalent is sought for, although when the subject is examined, and the extent of the trade south of forty-five degrees understood, the opening of it, with Atlantic ports to American vessels, is a boon of great magnitude. Few can estimate the extent of trade which will grow out of it.

Again, the coasting trade between Quebec and England from one Atlantic port to another is opened to American vessels, although no similar coasting trade between one Atlantic port and another within the jurisdiction of the United States is opened to British vessels. This is a concession on the part of the British Government, when the magnitude of the timber trade is considered, of no ordinary advantage to the United States; it is not yet understood, and therefore not appreciated.

The coasting trade in the interior, and opening the Canadian canals are alluded to in order to bring under the view of the American Government a comprehensive system, all bearing on their internal trade, and all showing the facilities and advantages offered. It is unnecessary to point out the extent and profit of this trade, which are referred to in the able remarks of Mr. Walker and Mr. Dix, herewith enclosed.

The value of extending the trade to the United States on this principle early engaged the attention of her statesmen. The expenses of the government of every new territory are sustained by the General Government until they become states, without any other consideration or equivalent than the benefit of the trade they create. This benefit, embracing the trade of Canada, extending many hundred miles on your

immediate borders, the British and Provincial Governments are willing to confer without any expense on the part of the United States. Canada will supply her own government, and exact no other condition than reciprocity in the exchange of her natural productions.

An objection was at an early stage of this negotiation started respecting its operation on the existing treaty stipulations with other powers. In a letter dated 27th April, 1841, I had the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Robert J. Walker to this subject thus: "A marked distinction has been drawn by your predecessors between an inland colony and an independent State—between an inland trade on your own immediate border, in which this country alone is interested, and a foreign trade which may affect all nations. The precedent to which your attention is directed is the 32nd clause of the 6th George IV, chap. 114, passed in 1825, which enacts that the same tonnage duties shall be paid on American vessels importing goods into either province of Canada as are, or may be, for the time being, payable on British vessels in the United States. During the session of Congress of 1831, the American Government passed an Act to regulate foreign trade on the north-east and north-west boundary, under which all fees and customs' charges were removed between the two countries. The change effected by this prompt act of reciprocity on the part of the United States may be inferred from an extract of a letter from the collector of Oswego, complaining that the steamer 'United States' was charged in Kingston, Canada, \$2 for a permit to land a box, the freight on which amounted to 25 cents. This freedom from charges is confined to that border; yet no complaint was ever made by any other Government. Unnecessary restrictions still exist on the trades of those very borders, the removal of which is now sought. It can affect no other Government or interest except the United States and Canada.

Having set forth, in a spirit which, it is hoped, cannot fail to win the confidence of the American Government, the mutual advantages which the reciprocal exchange of the natural productions of the United States and Canada would confer on both countries, and the earnest desire which has at all times animated the Provincial Government to attain it, it would be unjust to withhold or conceal the policy which that Government will be compelled to adopt in case they are not met with a similar disposition on the part of the Government of the United States.

A large party in England are in favor of returning to the protective policy; also in Canada, under any circumstances; although the latter would rest satisfied with reciprocity in the markets of the United States.

The Provincial Government will be compelled to move the Government of Great Britain to obtain for the colony reciprocity or, as an equivalent therefor, to raise the price of products in Canada to at least an equality with the prices which similar articles command in the United States. The only method in their power is to place the same duty on the products of the United States shipped from an Atlantic port direct to Britain as the Government of the United States impose on those of this colony when admitted into their markets.

The objections to this policy are not overlooked; they have been well considered by the Provincial Government; and although it would, if adopted, bring about an immediate change in their favor, it would be neither as natural nor as permanent an arrangement as reciprocity, inasmuch as it would at times deprive the western grower of the benefit of the St. Lawrence, and the Canadian grower of the benefit of the canals and railroads to an open Atlantic port—each possessing, as before mentioned, at certain seasons, peculiar natural advantages, of which, by impolitic and unnecessary legislation, the inhabitants of each country will be deprived. It must, therefore, be considered an act to be resorted to as a matter of necessity, and on no other ground than a refusal on the part of the United States Government to extend to Canada advantages similar to those which the United States have obtained from Great Britain. Many reasons could be adduced in support of the proposed measure, but it is not imagined that any disposition can be entertained to withhold it.

If the American Government will adopt the principle of reciprocity of trade in natural productions with Canada by the conclusion of a convention with the British Government embracing the provisions of the above mentioned Bill, although such convention could not come into practical operation until the assent of the Senate of the United States should be obtained, nevertheless, the sanction which could thus be given to the principle of the arrangement by the executive power would set the matter at rest, and the Provincial Government would rest satisfied that no further action will be required."

THE NEXT PERIOD.

The decennial period, beginning with 1850, was prolific of reports on Canada for the information of the United States Congress. We find:—

Andrews' Report.....	Feb. 6th, 1851
Hincks' Letter.....	March, 1851
Hunter's Report on B.N.A. Fisheries.....	Aug. 9th, 1852
Andrews' 2nd Report.....	Aug. 25th, 1852
Sabine's Report (Fisheries).....	Dec. 6th, 1852
Everett's Report (Com. Relations).....	Feb. 1853
Bigger's Tables.....	Feb. 1859
Nugent's Report on British Columbia.....	1859
Memorial Board of Trade—Portland.....	1859

In the next decade we find:—

Hatch's 1st Report against Treaty of 1854.....	1860
Taylor's 1st Report in favor of Treaty of 1854.....	1860
Chicago Board of Trade Memorial.....	1860
Oswego do do	1860
St. Paul's (Minn.) Board of Trade.....	1862
Taylor's 2nd Report.....	1862
Ward's Report.....	1862
Chase's Tables.....	1862
Ward's Report.....	April, 1864

Chase's Report.....	January, 1864
U. S. Commercial Relations.....	1866
Conference on Reciprocity.....	1866
Taylor's Report.....	1866
Memorial Free Trade League (N. York).....	1866
Ramsey's Treaty with Canada.....	1866
Derby's 1st Report.....	1867
do 2nd Report, Fish.....	1869
Hatch's 2nd Report.....	1867
Bregas' Report.....	March, 1868
Hatch's 3rd Report.....	1869

In the next decade we have:—

Larned's Report.....	1871
Ward's Report.....	1876
Minority Report.....	1876

Other literature on these subjects:—

Galt's Report, Can. Sess. Papers, Vol. XX.....	1862
Harvey's Essay, Canadian Pamphlets, 148.....	1865
McLean's Hand Book (Sess. Papers, Vol. 8, No. 51)..	1875
(George Brown's proposed Treaty.)	

From these and other sources I gather together, in chronological order, the chief events which have banned or blessed the commercial relations of Canada with the United States.

MOVEMENTS AFFECTING THE RELATIONS OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

1st. Secession of the 13 States from the British Empire.

2nd. Imperial Order in Council restricting trade between the United States and the British Colonies (1783). [This Order in Council restricted the trade to a very small number of articles to be carried exclusively in British vessels. It was dated 2nd July, 1783, and was continued by annual Acts of Parliament and Orders in Councils until February, 1788, when the prohibition was established by a permanent Statute which left the Colonial ports to be opened or closed at the will of the King.]

3rd. Establishment of countervailing and discriminating duties by Imperial Statute (1797-98).

4th. Embargo Law passed by United States Congress (1807).

5th. Governors of all British North American Provinces authorized to open their ports to United States vessels, June, 1808.

6th. Convention of 1815. "It deserves to be mentioned," says Mr. Cushing, "that the Convention of 1815 was the first notable departure by Great Britain from the exclusiveness of her navigation laws."

7th. Imperial Order in Council declaring colonial ports closed against United States vessels (16th July, 1827).

8th. United States President's proclamation declaring trade between United States and British North American colonies suspended (March 9th, 1828).

9th. Negotiations by Mr. Lane, United States Minister to Great Britain, resulting in Order in Council by which United States vessels

are allowed to load and unload at "Free Ports" only, and colonial vessels laden with colonial produce allowed to discharge cargoes in United States ports of delivery (1830).

10th. Boundary settlement (1842).

11th. Discriminating duties abolished in British North American Provinces by Lord Stanley's dispatch (June 28th, 1843).

12th. Drawback Law put in force (1846).

13th. Corn Laws repealed in England (1846).

14th. Canadian Legislature pass Act granting to natural products of the United States an entry free of duty into Canada whenever the United States Congress should pass a measure similarly admitting into the United States the natural products of the Canadas (1847).

15th. Sec. Meredith's circular restricting colonial vessels' privilege of discharging cargoes in United States at port of delivery to port of entry only (1849).

16th. United States Navigation Law of 1817 and British Navigation Law of 1849, come into operation simultaneously, January, 1850.

17th. The several Provinces obtain power to enact their own tariffs, subject only to control of Queen in Council, 1846, called the British Possessions Act, and acted upon by Canadian Parliament in 1847, when duties on American manufactures were lowered from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while those on British manufactures were raised from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

18th. Treaty of Reciprocity comes into force (1854).

19th. Abrogation of same (1866).

20th. Confederation of Provinces establishes free trade between Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (1867).

21st. Customs Act of 1868 provides (clause 6) that any or all of the articles admitted by that Act free of duty from any of the British North American Provinces, not then in the Confederacy, may be imported into Canada from the United States when the growth and produce of the United States upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is now (1868) imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States (1868).

22nd. Treaty of Washington (1871) came into force July, 1873. American fishermen admitted into Canadian waters, 1st April, 1873.

23rd. Protective Tariff adopted by Canada (1879).

24th. Clause in Customs Act of Canada empowering the Canadian Government by Order in Council to admit under certain conditions United States products into Canada free of duty (1879) similar to that mentioned in 14th.

25th. Abrogation Fisheries Clauses, which permitted free trade in fish (July, 1885)

POINTS AND DATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FISHERIES.

1517. First British ship at Newfoundland, there being at same time fifty Spanish, French and Portuguese ships fishing.

1615. Two hundred and fifty British ships and 400 French, Biscayans and Portuguese in Newfoundland. From this period the fisheries

carried on by Great Britain became of great national consideration. Dewitt observes, "that the English navy became formidable by the discovery of the inexpressibly rich fishing banks of Newfoundland.

1713. Treaty of Utrecht, in which the value and importance of fisheries of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New England were particularly regarded.

1745. Louisburg taken from French, by which that country lost fisheries valued at £928,000 sterling a year.

1748. English restored Cape Breton in return for Madras.

1759. Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Canada surrendered to Great Britain.

FRENCH FISHERIES.

1763. Treaty of Paris—5th and 6th articles are as follows:—That the French shall have liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of Newfoundland as specified in the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht and that the French may also fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; so that they do not exercise the same but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands of the said gulf. And as to what relates to the fisheries out of the said gulf, the French shall exercise the same but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coast if Great Britain cedes to France, to serve as a shelter for the French fishermen, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and His Most Christian Majesty obliges himself on his royal word not to fortify the said island nor to erect any other buildings thereon but merely for the convenience of the fishery and to keep no more than 50 men for their police."

1783. Treaty of Versailles. French renounce fishery secured to them by Treaty of Utrecht between Cape Bonavista and Cape St. John on east coast of Newfoundland. The limits of the fishery on coast of Newfoundland then assigned to the subjects of France were described as follows:—"Beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north and descending the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Ray, situated in 47° 50' north latitude." With regard to the fishery on the Gulf of St. Lawrence it was agreed that the French should continue to exercise it conformably to the 5th article of the Treaty of Paris (1763). At the time of signing the Treaty of Versailles, 3rd September, 1783, a declaration of the King of England was delivered to the King of France, which recited that the King would take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting French fishermen upon coasts of Newfoundland and for that purpose would cause the fixed settlements found there to be removed. It was declared that the mode of carrying on the fishery should be in conformity with the 13th article of Treaty of Utrecht which should not be deviated from by either party; that the French fishermen should only build scaffolds, confine themselves to the repair of their vessels and should not winter there. A counter declaration was signed by the King of France agreeing that the fisheries between the Islands of Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon should be carried on by either party only to the middle of the channel.

1814. 13th Article of Treaty of Paris replaces French fisheries upon same footing as prior to 1792, and this agreement was confirmed by the 11th Article of Treaty of Paris, 1815.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES.

1783. Third Article of Treaty between Great Britain and United States provided that people of United States should continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish, &c. (See Hertslet's Treaties.)

1812. War with United States forfeiting the shore fisheries, granted under Treaty of 1783, United States fishermen proceeded, as formerly, to fish off British coasts. They were ordered off and some captured, on ground that treaty no longer existed. United States Government obtained a suspension of adverse proceedings until the two Governments could adjust the question. Negotiations resulted in Convention signed October 20th, 1818, by which United States Government renounced forever the liberty of fishing within three miles of the coast, in return for liberty forever to fish on certain defined parts of the Newfoundland shore, on the Magdalen Islands and on the coasts from Mount Joly on the southern shore of Labrador through Straits of Belleisle northward, and the liberty forever to cure and dry fish in any of the unsettled bays and harbors and creeks of the southern shores of Newfoundland described and on the coast of Labrador, subject, after settlement, to agreement with the proprietors of the soil. Headland question subsequently arose, and Nova Scotian Government seized several vessels fishing within headlands, but at a greater distance than three miles from the land.

1841. United States Minister complained to British Government—complaint referred to Nova Scotian Government, which prepared a case for opinion of law officers of England—forwarded by Lord Falkland, then Governor of Nova Scotia. In reply law officers expressed their opinion that Treaty of 1783 was annulled by war of 1812; that rights of fishery by United States citizens must now be considered as defined by convention of 1818, and by that only; that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands and not from the indents of the coast; that independent of treaty no foreign country has the right to use or navigate the Straits of Canso, and that United States citizens have no right to land or conduct fisheries on shores of Magdalen Islands.

1845. Lord Stanley communicated by despatch to Lord Falkland, Governor of Nova Scotia (19th May), that Her Majesty's Government considered it advisable for interest of both countries to relax strict rule of exclusion exercised against United States vessels entering bays of the sea on British North America coasts.

1845. 2nd July. Lord Falkland transmits opinion of Nova Scotia's Attorney General, opposed to relaxation. Lord Stanley thereupon forwarded despatch that British Government had abandoned intention of relaxing rule of exclusion and should adhere to strict letter of existing treaties, except as far as related to the Bay of Fundy, which would be thrown open to United States citizens under certain restrictions.

1854. Treaty of Reciprocity.

1866. Treaty abrogated and return to original condition—Colonial fishermen and authorities resisting attempts of American fishermen to obtain inshore fish.

1871. Washington Treaty negotiations begin.

1877. Commission fixing indemnity to be paid sit at Halifax and award British North America \$5,500,000, payment of which was made by the United States in December, 1878.

1883. Congress directs President of the United States to give notice that the Fisheries clauses of the Washington Treaty of 1871, would be abrogated at the expiration of the time arranged.

1885. Fisheries clauses, Washington Treaty, abrogated by United States.

CONSIDERATION OF THE VARIOUS REPORTS.

A brief statement of the contents of the more important of the reports in the list given will give necessary information relative to the subjects treated in them.

MR. ANDREWS' REPORT.

Mr. Andrews was United States consul at St. John's, N.B., and, on request of Thomas Corwin, Secretary United States Treasury, acting in obedience to a resolution of the United States Senate of 6th August, 1851, requiring that State official to transmit any information he has or may obtain in relation to the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies with the United States and other countries since 1829, he prepared the report, exhibiting the trade of the colonies with the United States and with each other, their trade with foreign countries. tonnage, the state of their fisheries, productions, &c., also a descriptive list of the lighthouses in each Colony.

Mr. Andrews traces the commercial history of the British North American colonies from the Peace of 1783, and gives statistics of the trade between the United States and the British North American colonies for the years 1827-29-30, 1840-49-50.

The following extracts are given from Mr. Andrews' Report :—

“ A cursory glance at the resources of Canada will impress the most casual observer with a profound sense of the influence she must soon exert over the general commerce of this Continent. To her unsurpassed physical capabilities are added majestic internal improvements reflecting credit on a Government and people who projected and completed such admirable auxiliary pathways from the ocean to the interior to facilitate the transport of the products of the industry of her population to the markets of the world.

“ ‘The Government of the United States,’ ” said Henry Clay, Secretary of State, in his letter to Mr. Vaughan, 11th October 1826, ‘has always been anxious that the trade between them and the British North American Colonies should be placed on a liberal and equitable basis. There has not been a moment since the adoption of the present constitution when they were not willing to apply to it the principles of a fair reciprocity and equal competition.’ * * * “The import trade from the Colonies was not so important to the United

“ States as the export trade to the Colonies. It was apparent to all interested in the trade and commerce of the country that it would be much better, as it is to us at the present time, that the trade should be free, open and reciprocal and not burdened with unnecessary charges to the consumer.”

Mr. Andrews says :—“ It is a question of serious consideration to statesmen what relation these colonies shall hereafter have with this country ; whether their prosperity shall become identified with our own by the reciprocal exchange of mutual benefits or whether the barriers between the two countries, now partially removed, shall be rebuilt and strengthened. The Canadian Government has proposed to our own to establish a reciprocal free trade with us in certain articles, the natural products of both countries. It remains with the American Government to determine whether the leading principle of Mr. Pitt’s celebrated Bill of ‘ equal and honest reciprocity ’ after having been buried for nearly three-quarters of a century under the accumulated rubbish of narrow and selfish enactments shall become resuscitated and form the basis of a more liberal legislation. I cannot refrain from expressing my convictions that the measure recommends itself strongly to American interests and magnanimity. It is true that objections against reciprocity with Canada have been urged from sources which entitle them to high consideration, but it is believed that while the advantages to Canada will be immediate, the disadvantage to us, if any, will be local and temporary, and will be wholly counterbalanced by ultimate benefits.”

DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(From Mr. Andrews’ Report of 1851.)

“ The population of all the North American colonies now exceeds two millions souls. As a people they are intelligent, industrious and enterprising and if permitted fully to exercise self government would soon assume an equality in commercial activity with the citizens of the United States and Great Britain. Occupying a most extensive country of an area of nearly 500,000 square miles stretching from the 42nd to the 50th degree of north latitude, abounding in forests of the finest timber and minerals of great value and with a soil fitted to afford exhaustless supplies of food to man ; a country moreover blessed with a healthful and invigorating climate, favored with unparalleled facilities for sea, river, and lake navigation, watered throughout by streams which furnish an unlimited amount of water power and all stocked with the most valuable descriptions of fish ; bordered by a sea coast indented with bays and admirable harbors which are open to the most valuable sea fisheries in the world ; possessing such superabundant resources and sustained and stimulated by an energy of character which they have inherited with us from a common source, these colonists are destined to become a great and flourishing people and to exercise no mean influence on the interests of our northern continent.”

In 1852, Thomas Corwin, Secretary Treasury, United States, communicated to President of Senate, transmitting report of J. D. Andrews

in compliance with Senate Resolution requesting "full and complete statement of the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Provinces with the United States and other parts of the world, inland and by sea for the years 1850 and 1857, with such information as can be procured of the trade of the Great States. This report constitutes Mr. Andrews' 2nd Report. It contains first, a general introduction, comprising a review of the trade of the Great Lakes, of internal commerce and also of the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies. 2nd. The sea fisheries of British North America. 3rd. The trade of the Great Lakes. 4th. Review of the Canals and Railways of the United States. 5th. The Province of Canada, with general description of its physical features and resources, intercolonial trade, foreign commerce, transit trade, internal traffic and public works. 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th. Similar statements to No. 5, respecting New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland. 10th. Intercourse between Great Britain and her North American colonies. 11th. Trade of some of the Atlantic Ports of United States with British North American Provinces.

In Appendix "B" Mr. Andrews gives a paper on the British North American Fisheries. Appendix "C" relates to mines and minerals. "D" Lighthouses; "E," "F," "G," "H," "J," "K," are statistical tables relating to trade and commerce of British North America; and "L" is miscellaneous returns.

In the paper in Appendix "B" Mr. Andrews gives a statement made by Mr. Rush upon the fishing privileges conveyed to the United States under the Treaty of 1818. "Such" said Mr. Rush, "was the article finally agreed upon. The most difficult part of our task was the question of permanence, Great Britain would not consent to an express clause that in future war was not to abrogate the rights thus secured to us. We inserted the word 'forever.' 'I drew up a paper, to be of record in the negotiation, purporting that if the convention should from any cause be vacated all anterior rights were to be revived.'"

It will be seen from the chronological tables that the trade policy of the Mother Country was protective and discriminative until 1846; that differential duties in favor of the direct trade with Great Britain existed till 1848, when they were repealed; and that the repeal of the British navigation laws took place in 1849. The policy of Canada followed that of the Mother Country during this period, and in consequence much irritation between the States and Canada resulted. While, therefore, the Congress of the United States was obtaining, through the labors of Mr. Andrews, information respecting the British North American Provinces, the Government of Canada was urging upon Congress to provide a Treaty of Reciprocity and thus end the difficulties environing the intercourse between the people of the two countries. The navigation troubles had been

brought to an end and both parties were desirous of grappling with the problems arising out of commercial relations.*

MR. HINCKS.

In December, 1850, Mr. Hincks, then Inspector General for Canada, visited Washington, and subsequently addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in the House of Representatives :—

“ NATIONAL HOTEL,

“ WASHINGTON, 6th January, 1851.

“ SIR,—I avail myself of your kind permission to state the grounds
 “ on which the passage of the Bill, which has been repeatedly brought
 “ under the consideration of Congress, for establishing reciprocal free
 “ trade in certain articles, the natural products of the United States and
 “ Canada, is urged by the latter. To bring the subject fairly under con-
 “ sideration, I must advert to the changes which have taken place, within
 “ the last few years, to the colonial policy of Great Britain. The old
 “ policy of the mother country was to compel the colonies, by means of
 “ heavy differential duties, to purchase their supplies exclusively from
 “ her. The trade was carried on in British bottoms, and the products of
 “ the colonies were admitted into the markets of the mother country on
 “ more advantageous terms than those of foreign nations. While such
 “ was the commercial policy of Great Britain, the political affairs of the
 “ colonies were materially influenced by the Imperial Government, the
 “ local Parliament having no practical control over the administration of
 “ affairs. About the same period, when, owing to the change in the
 “ commercial policy of Great Britain, it became necessary to remove all
 “ restrictions on the colonial trade, a most important concession was
 “ made to the Northern American Provinces, by the introduction of a
 “ system of government, under which the local parliaments obtained an
 “ effective control over their governments. The consequence of the
 “ withdrawal of the protection formerly enjoyed by the colonies has
 “ been that they have been left to buy and sell in the markets of the
 “ world, just as the United States or any other foreign nation. Under

* The protection afforded the mariner on our coasts at the time is seen in the following :—

LIGHTHOUSES IN 1850.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

In Gulf and River St. Lawrence, below Quebec.....	10
Above Quebec and below Lake Ontario.....	22
In Lake Ontario.....	12
In Lake Erie.....	12
In River Detroit.....	1
In Lakes St. Clair and Huron.....	2

Total in Province of Canada..... 59

There are now (1886) 325 Lights in Ontario and Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Within the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	1
Within the Bay of Fundy.....	9

Now (1886) there are 104 Lights.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ocean line and Gulf.....	15
Within the Bay of Fundy.....	4
Now (1886) 151 Lights.	
Newfoundland.....	5
Prince Edward Island.....	1
Now (1886) 47 Lights.	

Total..... 94

There are now (1886) 625 Lighthouses, 534 Light Stations, 23 Fog Whistles and 16 automatic Fog Horns in the Dominion.

" the colonial system, the differential duties were so onerous, that the
 " trade between the United States and Canada was of the most limited
 " and unimportant character. In 1846, the Canadian Legislature having
 " been authorized, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to regulate
 " their own tariff, and being anxious to cultivate a free commercial inter-
 " course with their powerful and enterprising neighbors, removed the
 " existing differential duties, and admitted American manufactures and
 " foreign goods purchased in the American market, on the same terms
 " as those from Great Britain. Had Canada, at that time, stipulated with
 " the United States, that, in return for admission of American manufac-
 " tures, the duty should be removed from her products, it would ob-
 " viously have been the interest of the United States to have agreed to
 " such an arrangement. No such proposition, however, was made, and
 " the very important concession in favor of the United States, to which
 " I have adverted, seems scarcely to have attracted the attention of your
 " Federal Government, and so little was it understood, that when
 " General Dix urged it as an argument in favor of the Reciprocity Bill
 " in the Senate, the fact was disputed. Most important results, how-
 " ever, have followed from the legislation of the Canadian Parliament.
 " Since 1846, the manufactures of the United States, the teas, sugars,
 " fruits and other foreign luxuries, purchased by the merchants on the
 " Atlantic seaboard with the produce of American labor, and transported
 " to that seaboard in American bottoms, have been poured into Canada.
 " The duties at the port of Toronto have increased, within a few years,
 " from about \$30,000 to nearly \$400,000; and Hamilton, Kingston and
 " other ports contiguous to the United States, would show a similar
 " result. This increase is to be attributed mainly to the American trade
 " which has sprung up since the removal of the differential duties, and
 " which, I need hardly say, has been most profitable to the various
 " American interests, to the manufacturers, the shipowners, the rail-
 " roads and the canals. The consequence of this trade, however, has
 " been, that the Canadians have been led to export their raw products
 " to the same markets from which they have drawn their supplies. Here
 " they are met by a heavy American duty on their staple commodities—
 " lumber and breadstuffs.

" As I have frequently heard it asserted, that the reciprocity asked
 " would be all on one side, and that the Americans are not exporters to
 " Canada of any of the articles named in the Bill, permit me to call your
 " special attention to the operation of the present tariffs on two leading
 " articles. One of the great staples of the Western States is pork, which
 " can be produced there at such rates as to defy competition in Canada.
 " This article is the principal food of the Canadian lumberer, and lumber
 " is the principal Canadian staple. Canada charges a duty on pork,
 " which swells the price of the lumber which is sent to the markets
 " of Buffalo, Albany and New York. The consequence is, that the eastern
 " consumer of lumber actually pays the Canadian duty on the pork fur-
 " nished by the western States, from which the entire supply is obtained
 " for the lumbering districts. It has been urged, and with some plausi-
 " bility, that Canadian products, being similar to those of the United

“States, would meet the latter on equal terms under the Reciprocity Bill,
“and that western wheat growers would be injured by the competition
“of Canadian wheat. Assuming, for the sake of argument, in order to
“meet objections of every kind, that there is no surplus of breadstuffs
“in the United States, and that the manufacturing districts of your
“country and the Atlantic cities are likely to be the consumers both of
“American and Canadian wheat, I am yet prepared to deny the sound-
“ness of the argument, drawn from that fact, against the admission of
“the latter. I affirm that the Canadian trade has created, and must con-
“tinue to create, an increased demand for breadstuffs, quite equal to the
“supply. If it be a fact, that prior to the removal of the differential
“duties against the United States, Canada imported her sugars from
“Cuba and Porto Rico, through the St. Lawrence direct, or *via* Halifax,
“her teas from China direct, or *via* London, and that she consumed
“English manufactures almost exclusively, then I would ask, whether
“the change in the trade, owing to which Canada is now largely sup-
“plied with these commodities by the United States manufacturers and
“the merchants of the Atlantic cities, must not have increased the
“demand for food in the United States. If an Ohio farmer were to
“bring a thousand bushels of wheat to New York, to be exchanged for
“groceries and domestic goods for his consumption, he would not
“suffer any injury from the competition of a Canadian farmer
“who wanted to effect a similar exchange; on the contrary, in pro-
“portion to the number of such exchanges would the profits of the
“merchants and forwarders be reduced, a large trade being conducted
“more economically than a small one. I am persuaded, therefore, that
“the exchange of Canadian agricultural products for domestic manufac-
“tures, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, fruits, &c., so far from being injurious
“to the interests of the Western farmers of the United States, is rather
“calculated to benefit them; and I am persuaded firmly, moreover,
“that should the Canadian trade be forced into other channels, as seems
“not improbable, it will then be estimated at its true value by the
“people of the United States. Though I have deemed it advisable to
“discuss the question as if the United States had no surplus of bread-
“stuffs to export, I think the more correct assumption would be, that
“for many years the Western wheat-growers will have to compete with
“Canada in the markets of the world on equal, and possibly on disad-
“vantageous, terms. A reference to official documents will prove, that
“the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward
“Island, and Newfoundland, have been among the best customers of
“the United States for breadstuffs. In those Provinces there are revenue
“duties on flour varying from 25 cents to 75 cents per barrel. Within
“the last year, arrangements have been effected by Canada with
“three of those provinces, for a free interchange of their natural produc-
“tions; and the experience of a single season induces me to believe
“that a very large trade will be diverted to those provinces from the
“city of New York, unless the present restrictions be removed. At the
“very opening of the navigation last year, a steamer was chartered at
“Toronto to take a cargo of flour to Halifax, and to bring back sugar,

“ molasses, &c. The protection in favor of Canadian flour, when sent by
 “ the St. Lawrence to Halifax, St John’s, and other ports, must divert
 “ the supply of those Provinces from New-York to Montreal and Quebec ;
 “ and the vessels which take the flour will bring back sugar, molasses,
 “ and other foreign commodities, which, during the last few years,
 “ have been purchased in the New York markets. Under the existing
 “ commercial regulations, therefore, the United States wheat-growers
 “ will have to compete with the Canadians on terms disadvantageous
 “ to the former, in a market which is next in importance, and nearly
 “ equal, to Brazil. In the other markets of the world both will meet on
 “ equal footing. Canadian flour is at this time competing, in the New
 “ York markets, with that of the Western States, to supply the foreign
 “ demand which regulates the price of the article ; and it would be
 “ injurious to Americans’ interests to force the trade, which is now carried
 “ on with the Atlantic cities, into the channel of the St. Lawrence.

“ It is assumed (and as, perhaps, it may turn out, unfortunately
 “ assumed) by the opponents of the Reciprocity Bill, that in the event
 “ of the bill being rejected by the American Congress, Canada will
 “ maintain her present commercial policy, and continue to foster the
 “ import trade from the United States.

“ It is very desirable that you should be fully aware of the state of
 “ public opinion in Canada on this question. Having myself been a
 “ strong advocate for free commercial intercourse with the United States,
 “ and having had, in my position as Finance Minister, to resist in Par-
 “ liament, the advocates of a restrictive policy, I am thoroughly ac-
 “ quainted with the views of all parties. I have no hesitation in stating
 “ that the advocates of a retaliative policy are rapidly gaining ground.
 “ Whether all or any of the plans suggested will be carried out, it is of
 “ course impossible for me to say, but it is certainly highly desirable
 “ that, in arriving at a very important decision, you should be fully
 “ aware of the probable consequences. The re-imposition of the differ-
 “ ential duties against United States manufactures has been strongly
 “ urged. Such a measure would be most acceptable to the commercial
 “ interests of Montreal and Quebec, whose trade was seriously injured
 “ by their repeal. At the close of the last session of our Parliament, an
 “ influential member of the opposition, a gentleman who held under a
 “ former administration the office which I have now the honor to fill,
 “ gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, during the next session,
 “ to re-impose those duties. Leading organs of the opposition have
 “ strongly advocated such a measure, and no doubt can be entertained
 “ that it will engage the consideration of our Parliament at an early
 “ day. Should it be adopted, the United States would have no just
 “ cause of complaint. They never invited Canada to repeal the differ-
 “ ential duties, and their rejection of the Reciprocity Bill would, of
 “ course, be looked upon as a deliberate rejection of the Canadian trade.

“ In England the re-imposition of differential duties by Canada
 “ would be viewed most favorably, and there can be no doubt that the
 “ effect would be to stimulate the efforts of those who are seeking to
 “ obtain some modification, of the present corn laws. Another measure

“of retaliation which is beginning to engage attention in Canada, is
 “the closing up of all the canals to American vessels. Should this
 “policy be adopted, a most serious injury would be inflicted on the
 “trade of Chicago, Cleveland, and other lake ports, Oswego, Ogdens-
 “burgh and the New England railroad interest, Burlington Whitehall,
 “and the New York Northern Canal.

“The Canadian revenue derived from tolls would of course suffer,
 “but as that forms an insignificant portion of the resources of the
 “Province, the loss would cause no inconvenience. It is contended by
 “the advocates for this policy, that the western products which now find
 “their way by Oswego and Ogdensburg to New York and Boston, and
 “carried in American bottoms, would be diverted to the St. Lawrence,
 “and that the entire inland trade would be in British bottoms. It is
 “affirmed that the tonnage of Canada, with what could be spared from
 “Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would very soon be sufficient for
 “the increased trade. I have stated the views which are entertained
 “very extensively by influential parties in Canada as to the future com-
 “mercial policy in the event of the rejection of the Reciprocity Bill by
 “Congress.

“I am, however, unauthorized to announce the views of the Cana-
 “dian Government; indeed, its policy has not yet been determined on.
 “Since the accession of the present administration to office in 1848,
 “they have been watching with anxiety the proceedings in Congress
 “regarding the Reciprocity Bill; and my object in visiting Washington
 “at this time was to ascertain, if possible, the probable fate of that
 “measure, as the Government must be prepared at the approaching ses-
 “sion to meet Parliament with a defined policy regarding our commer-
 “cial relations with the United States.

“Although I have probably exhausted your patience, I must make a
 “remark or two on the importance to the United States of the free navi-
 “gation of the St. Lawrence. It has been affirmed by the opponents of
 “the Reciprocity Bill, that inasmuch as a considerable quantity of
 “Canada flour is sent by the Oswego and Ogdensburg routes, the St.
 “Lawrence route must be much inferior. I believe on the other hand,
 “that the increasing trade of the west will afford business for all the
 “channels which are likely to be opened to it; and it surely will be an
 “immense advantage both to the shipping and agricultural interest of
 “the West to be allowed to participate in furnishing supplies to the
 “great depots of the fishing trade. The vessels on the western lakes
 “engaged in this commerce, and which are now idle during the winter
 “months, would obtain a share of the West India trade, for which they
 “are well suited.

“I may state a fact or two bearing on the importance of the St. Law-
 “rence navigation.

“Repeated applications have been made to the Canadian Government
 “during the last two years, by parties in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago,
 “for permission to pass vessels through the St. Lawrence, which it has
 “been constrained under existing circumstances to refuse. Special per-
 “mission however, was given in two cases, one to a vessel to carry a

“ cargo of copper ore from Lake Huron to Swansea in Wales ; the other
 “ to a vessel bound to California with emigrants.

“ Besides these cases, the Government of the United States made
 “ application for permission to send two war-steamers through the
 “ Canadian canals and St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, which was at once
 “ granted.

“ Having now presented you with my views on this important
 “ question, I have only in conclusion to express my warm acknowledg-
 “ ments to you for having kindly permitted me to do so, and for the
 “ patient consideration which, as Chairman of the Committee of Com-
 “ merce in the House of Representatives, you have paid the subject.

“ I have the honor to remain, Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ F. HINCKS,

“ *Inspector General of Canada.*

“ To the Hon. R. M. McLANE,

“ Chairman Committee of Commerce,

“ House of Representatives.”

SIR H. L. BULWER'S LETTER.

“ BRITISH LEGATION, March, 1851.

“ SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you herewith the copy of a
 “ letter which was addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Com-
 “ merce in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hincks (the Inspector
 “ General of Customs, in Canada, and an influential member of the
 “ Canadian Cabinet) when he visited this Capital in December last.

“ The letter in question refers, as you will see, to the commercial
 “ regulations to be established between the United States and the
 “ British North American Provinces, which it was then hoped that Con-
 “ gress would place upon a more satisfactory footing of reciprocity.

“ Mr. Hincks, however, states without disguise, what he deemed
 “ would be the feeling and policy of the said Provinces if the expecta-
 “ tions then existing were disappointed, and it is now my painful duty
 “ to announce to you, that from the information I have received from
 “ the quarters above alluded to, the dissatisfaction that has been pro-
 “ duced throughout the British North American Provinces, since it has
 “ been known that no bill has passed the United States Legislature
 “ replying to the friendly disposition which has long been manifested
 “ by the British Provinces in North America to improve their commer-
 “ cial relations with the United States, is deep and general.

“ The Canadians, especially, consider that their application for an
 “ interchange of agricultural products has failed of success because they
 “ have generously and without stipulations conceded many commercial
 “ advantages which it was in their power to bestow upon the trade of
 “ this country, and they seem to believe that their only mode at present
 “ of obtaining adequate attention is to replace themselves in the situation
 “ in which they were previous to making the aforesaid concessions.

“ For many reasons I deem it desirable to prevent, as soon as pos-
 “ sible, this feeling, if it is a mistaken one, from gaining ground.

“ I have also had my attention necessarily drawn to the two enclosed resolutions, passed by the Senate previous to the dissolution of Congress, which resolutions I am told by gentlemen well calculated to form an opinion, would also have been adopted by the House of Representatives if proposed to that body.

“ I wish therefore, to know whether you would be disposed to enter with me into a negotiation, embracing a consideration of the various commercial advantages affecting the trade and intercourse with the British North American Provinces, which have been and could be extended by the British Government, and by the British North American Provinces themselves to the United States, and also with respect to the advantages of a like kind which could be conferred by the United States on the aforesaid Provinces, to the end that such a convention, touching these matters, may be drawn up between us as would be agreeable to both Governments and beneficial to all parties.

“ I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) “ H. L. BULWER.

“ Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c. &c.”

These remonstrances against the inactivity of the Congress of the United States, after that country had secured privileges it had long sought, producing no immediate result, Sir Henry L. Bulwer, on June 24th, 1851, addressed a letter to Honorable Daniel Webster, with accompanying enclosures.

The letter and enclosures are as follows :—

“ BRITISH LEGATION, 24th June, 1851.

“ SIR,—I have already expressed to you at different periods, and especially in my note of the 22nd March last, the disappointment that was experienced in Canada, when at the close of last session of Congress it was known that no progress whatever had been made in the Bill which had been brought forward for three years successively for reciprocating to the measure which passed the Canadian Legislature in 1847, and which granted to the natural produce of this country an entry free of duty into Canada whensoever the Federal Legislature of the United States should pass a measure similarly admitting into the United States the natural produce of the Canadas. This disappointment was the greater, inasmuch as the Canadian Government has always adopted the most liberal commercial policy with respect to the United States, as well as in regard to the transit through its canals, as in regard to the admission of manufactured goods coming from this country.

“ I have now the honor to enclose to you the copy of an official communication which I have received from the Governor General, Lord Elgin, by which you will perceive that unless I can hold out some hopes that a policy will be adopted in the United States similar to that which has been adopted in Canada, and which the Canadian authorities would be willing, if met in a corresponding spirit, to carry out still farther, the Canadian Government and Legislature are likely forthwith to take certain measures, which, both in themselves and

“ their consequences, will effect a considerable change in the commercial intercourse between the Canadas and the United States.

“ I should see with great regret the adoption of such measures, and I am induced to hope, from the conversations I have recently had with you, that they will be unnecessary.

“ The wish of Her Majesty’s Government indeed would be rather to improve than impair all relations of friendship and good neighborhood between Her Majesty’s American possessions and the United States; and I feel myself authorized to repeat to you now, what I have at different times stated to Mr. Clayton, and yourself, viz.:— That Her Majesty’s Government would see with pleasure any arrangement, either by treaty or by legislation, establishing a free interchange of all natural productions, not only between Canada and the United States, but between the United States and all Her Majesty’s North American Provinces; and furthermore, I am willing to say that in the event of such an arrangement, Her Majesty’s Government would be ready to open to American shipping the waters of the River St. Lawrence with the canals adjoining, according to the terms of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Clayton on 27th March, 1850, for the information of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, and to which I take the liberty of referring you, whilst I may add that Her Majesty’s Government would in this case be likewise willing to open to American fishermen the fisheries along the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to the conditions specified in the enclosed extract from instructions with which I am furnished.

“ The willingness to grant to American citizens on such reasonable conditions two important privileges, so long enjoyed exclusively by the subjects of Great Britain, will testify clearly to the spirit by which the British Government is on this occasion animated; and as affairs have now arrived at that crisis in which a frank explanation of the views of either party is necessary for the interests and right understanding of both, I take the liberty of begging you to inform me whether you are disposed, on the part of the United States, to enter into such a convention as will place the commercial relations between the United States and Her Majesty’s North American colonies on the footing which I have here proposed; or whether, in the event of there appearing to you any objection to proceed by convention in this matter, you can assure me that the United States Government will take the earliest opportunity of urgently recommending Congress to carry out the object aforesaid by means of legislation.

“ I will avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

“ H. L. BULWER.

“ Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c, &c.”

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“ TORONTO, 7th June, 1851.

“ SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for Your Excellency’s information the copy of a memorandum and accompanying documents, which has been submitted to me by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, In-

“ spector-General of Public Accounts in this Province, on the subject of
 “ the closing of the Canadian canals to foreign vessels. You are, I be-
 “ lieve, aware that a measure, such as that recommended by Mr. Hincks,
 “ has been for some time contemplated by the Canadian Government.

“ The discussion which took place in the Legislative Assembly last
 “ session, to which Mr. Hincks refers in his memorandum, indicates,
 “ however, very clearly, the direction which public opinion is taking on
 “ these questions, and I cannot conceal from Your Excellency my belief
 “ that, unless you are enabled to give me some assurance that negotia-
 “ tions with the Government of the United States are in progress,
 “ which are likely to result in placing the commercial relations be-
 “ tween the Provinces and the United States on a more satisfactory
 “ footing, it will not be in my power any longer to refrain from adopt-
 “ ing the steps which the Inspector-General suggests, and which may,
 “ I think, very probably be followed up by others calculated to check
 “ the trade between British North America and the United States.

“ Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to invite Your
 “ Excellency’s attention to the documents which I herewith enclose and
 “ to request you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish me, for my
 “ guidance, with such information respecting the views of the Govern-
 “ ment of the United States as it may be in your power to give.

“ I have, &c.,

“ ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

“ The Right Honorable

“ Sir HENRY L. BULWER, G.C.B., &c., &c.”

“ The papers alluded to in this despatch, are :—

“ 1st. Memorandum from Mr. Hincks to the Governor General of
 “ Canada, recommending that the canals should be closed to foreign
 “ shipping, in regard to which no immediate steps were taken in con-
 “ sequence of the expected arrival of a deputation from Oswego, to
 “ confer with the Governor General on this subject

“ 2nd. Memorandum subsequent to the arrival of said deputation,
 “ recommending that the canals should be closed, unless the British
 “ Minister at Washington could give some assurance that the trade
 “ between Canada and the United States is likely to be placed on a more
 “ satisfactory footing.

“ 3rd. Resolutions about to be proposed by the Honorable Mr.
 “ Robinson, to the effect that a duty of twenty per cent. should be levied
 “ on American goods, and that a system of differential duties should be
 “ returned to, encouraging importers to bring their goods into Canada,
 “ *via* St. Lawrence, instead of through the United States

“ 4th. Resolutions about to be proposed by the Honorable Mr.
 “ Merritt, that Her Majesty be prayed to recommend to Her Imperial
 “ Parliament to enact that similar duties should be imposed on foreign
 “ produce (as enumerated in schedule ‘ A ’ herewith appended) imported
 “ into Great Britain and her dependencies, as are levied on British produce
 “ in those foreign countries.

" SCHEDULE ' A. "

" Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seed, animals, hides, wool, cheese, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, plaster of Paris in stone or ground, ashes, timber, staves, wood and lumber of all kinds.

" *Extract.*

" Her Majesty's Government are prepared, on certain conditions and with certain reservations, to make the concession to which so much importance seems to have been attached by Mr. Clayton, namely, to throw open to the fishermen of the United States the fisheries in the waters of the British North American colonies, with permission to those fishermen to land on these coast of those colonies for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish;* provided, that in so doing, they do not interfere with the owners of private property, or with the operations of British fishermen. Her Majesty's Government, however, would require as an indispensable condition, in return for this concession, that all fish, either cured or fresh, imported into United States from the British North American possession in vessels of any nation or description, should be admitted into the United States duty free, and upon terms, in all respects, of equality with fish imported by citizens of the United States.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

During several years preceding the application of Mr. Hincks to the United States Congress great difficulty had been experienced in dealing with the fisheries question in the Eastern Provinces. The temper of the diplomats and of the Departmental officers of both countries must often have been tried by the correspondence arising out of the trouble springing from the fisheries dispute. Correspondence between the two countries will be found in House of Representatives, Ex. Doc., 1st Sess., 32nd Congress, No. 120 of Vol. XII.

This correspondence ranged over years from 1823 to 1852, and was finally closed by the British Government stating that a force of sailing vessels and steamers should be stationed off the British North American coasts sufficient to prevent infractions of the treaty (Despatch July 15th, 1852).

Nearly contemporaneously in point of time (June, 1851) the British Government stated, as already mentioned, that it was prepared, on certain conditions and with certain reservations, to make the concession to which Mr. Clayton seemed to attach so much importance, namely, to throw open to the fishermen of the United States the fisheries in the waters of the British North American colonies, fish caught by British North American fishermen to be admitted free into the United States.

* This offer was part only of a general proposition to put the commercial relations between the United States and the British North American Colonies upon a better footing, and it was expressly made contingent upon the establishment of the reciprocal free interchange of all natural productions.

FISHERIES.

It is not, I presume, necessary for me to enter minutely into the history of the fisheries' question, except so far as it was incidentally connected with the trade relations of the two countries. I may, however, say that the four years succeeding the ratification of the Treaty of 1818 were years of quiet and security. In 1823 two British ships of war dispersed United States fishery fleet in Bay of Fundy. In 1824, other United States fishing vessels were seized. In 1836, the British Government called the attention of the United States Government to repeated acts of irregularity committed by fishermen of the United States. In March 1836, Nova Scotia passed an Act dealing with fishing by foreign vessels.

In 1841, Mr. Stevenson, U. S. Minister in London, addressed a despatch to Lord Palmerston, which on being referred to the Colonial Government elicited a strong remonstrance from Nova Scotia against any departure from the strict terms of the Treaty of 1818 and was the occasion of the preparation of a "case" prepared at the request of the House of Assembly for submission to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown in England. The answer to the seven questions put, established for at least one party to the dispute, that the treaty of 1783, was annulled by the war of 1812; that the rights of fishing to which the citizens of the United States were entitled were defined and regulated by the Convention of 1818; that the prescribed distance of three miles within which the Americans could not fish must be measured from headland to headland; that no foreign shipping had the right to use the Straits of Canso; and that American fishermen have no right to land or conduct the fishery from the shores of the Magdalen Islands. In 1845, after a long interchange of despatches, the British Government announced that they had come to the determination (though adhering to the constructions of the convention which they had always maintained) of relaxing the strictness so far as to allow American fishermen to pursue their avocations in any part of the Bay of Fundy, provided they did not approach—except in cases specified in the Treaty of 1818—within three miles of the entrance of any bay on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Among earlier American documents, in which the questions are discussed, I may mention Sabine's report on the fisheries, 1852, to be found in Ex. Doc., 2nd Sess., 2nd Congress, Vol. 3 (1851-2).

TRADE RELATIONS

Resuming the subject of trade relations it may be mentioned that in Lord Aberdeen's despatch of March 10th, 1845 to Mr. Everett, announcing the determination respecting the Bay of Fundy, His Lordship says:—"In thus communicating to Mr. Everett the liberal intentions of Her Majesty's Government the undersigned desires to call Mr. Everett's attention to the fact that the produce of the labor of the British Colonial fishermen is at the present time excluded by prohibitory duties on the part of the United States from the markets of that country; and the undersigned would submit to Mr. Everett that the moment at which the British Government are making a liberal concession to United States trade, might be deemed favorable for a counter concession on the part

of the United States to British trade, by the reduction of the duties which operate so prejudicially to the interests of British colonial fishermen."

Mr. Everett's response was not calculated to show the existence of any of that desire for "equal and just reciprocity," which the public men of the United States have affirmed has ever been part of the public policy of their country.

A more conciliatory course was taken by the Executive. President Fillmore in December, 1852, gave the Executive view of the position the trade question had by that time assumed. He said:—"In the course of last summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time, by an official intimation from the Government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British Provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the Convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two Government differ. It was soon discovered that this was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London. The unadjusted difference, however, between the two Governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818, is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters, to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the Treaty. In 1845, this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the home Government in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all the outer bays to our fishermen was abandoned in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course towards the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the Warehousing Act, it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market and is entering to some extent, into the home competition. These facts were among those which menaced the sensibility of our fishing interest at the movement in question.

"These circumstances and the instances above alluded to have led me to think the moment favorable for a re-consideration of the whole subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces. I have

thought that, whatever, arrangement may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State (Daniel Webster) prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an arrangement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter."

The result of the concession of additional privileges in the Bay of Fundy to the United States fishermen and of the offer of free fisheries in the Atlantic coasts of the Eastern Provinces (which latter was strongly opposed by the public sentiment of the Provinces) was that negotiations were begun in earnest, the product of which was the Treaty of 1854.

Thus it happened that the two separate questions of reciprocal trade and permission to use Canadian fisheries were linked together for a time until separated again in 1871, when the fisheries question came before the Joint High Commission, from whose labors resulted the Treaty of Washington, abrogated as to its fisheries' clauses, on due notice given by the President, in 1885.

DURING THE TREATY OF 1854.

During the continuance of the Treaty of 1854, we find frequent references to the British North American colonies in the Congressional Documents, showing the deep interest in our progress taken by our neighbors.

The Treaty had not been many years in operation before strong opposition began to develop itself.

In 1859, a memorial from the Board of Trade of Portland, Maine, was presented to Congress and by it referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The memorialists prayed that "the provisions of the Treaty of 1854, be extended so as to include the products of the workshop and factory, and relieve the present trade of all onerous and unjust taxations." The nature of the "onerous and unjust taxations" of which the memorialists complain is indicated in the following extract: "a trade so vastly beneficial to the United States (the trade with Canada) should be free from all unnecessary restrictions and we regret to observe a falling off in it since the movement of the Treasury Department to place it entirely on the basis of foreign trade. The recent appointment of consular agents and the enforcements of fees on all parcels or shipments of merchandise are alike onerous and annoying, producing no revenue to the National Treasury, increasing only the private fortunes of Government officials and exciting ill-will along our entire frontier."

MR. HATCH'S REPORT.

In 1860, the Honorable Israel T. Hatch was commissioned to prepare a report on the operation of the Treaty. Associated with him was Mr. James W. Taylor. Why a report should have been believed a necessity does not appear. The Oswego Board of Trade seemed to think it unnecessary, for in commenting upon Mr. Hatch's report they say

“Your committee premise that they have found it difficult to imagine why the commission of Mr. Hatch and Mr. Taylor was instituted by the Department without any call or legislative prompting, at a time, too, when the Treaty was vindicating its own merits and apparently satisfactory to all parties.” Mr. Taylor considered that the “attack upon the policy of reciprocity can be traced exclusively to one quarter—the shipping interest of New York and Philadelphia and the lines of transportation between those cities and the west. * * * * The importing and railway interests of the two States (New York and Pennsylvania) are apprehensive of the competition of the Grand Trunk Railway and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the North-Western and even the Mississippi States must be forced by the abrogation of reciprocal trade and navigation to pursue exclusively certain channels of communications.”

The Chicago Board of Trade discussed the subject and presented their conclusion: “that it is our firm conviction that the movement “inimical to the Reciprocity Treaty has its origin with and is mainly “fostered by railway monopolies for the purpose of forcing trade over “their own routes to the seaboard in contravention of the well established laws of trade that commerce untrammelled will seek its most “natural and cheapest channels; that we claim that the trade of the “West and of the North-West should not be forced by partial legislation “or Governmental action over any particular route or routes to the sea- “board.”

Mr. Hatch, in his report of 1860, affirmed that the policy of the Canadian Government was, by means of changes in the tariff, to exclude the manufactures and commerce of the United States. Mr. Taylor in his report said that “the treaty conferred reciprocal benefits upon all contracting parties and had been violated by none.”

The Legislature of the State of New York then took up the subject and passed concurrently in both branches a resolution charging that “while all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted into the United States free of duty, heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the United States have to sell with the intention of excluding the United States from the Canadian markets, as avowed by the Minister of Finance and other gentlemen holding high official positions in Canada; and similar legislation with the same official avowal has been adopted by the imposition of discriminating tolls and duties in favor of an isolating and exclusive policy against our merchants and forwarders, meant and intended to destroy the natural effects of the Treaty.”

Grouping these several documents together, we find that Mr. Hatch took the ground that “the principle of reciprocity in the commercial intercourse of the United States, has met the approbation of all political parties in this country (United States) at all times.” He contended, however, that correct in principle as the Treaty itself was, the perversion of its spirit and the disregard of its substance on the part of Canada pro-

duced results calculated to disgust the United States with the Treaty of 1854.

“The effects of the Treaty were first and immediately visible in the great change produced in our collection of revenue upon the northern frontier, and cannot fail to attract attention. In 1854, the last year unaffected by the Treaty, although the enumeration was then incomplete, the revenue on articles rendered free by the Treaty during subsequent years and imported into Canada amounted to more than \$1,243,000. Assuming this as a basis of calculation, in the ordinary mode of computing an increase of revenue and that the revenue would have continued to increase in the same ratio as during the previous five years we should, for the five years now passed and ended 30th June, 1859, have collected a revenue of \$7,166,659, or \$1,433,330 annually on importations from this Province alone and we should at the present time have a yet larger revenue from this source if the Treaty were abrogated to-day, for the geographical and political reasons which made the Canadians seek our market for the sale of their products remains unimpaired in every particular.”

He contended that for the first six years of the Treaty the loss of revenue to the United States was over \$11,000,000, whilst by the Canadian tariff an increased revenue was levied on goods of United States production.

“It might have been supposed that a system of trade admitting nearly all the productions of Canada into the United States free of duty while an average revenue of over \$1,000,000 is annually levied on merchandise of American origin taken into Canada, would have been at least satisfactory to that Province and have exempted us from unfriendly commercial legislation on her part.

“Besides establishing a system of *ad valorem* duties levied in such a manner as to discriminate against the commercial and shipping interests of the United States, Canada has increased the duties on our manufactures by the tariff of 1859 to an almost prohibitory extent.

“The retrograde policy developed by the Canadian tariff since the ratification of the Treaty is not confined in its action to American manufactures. With duties practically differential, through a change in the valuation, she (Canada) has endeavored to lessen the business of our shippers, forwarders, and merchants by diverting trade in tea, coffee, sugar, wine and all other articles of foreign production, but especially those of tropical origin, from New York, Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities of the north, to Montreal, choosing a long and circuitous route to the richest and most progressive portions of her territory, endeavoring thus to draw her commerce from all parts of the world along the vast line of her frontier, instead of taking the shortest course from the Atlantic across the United States.

“Canada vainly tries to conquer the laws of arithmetic, climate and geography by her system of differential duties.

“To carry an order for tea to China and allow time for the return voyage to Canada, *via* St. Lawrence requires nearly a year.

“ The United States were for 5 years before the adoption of the Treaty, as they are now, almost the only customers of animals and their products of Canadian production.

“ For more than half the year the rigor of the Canadian climate debars her from commercial exchanges with any other country except the United States or through our territory, preventing her during that period from taking advantage of a rise in the market. She is placed in the position of a farmer who has only one customer. Abrogate the Treaty as soon as possible.”

Mr. Taylor's report takes a different view from that taken by Mr. Hatch in his report.

MR. TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

He says:—“ It is alleged that since the date of the Treaty Canada has increased the duties upon imports, especially by the tariff of 1858; granted; but is this a reasonable ground for complaint? Canada is careful to include in the free list every article named in the schedule of the Treaty, and as to the manufactured articles, what right have we to demand that the Provinces should encourage importations from the United States when our legislation of 1846 imposed duties as high as thirty per cent., and the Act of 1857 only reduced their average to 24 per cent. on Canadian manufactures ?

“ Our manufacturers demand that Canada shall restore the scale of duties existing when the Reciprocity Treaty was ratified, on penalty of its abrogation. When it is considered that the duties imposed by the American tariff of 1857 are fully 25 per cent. higher than the corresponding rates of the Canadian tariff the demand borders on arrogance.”

Roused by the agitation which began immediately after the publication of Messrs. Hatch's and Taylor's antagonistic reports, the Board of Trade of Chicago reported as follows:—

To the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago :

“ The undersigned, your committee to whom was referred the “ resolution of their Board, passed April 18th, beg leave respectfully to “ report : that they have given the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, as “ connected with the interests of the West and North-West, their earnest “ attention :

“ Your committee have selected the years 1857 and 1858 as ex- “ hibiting the operation of the Treaty with the trade of Chicago, because “ those were years of great financial depression, and in which the trade “ was not stimulated by any spirit of speculation.

“ Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the opera- “ tion of the Treaty has been highly beneficial to the interests of the “ whole western and north-western portions of this country, and to the “ trade and commerce of the lakes; and your committee beg leave to “ report the following resolutions to the Board, and recommend their “ passage :—

“ Whereas the members of this Board have learned, through the “ proceedings in Congress and the public press, that an effort is being “ made to abrogate the Treaty between Great Britain and the United “ States, relative to fisheries, commerce and navigation, signed at Wash-

ington, March 5th, 1854; and whereas the agricultural and commercial interests of the west and north-west will, in our judgment, be disastrously affected by the termination of such Treaty: Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the agricultural interests of the western and north-western portions of our country have been most beneficially affected by the operation of the aforesaid Treaty, by the opening of the markets of the British North American Provinces to our large surplus of agricultural products untrammelled by import duties; that under its operation those Provinces have become large and important customers for the principal productions of our rich and as yet but partially developed region of country; that such trade has led to the establishment of numerous and extensive business relations between the citizens of the two Governments, entered into in the faith of said Treaty, and that any action on the part of the United States, looking to the termination of such Treaty would be a severe blow to the great interest of agriculture, which gives vitality to the west and north-west.

Resolved, That the navigation of the Canadian canals and the River St. Lawrence by American vessels upon equal terms with British bottoms has been of the utmost importance to our lake marine and especially so under the severe depression of our lake interests for the past three years; that a large number of our vessels have entered in the ocean trade which trade has furnished employment to a large amount of shipping which would otherwise have been idle at our docks or engaged in competition for the lake trade and been worse than useless to their owners.

Resolved. That it is our firm conviction that the movement inimical to the Reciprocity Treaty has its origin with and is mainly fostered by railroad monopolies for the purpose of forcing trade over their own routes to the seaboard, in contravention of the well established law of trade, that commerce untrammelled will seek its most natural and cheapest channels; that we claim that the trade of the west and the north-west should not be forced by partial legislation or Governmental action over any particular route or routes to the seaboard; that if the Reciprocity Treaty is not in all respects unexceptionable, the enlightened and liberal spirit of this age and of our Government would suggest that it be modified by further negotiation, and not by terminating the treaty; thus virtually closing the western ports of our vast inland seas to the trade and commerce which has grown up under the beneficent operation of the Treaty.

Resolved, That this Board do most cordially approve of the aforesaid Treaty and the reciprocal relations which have grown up with our Canadian neighbors under its operation, and we do most earnestly but respectfully remonstrate against any action of our Government for its termination.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board be requested to sign the proceedings of this meeting, and to forward a copy

“ of the same to the Honorable S. A. Douglas, of the United States Senate,
 “ and to the Honorable J. F. Farnsworth, of the House of Representatives,
 “ as a communication from the Board.

“ All of which is respectfully submitted.

“ J. C. WRIGHT,

“ P. ANDERSON,

“ C. H. WALKER,

“ S. CLARY,

“ C. T. WHEELER,

Committee.

“ The foregoing report and resolutions were unanimously adopted
 “ at a full meeting of the Board, held 12th May, 1860.

“ SETH CATLIN,

“ J. Y. MUNN,

“ *Secretary.*”

“ *President.*”

The Oswego Board of Trade met Mr. Hatch's accusation that Canada had broken the Treaty because she had raised her tariff on certain articles not included in the Treaty, by saying: “ Here lies the sum
 “ and substance of the infractions of the Treaty; the parties agree to
 “ exchange bread and meat without duty, and forthwith Canada raises her
 “ duty on cotton fabrics and whiskey, which are not embraced in the
 “ free schedule.”

“ We cannot in justice to our citizens and our creditors counteract
 “ these measures by the gratuitous use of our locks and canals. But
 “ your committee believe sound wisdom dictates that we cherish free
 “ trade with all the Provinces, counteract their protective and discrimi-
 “ nating policy by continued and increased facilities in our own and to
 “ other markets, through our channels. We would drive them (the
 “ people of British North America) from the forge and anvil to the forest
 “ and saw mill, by buying their boards; and from the spindle and loom
 “ to the plough by transporting its products through the cheapest chan-
 “ nel to the best market. A little patience and good temper on our part
 “ will set all right.”

Like the Chicago Board of Trade, Oswego advocated the substitution of a Zollverein, such as proposed by Mr. Taylor, influenced by the arguments of Mr. Isaac Buchanan.

The breeze blew over and during 1861, we find no report on this subject, except that Mr. Taylor wrote a letter to the Treasury Department dated November 8th, 1861, in which he reiterates his former remonstrance against the injustice which would be done the North-Western States by a repeal of the Treaty.

The year 1862 opened with a remonstrance from the inhabitants of St. Paul, Minnesota. In this document the remonstrants appealing to Congress, say: “ Your memorialists prefer to rest this remonstrance upon
 “ the single consideration of national good faith, the scrupulous regard
 “ for treaty obligations which the American Government has always
 “ observed;” 2nd, “ We venture the statement that all parties to this
 “ Treaty have hitherto observed its stipulations in good faith. The
 “ Americans possess and enjoy their enlarged rights in the British fish-
 “ eries of the north-eastern coasts and the free navigation of the St.

“ Lawrence. Neither Government has interrupted the exchange of the
 “ free list prescribed by the 3rd article of the Treaty; while upon a
 “ subject purposely excluded from the provisions of the Treaty, namely,
 “ the tariffs of the United States and the adjacent Provinces in respect
 “ to articles of manufacture and foreign production, there is no legitimate
 “ ground for complaint in any quarter. Prior to 1861, the duties by the
 “ Canadian tariff were considerably enlarged after 1854; but recently
 “ the American scale of duties has been advanced in a still greater pro-
 “ portion. In both cases the changes have been enforced by financial
 “ necessity and do not conflict with the Treaty of 1854.”

The third reason urged was, that the question of relations with British North America would necessarily come before Congress in the session of 1864, so that action four years ahead was to be deprecated. In the meantime events would, in their opinion occur, making it needful to provide for further freedom of commercial intercourse by an enlargement of the terms of the Treaty to the proportions of a Zollverein or Customs' union.

MR. WARD'S REPORT OF 1862.

Mr. Ward's report from the Committee on Commerce of House of Reps., to whom was referred the resolution of the New York State Legislature already given, deals with the extent, character, resources, &c., of the British North American Provinces, adopts largely Mr. Hatch's views of the Treaty; discusses the free port system, criticizes Mr. (now Sir A. T.) Galt's pamphlet, "Canada, 1849 to 1859," quotes from it to show that discriminating duties were adopted expressly to benefit British interests, and urges the suppression of the Treaty of 1854, and the adoption of a Zollverein, concerning which the report states that "the principle of the Zollverein, Toll-alliance, or Custom Union, is an uniformity among its component States as to imports, exports and transit." (See page 26 of that report.)

"The political consequences which must arise from it (the German Zollverein) did not escape the notice of the founders. They pursued no aggressive policy, but could not avoid the knowledge that it tended to lessen the hostility of differently constituted Governments, and that a powerful political alliance would arise upon the basis of pecuniary interests and intimate social intercourse."*

The Committee on Commerce recommended that Commissioners be appointed by the President to confer with persons duly authorized by Great Britain in that behalf, with a view of enlarging the basis of the former Treaty (that of 1854) and for the removal of existing difficulties.

Upon this deliverance of the House of Representatives' Committee on Commerce, Mr. Galt, then the Finance Minister of Canada, made a report to Council, which, being concurred in, was forwarded to Lord Lyons, then British Minister at Washington. As it is important that the machinations which aroused antagonism should at this time of day be thoroughly exposed, Mr. Galt's Report is given in full:—

* A memorandum on the German Zollverein will be found in the appendix to the present report

MR. GALT'S REPORT.

“The undersigned, to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives on the Reciprocity Treaty, and also the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., has the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council:—

“The Committee base their report on the concurrent Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, respecting the Treaty, which are given in their Report. But the Committee omit entirely to give the text of the Treaty, which the undersigned now supplies in the Appendix.

“The omission of the text can be readily accounted for when it is observed that the Committee do not venture in the slightest degree to impugn the action of Canada under the Treaty, but rest their whole case upon alleged breaches of its intention and spirit, by fiscal legislation on manufactures and other objects, which are not even incidentally alluded to in it.

“It would be a sufficient reply to these complaints of the Legislature of New York, and of the Committee on Commerce, for the undersigned to point out that no accusation of an infraction of the Treaty is made, and that the other points upon which they dwell may fairly enough be subjects for future discussion, in connection with the fiscal legislation of the United States themselves, but ought not to be made the substance of complaint in connection with that to which they bear no relation.

“The undersigned has, however, no desire to avoid the discussion of the points raised in the Report referred to, and it is especially his duty to correct many of the statements therein.

“Before passing to the consideration of the report, it is necessary to dispose of the allegation in the preamble of the Resolution of the New York Legislature, that,—

“‘Heavy duties are now imposed upon many of these articles which the United States have to sell with the intention of excluding the United States from the Canadian markets, as avowed by the Minister of Finance, and similar legislation with the same official avowal has been adopted by the imposition of discriminating tolls and duties in favor of an isolating and exclusive policy against our merchants and forwarders, meant and intending to destroy the natural effects of the Treaty and contrary to its spirit.’

“This statement, as applied to the undersigned or to the Government of Canada, is wholly unjustifiable. The legislation of Canada has been unquestionably designed to promote the welfare and to foster the commerce of the country, and if in attaining this object, trade has been diverted from American to Canadian channels, it is only proof of the wisdom of the means employed, not evidence of a design merely to injure others. To allege that the policy of this Government has been avowedly to damage our neighbors is an injurious imputation which scarcely was to be expected from the representatives of a nation whose commercial policy is itself so exclusively national and restrictive. It

will, however, be hereafter shown that the policy of Canada, both as regards the imposition of duties, and also in the abolition of tolls, is in marked contrast with that of the United States, and of the State of New York, on the side of liberality, and that if complaint can justly be made of the infraction of the spirit, and it may be added, letter of the treaty, it rests with Canada to be the complainant. The mutual advantages derived from the operation of the Treaty, are, however, so evident, that Canada has never sought to disturb it, and the Committee on Commerce appear also to have fully appreciated its benefits to the United States, and to desire not its abrogation, but its extension, a desire which is fully reciprocated by Canada. It is, therefore, a subject of deep regret to the undersigned that the Committee on Commerce, having this object in view, should have framed their report and recommendations in a spirit of accusation and complaint rather than upon a correct appreciation of mutual advantages in the past, inducing further progress in the same direction in the future. The argument of the Committee would appear to be, that admitting both countries have largely benefited, Canada has had the greater gain, and therefore the United States have a claim for compensation. It may, however, clearly be shown that according to the accepted principles of political economy, the very results which are indicated by the trade returns are proof of gain to the United States, equally at least with Canada.

“The conclusions of the report, pointing to an extension of commercial facilities between the United States and Canada, give the undersigned the most sincere desire to avoid undue criticism, but as no new negotiations would be likely to result favorably, if one party were suffering under fancied wrong, he considers it more advisable to review the statements of the Committee, and when necessity requires to point out errors in fact, and fallacies in argument, with which their report is chargeable.

“The Committee on Commerce in no portion of their Report allege an infraction of the letter of the Treaty by Canada, nor does Canada make any similar charge against the United States. This admission is most important, as it enables both parties to judge of that which has been effected by the Treaty, and removes the discussion to other subjects which affect the commercial relations of both countries, but do not impugn the good faith of either.

“The Committee however, charge upon Canada, breaches of the spirit and intention of the Treaty, by an increase of duties on manufactured articles; by a change in the mode of levying the said duties, and by the abolition of tolls on the St Lawrence Canals and River. The undersigned proposes to show, by a careful review of the report of the Committee, that these allegations are wholly without foundation, as affording any ground of complaint by the United States. It may perhaps be as well here, however, to dispose at once of any question arising upon the right of Canada to impose such duties as she may please on manufactured goods. The spirit and intent of any Treaty can only refer either to the mode of dealing with subjects in it, or necessarily affected through it. The Treaty contains no reference to manufactured articles.

whatever, but is expressly limited to articles, the 'growth and produce' of the respective countries (of which a schedule is attached). It is therefore an assumption for which no ground exists to allege that either its spirit or intent could possibly be affected by the policy of either country as regards any unenumerated article. The spirit of the Treaty was, however, infringed by the United States, by the imposition of heavy consular fees on proof of origin, which thus became tantamount to a duty, and which were therefore, after nearly two years of negotiation finally removed by Acts of Congress. In proof that the United States never contemplated any latitude being given to the express words of the Treaty, it may be here stated that under the article of 'timber' and 'lumber' they have subjected to duty all planks and boards which were either in whole or in part, planed or tongued and grooved, giving the most restricted sense to the words used—'unmanufactured in whole or in part.' In further evidence of the views taken by that Government, of the 'spirit and intent' of the Treaty, it may be stated that they subject to duty flour ground in Canada from American wheat, although Canadian flour is free. So, also is lumber made in Canada, out of American sawlogs, subject to duty in the United States. In these cases, especially in the two latter, it may well be questioned whether their decision is in conformity with the spirit of the Treaty, or even its letter; it certainly does not harmonize with the allegation that there was a tacit understanding that the Treaty went beyond its letter.*

"It is scarcely necessary to argue upon such a perfectly groundless assertion, as that manufactured goods were affected by the Treaty; but admitting it were so this obligation must have been mutual, and if Canada were debarred from increasing her duties, the United States

* Hon. D. A. Wells, in a speech delivered before the Merchants' Club of Boston in March, 1887, referred to yet more recent acts of a kind similar to those mentioned by Hon. Mr. Galt. Mr. Wells said: "Note how ungenerous and unworthy of a great people has been the policy of the United States towards the people of the British Provinces since and under the Treaty of 1871. By that Treaty it was solemnly agreed that 'fish of all kinds, the product of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty: fish caught in inland waters and fish packed in oil excepted.' But in 1875 Congress, under an influence exerted in behalf of the canned-salmon interest, imposed a duty of 1½ cents on each quart of contents of 'cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind, admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty.' The effect of this was to nullify, by a small and mean device, an essential part of the stipulated provisions of the Treaty; and all remonstrance on the part of the Dominion Government against such enactment availed nothing. Had a similar act adverse to the interests of the United States been perpetrated by any foreign state words could hardly be found to express the extent of American indignation for an intentional violation of solemn public engagements, and the Government at Washington would have been quick to demand reparation.

"Again, under the provisions of the Treaty of 1871, all sea fish, the product of the Dominion fisheries, fresh, dry or preserved in any way, except in oil, were to be admitted into the United States free of duty. The regular tariff of the United States at the same time had a provision that 'all fresh fish intended for immediate consumption wherever caught,' should also be admitted free of duty. But our Treasury Department promptly ruled that fresh fish imported from Canada packed in ice, simply in order that they might be transported in better condition and to inland markets, were not for immediate consumption; and thus another provision of the Treaty favourable to the Canadians was nullified. But very curiously, and *undoubtedly by chance*, now that the Treaty has expired, the Treasury reverses its ruling about the importation of frozen fish, and thus impliedly admits that the former decision under the Treaty was wrong.

"Some time afterwards the seal fishery became an important occupation for the fishermen of Newfoundland, and they naturally supposed under the wording of the Treaty 'that the products of the Dominion fisheries should be admitted free of duty' that they could send seal oil into Boston and New York without customs restrictions. But here again the Government did not lose an opportunity to act ungenerously, for they promptly decided that the seal was not a fish and therefore that seal oil should pay 20 per cent. duty.

"Article 27 of the same Treaty provided that the 'British Government would urge the Government of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion,' and the United States in turn engaged to secure to the subjects of Great Britain 'the use of the lakes and rivers contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the two contracting parties on terms of equality with the people of the United States.' At the same time the free navigation of the St. Lawrence was guaranteed to the United States. Immediately after the ratification of the Treaty the British and Colonial Governments made haste to carry out the stipulations on their part in these respects. The St. Lawrence was made free and the privileges of the Canadian canals were granted to American vessels on the payment of tolls that barely covered the cost of wages and repairs. But the United States never did anything to facilitate the transit of Canadian commerce through the United States, but have omitted no opportunity to harass and obstruct it." G. J.

must have been equally held bound. Their necessities have produced an enormous increase in their Customs duties, against which Canada certainly pretends no right to complain; why then do they complain of what has been found needful here? Some plausible reason might have been found, had Canada imposed differential duties against American manufactures, but this is not so; her duties are levied at equal rates upon the goods of Great Britain as upon those of the United States.

“The Committee on Commerce having divided their Report into several heads, it may be convenient to follow their sub-division in such remarks as appear called for.

“Under the title of ‘Natural Characteristics of Northern Nations, and the necessary Principle of our Policy,’ it is stated that ‘sure and safe guides in the application of political economy and to our own prosperity are to be found in the simple principles of morality and justice, because they alone are true alike in minute and great affairs, at all times and in every place. They imply freedom for ourselves and those rules of fraternity or equality which enjoin us to regard our neighbors as ourselves. We can trust in no other policy.’

“It is gratifying to learn that the Committee on Commerce inculcates such liberal views. Considering the wide field possessed by the United States for the exercise of true political economy, it may well be hoped their views may meet with acceptance with the American people, whose policy has thus far been generally regarded as exclusive and strictly national. The policy of the United States of protection to home industry, through the apparent prosperity which is attributed to it—whether erroneous or not need not now be considered—has made many converts in Canada, and it certainly has been the subject of some surprise that a country having protection as its own commercial policy should feel so much aggrieved at the supposed application in part, however small, of its own doctrines. It would certainly seem that the Committee on Commerce do not believe in the American policy, or that they wish to deprive Canada of the opportunity of becoming great and independent by preventing her adoption of it. The undersigned desires expressly to deny that the policy of Canada, so far as directed by him, has been based upon other than free trade principles, modified to suit the circumstances of the country, but in discussing this question with the Committee on Commerce, it may be necessary occasionally to argue from the protectionist point of view of the United States, especially as it will be his duty hereafter to point out, that their doctrine of free trade with Canada really means the adoption of a more exclusive policy towards Great Britain and the rest of the world.

“On pages 6 and 7 of the Report the most liberal sentiments are quoted from eminent statesmen of the United States, advocating ‘fair reciprocity and equal competition’ with the British Provinces. But the undersigned regrets to be compelled to observe that these liberal sentiments have not governed the policy of the United States. Canada admits registration of foreign vessels without charge; the United States do not. Canada has for years tried to have the great lakes made free to vessels of both countries for coasting purposes, but without success.

Canada allows American craft to pass through her whole system of canals to the ocean, free of toll or charge of any description ; but no Canadian boat is allowed, even on payment of toll, to enter any American canal. Even the express stipulation in Article 4 of the Reciprocity Treaty, that 'the Government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States,' has thus far remained a dead letter ; and this Government is not even informed that the promised efforts have been made. Foreign goods are constantly bought in the American markets and brought into Canada, paying duty only on the original foreign invoice, but the American customs laws prevent any similar purchases being made in Canada. Taking the article of tea, it has been always subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. when imported into Canada, though free if imported at the seaboard. Goods made in Canada have been invariably charged the high tariff duties of the United States, while similar articles have, until very recently, been admitted from thence into Canada at low duties, and under the existing Canadian Tariff are very greatly lower than the rates charged even before the imposition of the Morrill Tariff.

"The undersigned cannot permit the sentiments expressed in the report under consideration to pass as indicating the uniform action of the United States Government towards this country, as the fact stands beyond dispute, that the course of that Government has been very far from liberal or reciprocal, with the exception of the permission to pass goods through the States under bond, which was enacted, not out of deference to Canada, but to secure an important carrying trade to American canals, railroads and forwarders ; but in respect to the Reciprocity Treaty for which the United States received a full equivalent, not merely in the trade of Canada but in the concessions made in regard to the fisheries.

"That the fact is as stated, may be judged by the admission of the Committee on Commerce, under the head, p. 8, 'Complete reciprocity recommended, &c.'

'It will be impossible to say how far these opinions prevail in Canada, until some more efficient indication on our part has been given of a desire to reciprocate this policy fully and cordially, and to liberate the people on both sides from the present oppressive restrictions.'

"The Committee lay some stress upon the fact that the United States, prior to the Treaty, levied \$1,300,000 on articles of Canadian growth and produce, while Canada levied only \$200,000 on similar articles from the States. They seemed to be aware that the natural inference would be, that their own people had through free trade, saved \$1,300,000 annually, and should be pleased ; and they therefore, make the following remarks, under the head of 'Value of Canadian productions increased 20 per cent. by the Treaty :—

'Here the special operation of the laws of political economy is worthy of note. Superficially, it is said that the markets of Europe regulate, for agricultural productions, the markets of the continent, and that the duty remitted on Canadian products was a saving to the pockets of our people ; but the products of Canada and our relative position and

requirements are such that the United States possess, to some extent, a monopoly of the Canadian market, as purchasers of the products of the field. For cattle, sheep, swine, the coarse grains, and certain kinds of lumber we constitute for Canada the only market worthy of naming; and the wheat of Canada, from its peculiar adaptation to our uses, was largely sold to us before the Treaty. Of the large amount of wheat received at Toronto, the Metropolis of Upper Canada, in 1859, (the last year of which we possess any authentic statistics on the subject), which have been published, only two per cent. were sent *via* the St. Lawrence, the rest having been received at Oswego, and other American ports; and that the duties (of 20 per cent.) were in effect paid by Canadians prior to the treaty, is incontrovertibly established by the report of the Select Committee on Commerce, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in 1858, testifying that the effect of the repeal of discriminating duties on grain imported into Great Britain, was to depreciate the value of all articles grown in Canada, 20 per cent. under the value of like articles grown or produced in the United States, and this difference in value continued up to the year 1854 (the year of the treaty) a period of nearly nine years.'

"The Committee must certainly have felt their argument to be essentially faulty, when they feel it necessary to claim for America a special and exclusive application of the laws of political economy, contrary to those which govern the rest of the world. And the undersigned considers it quite needless, in addressing Your Excellency, to enter upon any argument upon a subject upon which all writers are agreed. It is, however, true, that for certain articles, such as cattle, horses, and coarse grains, the New England States form the market*; and the demand there regulates the price. And it is abundantly evident that if by artificial burdens, the supply from Canada is excluded, the price must rise either till it reaches a rate that will permit importation, or till the higher price attracts, at greater cost, an increased supply from more remote regions of the Union. The consumers, being the intelligent manufacturers and commercial men of New England, are too well skilled in political economy, not to know that this rise of price, thus artificially created, does not affect only the quantity supplied from Canada, but attaches itself to the whole consumption. The law of political economy, which fixes the value or price of the home produced article, at that at which the deficiency in it can be supplied from elsewhere, applies quite as strongly to New England as to Great Britain; and though the United States might undoubtedly affect the value of those articles of Canadian produce, for which it may be said New England affords the market, yet the burthen would in reality fall upon Americans, to an extent vastly beyond the injury inflicted upon Canadians.

"It may, however, not be amiss to point out how small a portion of the exports from Canada to the United States are governed by this market; wheat, flour, corn, peas and lumber would not be sensibly affected by any duty imposed by the United States. The disturbance of trade would doubtless, for a time, affect their prices in Canada, but this would not be permanent. In the article of lumber, objection may be taken to this statement; but it is admitted now that the United States do not produce anything approaching their consumption, and must import from Canada; the duty would, therefore, necessarily be paid by the consumer.

* This is no longer true of Canada the bulk of her sales being to Great Britain.

The following table illustrates the state of trade in free goods for the last three years.

STATEMENT showing the total value of the undermentioned articles exported to all countries and to the United States during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Total Amount. \$	United States. \$	Total Amount. \$	United States. \$	Total Amount. \$	United States. \$
Wheat, flour and corn...	4,342,291	3,584,031	9,564,484	6,493,994	14,560,111	6,566,582
Other agricultural products.....	2,997,507	2,694,320	4,694,741	3,529,865	3,684,529	2,137,554
Timber and lumber.....	8,556,691	3,301,819	10,051,147	3,846,611	8,693,638	2,065,870
Animals.....	2,014,333	2,014,203	2,948,005	2,047,745	1,397,034	1,396,994
All other articles	5,191,056	2,327,941	6,003,083	2,519,813	6,381,945	2,219,427
Totals.....	23,102,378	13,922,314	32,361,460	18,427,968	34,717,248	14,386,427

“The Committee attach weight to a statement, that of wheat, received at Toronto in 1859, only two per cent, went *viâ* the St. Lawrence. The undersigned doubts the accuracy of this statement, especially as large quantities went eastward by the Grand Trunk Railway ; but whether correct or not as regards a single port, the real state of the case can only be ascertained by a comparison of the whole exports by the St. Lawrence and by American channels, which as shown above, gives the larger quantity to the St. Lawrence.

“The undersigned finds the following observations under the head ‘Canadian Minister of Finance officially avows a policy adverse to Reciprocity with the United States ;’

‘It was indeed expected, when the treaty was made, that Canada would continue to impose moderate duties upon American manufactures ; but if at that time she had announced a determination to enact laws especially discriminating against all forms of our industry, except those which are nominated in the bond, the benefits we have conferred upon her would never have been granted, nor can she expect their continuance beyond the time required by the treaty. Yet this tendency and intention to isolate herself and exclude us, except so far as we may be purchasers of her products, was not only commonly proclaimed by a large party in the Province, but was officially avowed by the Canadian Minister of Finance, and various alterations have been made in the method of levying duties on merchandise of foreign origin, for the avowed purpose of checking the trade of New York and Boston.’

“It is a matter of surprise and regret, that the Committee should have permitted themselves to make such a charge as is contained above. No policy has been avowed or acted upon, ‘especially discriminating against all forms of our industry,’ nor has the Minister of Finance ever held or expressed a sentiment adverse to reciprocity with the United States. The Custom laws of Canada apply equally and without discrimination to goods imported from Great Britain, the United States, and every foreign country. It can scarcely be seriously meant as a cause of complaint that American goods are not admitted on more favorable terms than those of Great Britain, which forms the great market for our pro-

duce, with whom we are connected by ties of allegiance and affection, and by whom Canada is protected from all foreign foes. The utmost that the United States can ask, would seem to be admission on equal terms with our own fellow-subjects, and this they have. But probably the real essence of the complaint is to be found in the hope expressed by the Minister of Finance, that duties required for revenue might incidentally encourage the production of certain articles in Canada now imported. Those words referred to above were:—

“The fiscal policy of Canada has invariably been governed by consideration of the amount of revenue required. It is no doubt true that a large and influential party exists, who advocate a protective policy, but this policy has not been adopted by either the Government or Legislature, although the necessity of increased taxation for the purposes of revenue has to a certain extent compelled action in partial unison with their views, and has caused more attention to be given to the proper adjustment of the duties, so as neither unduly to stimulate nor depress the few branches of manufacture which exist in Canada. The policy of the present Government in readjusting the tariff has been, in the first place, to obtain sufficient revenue for the public wants; and, secondly, to do so in such a manner as would most fairly distribute the additional burthen upon the different classes of the community; and it will undoubtedly be a subject of gratification to the Government, if they find that the duties, absolutely required to meet their engagements, should incidentally benefit and encourage the production in the country of many of those articles which we now import. The Government have no expectation that the moderate duties imposed by Canada can produce any considerable development of manufacturing industry; the utmost that is likely to arise, is the establishment of works requiring comparatively unskilled labor, or of those competing with American makers, for the production of goods which can be equally well made in Canada, and which a duty of 20 per cent. will no doubt stimulate. That these results should flow from the necessity of increased taxation is no subject of regret to the Canadian Government, nor can it be alleged as any departure on their part from the recognized sound principles of trade, as it will shortly be shown that the Government were compelled to obtain increased revenue, and it is believed that no other course could be relied on for this result than that adopted.”

“These words are those complained of as indicating a policy, ‘especially discriminating against all forms of our industry,’ and the undersigned cannot avoid expressing his surprise that the Committee should take umbrage at the expressing of a hope that duties absolutely necessary for revenue, might give encouragement to some branches of industry, when the whole commercial policy of the United States has been in this direction, and duties imposed for the express purpose of protection. The Committee, in speaking of a policy ‘adverse to reciprocity,’ cannot surely have studied their own tariff for the last thirty years, in which they will never find one instance up to this moment, when the manufactures of Canada, coarse and rude as they might be, have been admitted into the United States on anything like as favorable terms as their goods have invariably been admitted into Canada; when the United States are prepared to place their tariff on Canadian goods as low as our tariff is on theirs, they will be in a more logical position to make complaint of want of reciprocity. Canada has always been, except on the articles under the present Reciprocity Treaty, absolutely debarred by high duties from the American market, and the policy of isolation with which the Committee have charged her, is that of the United States.”

“ The Committee further go on in a subsequent part of their report to say :—

Mr. Galt thus explains the change in the method of levying duties so as to divert trade from the ports of the United States.

“ By extending the *ad valorem* principle to all importations, and thereby encouraging and developing the direct trade between Canada and all foreign countries by sea, and so far benefitting the shipping interests of Great Britain—an object which is partly attained through the duties being taken upon the value in the market where last bought—the levying of specific duties for several years had completely diverted the trade of Canada in teas, sugar, &c, to the American markets and had destroyed a very valuable trade which formerly existed from the St. Lawrence to the Lower Provinces and West Indies. It was believed that the competition of our canals and railroad systems, *viâ* Portland, together with the improvements in the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence, justified the belief that the supply of Canadian wants might be once more made by sea, and the benefits of this commerce obtained for our own merchants and forwarders. Under this conviction, it was determined by the Government to apply the principle of *ad valorem* duties.”

In pursuance of this discriminating system, it was also provided (see Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 17, sec. 24), “ that the Governor of Canada, by a Departmental order, might discriminate in favor of particular routes through the United States—a singular violation of the comity or hospitality of the United States in extending unusual facilities not required by any treaty for the transfer of goods on the Grand Trunk Railway, *viâ* Portland into Canada.”

“ It certainly required some boldness on the part of the Committee to make the foregoing statements matters of complaints, but it may be well to dispose of the latter extract first, by the simple statement that had the Committee been ingenuous enough, to have given the date of the Statute, Consolidated Statutes, chap. 17, sect. 24, stated therein, it would have appeared as passed in 1853, more than a year before the Reciprocity Treaty, and consequently had nothing to do with recent action; moreover, so far from being restricted to the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland, the Departmental orders based upon it apply equally and without discrimination to every canal, railway, or other route between the two countries.

“ In regard to the former extract, complaining of the method of levying duties, it is almost sufficiently explanatory, the fact being that at the time of passing the Reciprocity Treaty and before it—the duties on tea, sugar and molasses had been either wholly *ad valorem* or mixed; subsequently the predecessor of the undersigned adopted the specific system, which has lately again changed, with a view, as stated, of encouraging direct importation, and British and colonial shipping and merchants—an object for which it is not considered necessary to offer either defence or apology to the United States. It is, however, wholly untrue to represent this change as discriminating against the United States forwarders, canal or railway interests, as the law permits a cargo of sugar or part thereof, &c, to be imported *viâ* New York or Boston, on precisely the same terms as *viâ* Montreal, and thereby places both routes on a footing of fair competition.

“ The complaint of the Committee is, however, the more disingenuous as they conceal the fact that the *ad valorem* system of Canada is in this respect precisely their own, as regards goods generally, while in the

case of the United States, no tea or sugar could be imported unless it came direct by an American vessel, except on payment of 20 per cent. duty; thus conclusively establishing a discriminating duty of great weight against Canadian trade. Americans have always been able to sell teas to Canada at the same rate of duty whether sent by Quebec or Toronto, but the Canadians could not sell tea to the United States, without payment of 20 per cent. more duty, than if imported at New York. It is difficult to comprehend the precise view held by the Committee on the subject of reciprocity, when they make that a matter of complaint against Canada, which has been, to a much greater degree, their own uniform system.

“ But so far from pursuing a policy of isolation, Canada has certainly, during the tenure of office by the undersigned, followed one of the utmost commercial liberality. With the single exception of an increase of duty on certain goods from 15 to 20 per cent., rendered absolutely necessary by the absence of all other available sources of revenue, no Act of Canada can be cited which is not in the direction of developing commerce. It may be sufficient to instance the perfect freedom of the St. Lawrence from the great lakes to the ocean—the absence of light dues—the repeal of tonnage dues on Lake St. Peter—the abolition of tolls on all vessels, whether American or Canadian—the opening of extensive districts, east and west, free from all customs dues whatever—the encouragement of trade with France and the Mediterranean by a marked reduction of previously very high duties on wine, dried fruits, &c. The policy of the undersigned has been not by legislation to endeavor to force trade as has been done in the United States, but to invite it by the removal of all artificial barriers, and to seek in the increasing business attracted to Canada a compensation for the sacrifice made. He has believed that the various petty burdens placed at different points of the St. Lawrence in the shape of dues, tolls, &c., amounted to a serious barrier to trade, and he has sought by their removal to make the St. Lawrence the favorite, as it is the natural, outlet for the vast regions around the great lakes.

That this policy has been thus far attended by a certain measure of success is shewn by the following table, showing the tonnage and business of the St. Lawrence, for the three years 1857, 1858 and 1859, prior to the abolition of the tolls, and for 1860.

STATEMENT of the value of exports and imports *viâ* the St. Lawrence, with the tonnage, inwards and outwards, during the years 1857 to 1861 inclusive.

	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Tonnage of Vessels.	
			Inwards.	Outwards.
1857.....	13,756,787	14,561,884	748,425	731,367
1858.....	9,727,413	10,795,077	613,813	632,046
1859.....	8,821,662	11,549,068	641,662	640,571
1860.....	14,037,403	13,648,665	831,434	821,791
1861.....	22,524,735	17,249,055	1,087,128	1,059,667

“The undersigned has no fear that this policy is misunderstood in the Great Western States of the Union; on the contrary, the Boards of Commerce, west of Buffalo, universally approve of it, and rejoice in the facilities which Canada has opened to their trade; its probable success has, however, excited the apprehensions of the great canal forwarding interests of New York, and they now seek to represent that policy as inimical to the United States, which has really made the St. Lawrence as free to their craft as to those of Canada. It is a singular charge to make of discrimination on our part against them, that we do not permit one section of our public works to be used for purposes exclusively beneficial to them, when they absolutely and contrary to the engagements of the Treaty, debar any Canadian vessel from entering their waters, if we except Lake Michigan, specially mentioned in the Treaty. Surely Canada does enough for them, when she places them on precisely the same footing as she does her own vessels, and it is a novel doctrine because the whole St. Lawrence is made free, therefore an injury is done to the New York route. The remedy is simple, and in their own hands; let them do as Canada has done, repeal tolls on their canals, and admit Canadian vessels to ply on them, and then the desired state of fair ‘competition’ will have arisen. But the Committee must have formed but a low estimate of the intelligence of their own people in the west, when they make it a subject of complaint against Canada that she has opened the St. Lawrence freely to their trade. The undersigned apprehends that the inhabitants of those States will be much more likely to demand from their own Government an equitable application of their own custom laws, so as to permit them to import direct *via* the St. Lawrence, and to buy in the Canadian market, rather than to join with the Committee in requiring a return to a system by which the entire west has hitherto been held in a vassalage to the State of New York.

“The Committee on Commerce have made several extracts from the expressed opinions of the undersigned, where they could, taken singly, serve their purpose; but he wholly denies that any fair interpretation of his statements would justify the use that has been made of them. The subject of the Canadian Tariff, appears, however, to be either so little understood, or so studiously misrepresented, both in the United States and England, that the undersigned proposes to offer a few remarks upon the causes for the repeated increase in Customs duties in Canada, and their operation, as he particularly desires to remove the misapprehension existing in England, where it is taken as a matter of course, that every increase in Customs duties must place the British manufacturer at increased disadvantage, as compared with a supposed local producer. The term ‘supposed local producer’ is intentionally employed, because the fact is, that there are no manufactures in Canada, beyond those minor ones which every community must have; and, consequently, the duty on cottons, silks, hardware, earthenware, &c., which are all imported, is necessarily paid by the Canadian consumer, and has no other effect on the Foreign Trade than to diminish the ability to buy to the extent of the duty—a result that would equally follow if the same amount were obtained by direct taxation or any other mode, from

“ The point to which the undersigned particularly desires to draw the attention of political economists in Great Britain is, that an increase of customs duties does not necessarily injuriously affect foreign trade, provided it be restrained within a certain limit. And the deduction he proposes to draw from this theorem is, that such limits have not been exceeded by Canada.

“ The undersigned commences with two propositions, which will not be denied ; first, that the consumer, under all circumstances, pays the entire cost of the article he uses ; and, secondly, that his ability to buy depends upon the net results to him of his labor, after its product has gone into consumption in any form. Assuming these points as necessarily conceded, it is evident that in a new, unsettled country, such as Canada was, and to a certain extent still is, without roads, without canals, without railroads, with an uncertain, long and perilous communication with Great Britain, the cost of British goods at the early settlement of the country was enhanced by the doubtful credit of its merchants, high ocean freights, high insurance, heavy charges for light-erage, and, finally, after the goods reached Canada, by the enormous charges consequent on a trade conducted in the most primitive way of conveyance, and subject to the profits demanded by the numerous parties through whose hands it passed before it reached the ultimate consumer. Equally were the still more bulky articles, produced and forwarded in payment for goods, subject to similar deduction. Consequently, not very many years ago. the settler in Upper Canada, and in many parts of Lower Canada, paid the maximum for his goods, and obtained the minimum for his produce.

“ It has been remarked that legitimate protection, which home manufacturers may enjoy, is that afforded by the cost of bringing foreign goods into competition. It must therefore be admitted that under the circumstances in which Canada was then placed, this legitimate protection was necessarily very large, and that British goods were at a very great disadvantage. In very many cases it may with perfect truth be stated that the cost of the goods imported was enhanced to the consumer one hundred per cent., and equally that he only obtained one-half the ultimate price, or much less, of his produce in England. At the time to which reference is made, the duty on British goods generally was two and a half per cent., but the price to the consumer was raised enormously by the causes referred to, and his means of purchase in an equally important degree diminished. Now, under these circumstances, it cannot admit of a doubt, that if by an increase of five per cent. on the duty, a reduction of ten per cent. on the other charges were produced, the benefit would accrue equally to the British manufacturer and to the consumer, and the indirect, but legitimate protection to the home manufacturer would be diminished ; the consumer would pay five per cent. more to the Government, but ten per cent. less to the merchant and forwarder. In this illustration lies the whole explanation of the Canadian Customs. The Government has increased the duties for the purpose of enabling them to meet the interest on the public works, necessary to reduce all the various charges upon the imports and exports of the country. Lighthouses have

been built and steamships subsidized to reduce the charges for freight and insurance, the St. Lawrence has been deepened and the canals constructed to reduce the cost of inland navigation to a minimum. Railways have been assisted to give speed, safety and permanency to trade, interrupted by the severity of the winter. All these improvements have been undertaken with the two-fold object of diminishing the cost to the consumer of what he imports and of increasing the net result of the labor of the country when finally realized in Great Britain. These great improvements could not be effected without large outlays; and the burden necessarily had to be put either through direct taxation or by customs duties on the goods imported, or upon the trade by excessive tolls corresponding with the rates previously charged. Direct taxation was the medium employed through the local municipalities for the construction of all minor local works, roads, court houses and gaols, education and the vast variety of objects required in a newly settled country; and this source of taxation has thus been used to the full extent which is believed practicable without producing serious discontent. No one can for a moment argue that in an enlightened age, any Government could adopt such a clumsy mode of raising money, as to maintain excessive rates of tolls, nor would it have attained the object, as American channels of trade were created simultaneously, that would then have defied competition. The only effect, therefore, of attempting such a course would have been to give the United States the complete control of our markets, and virtually to exclude British goods. The only other course was therefore adopted and the producer has been required to pay, through increased customs duties, for the vastly greater deductions he secured by the improvements referred to. What then has been the result to the British manufacturer? His goods are, it is true, in many cases subjected to twenty per cent. instead of two and one-half per cent., but the cost to the consumer has been diminished in a very much greater degree, and the aggregate of cost, original price, duty, freight and charges are now very much less than when the duty was two and a-half per cent., and consequently the legitimate protection to the home manufacturer is to this extent diminished. Nor is this all; the interest of the British manufacturer is not merely that he shall be able to lay down his goods at the least cost to the consumer, but equally is he interested in the ability of the consumer to buy. Now the latter point is attained precisely through the same means which have cheapened the goods. The produce of Canada is now increased in value, exactly in proportion to the saving on the cost of delivering it in the market of consumption.

If the aggregate of cost to the consumer remained the same, now, as it was before the era of canals and railroads in Canada what possible difference would it make to the British manufacturer whether the excess over the cost in Great Britain were paid to the Government, or to merchants and forwarders? It would certainly not in any way affect the question of the protection to home manufacturers. But when it can be clearly shown that, by the action of the Government in raising funds through increased customs duties, the cost to the consumer is now very much less, upon what ground can the British manufacturer complain

that these duties have been restrictive on his trade? The undersigned might truly point to the rapid increase in the population and wealth of Canada, arising from its policy of improvement, whereby its ability of consumption has been so largely increased. He might also show that these improvements have in a great degree also tended to the rapid advance of the Western States, and to their increased ability to purchase British goods. He might point to the facts that the grain supplied from the Western States and Canada keeps down prices in Great Britain and therefore enables the British manufacturer to produce still cheaper. But he prefers resting his case, as to the propriety of imposing increased customs duties, solely on the one point, that, through that increase, the cost of British manufactured goods, including duty, has been reduced to the Canadian consumer, and that consequently the increase has, in its results, viewing the whole trade, tended to an augmentation of the market for British goods.

“The foregoing immediate remarks apply rather to Canadian trade with Great Britain, than with the United States; but in proof that the alterations from time to time of the tariff have not operated oppressively on American exports there is now subjoined the following statements, with the remark that the last tariff, against which complaint is made came into force in the summer of 1859.

STATEMENT of the value of Imports into Canada from the United States for 12 years from 1850 to 1861, inclusive, distinguishing the values upon which Customs Duties were paid from the value of Free Goods; also, the amount of Duty collected in each year and the average percentage of Duty on dutiable goods and on the value of the whole importations.

Year.	Total Value of Imports.	Value of Duty paid Goods.	Amount of Duty paid.	Value of Free Goods.	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE.	
					On Goods Paying Duty.	On Total Value of Goods Imported.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1850.....	6,594,860	5,808,732	1,069,814	791,128	18.43	16.22
1851.....	8,365,765	6,981,735	1,274,762	1,384,030	18.26	15.24
1852.....	8,477,693	7,613,003	1,433,195	864,690	18.82	16.90
1853.....	11,784,147	10,656,582	1,805,812	1,125,565	16.94	15.32
1854.....	15,533,098	13,449,341	2,209,193	2,083,757	16.41	14.22
1855.....	20,828,676	11,449,472	1,786,032	9,379,204	15.60	8.57
1856.....	22,704,509	12,770,923	2,059,826	9,933,586	16.13	9.07
1857.....	20,224,651	9,966,430	1,605,164	10,258,221	16.10	7.94
1858.....	15,635,565	8,473,607	1,611,711	7,161,958	19.02	10.31
1859.....	17,592,916	9,032,861	1,825,135	8,560,055	20.20	10.37
1860.....	17,273,029	8,526,230	1,759,928	8,746,799	20.64	10.19
1861.....	21,069,388	8,338,620	1,584,892	12,730,768	19.00	7.52

“The Committee on Commerce, under the head of “Natural results of the Treaty and its abrogation,” assume that the treaty was made with each Province separately, saying that “each made its own bargain and received its separate equivalents.” It is quite unnecessary to discuss the propriety of this statement, as if true, it only serves to show the unreasonable pretensions now set up by the Committee. But it may be well, in the interests involved, to point out the grave error into which they have fallen, in considering the treaty as only affecting the internal trade between the two countries. Canada is a maritime province of no

small importance; she possesses a larger extent of sea coast than either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia and 150,000 men and boys employed on her own coasts. The fisheries of the whole north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of all Anticosti, of the whole shores of Gaspé and Bonaventure including one-half of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the most valuable fishery of the whole Gulf, that of the Magdalen Islands, belong to Canada. Of the fishing rights conveyed under the Treaty the United States therefore enjoy from Canada fully one-half, and if concessions were made in favor of the cereals of Western Canada, it should not be forgotten that Eastern Canada furnished her full share of the equivalents.

“In connection with the question of the fisheries, it may not be amiss to point out the strange misapprehension which the Committee have formed of the effect of the free port of Gaspé, which manifestly must yield at less equal benefit to the vast number of American fishermen frequenting these waters, as to Canadians, as one and all can now obtain from this district every needful supply free of all duty. As regards the free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior, the object is simply to encourage the rapid settlement of a remote and comparatively inaccessible region, and it is believed that the citizens of the United States in the same districts, would rejoice if their Government exercised a similar paternal fostering policy towards them in their early struggles. In both cases the duration of the free ports is limited to a short term of years.

“The Committee, in more than one portion of their report, take occasion to question the propriety of measures purely internal in their nature. The undersigned cannot but regard this course as most unusual, and one to be avoided, the present position of the United States suggesting rejoinders, which might at least be equally germane to this subject of the Reciprocity Treaty.

“It is scarcely needful to offer any observation upon the report of the Committee upon the ‘relations of Great Britain and the Northern American Colonies,’ and ‘differences between the British and Colonial Governments.’ Recent events have shown that the existing ‘relations’ are highly prized on both sides and the ‘differences’ referred to have not extended beyond a discussion on the powers of Colonial Parliaments, resulting in a manner attaching Canada still more warmly to her existing institutions. The excuse offered in effect by the Committee for remarks certainly foreign to their subject, is, that the ‘differences’ occurred upon a remonstrance by the Imperial Government against the Canadian tariff upon what may be called American grounds, they use the words (p. 31):

‘The Financial Minister of Canada carried into practical effect a policy avowedly restrictive, and adverse to the interests of the United States. To these efforts the Government of Great Britain, through the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary for the Colonies, objected in terms of force, unusual in diplomatic correspondence. The reply of the Canadian Government was a declaration of complete self-control, or independence in its financial affairs, and as regards its commercial relations with the United States, &c.’

“If the Committee can be supposed to have read the correspondence to which they here make reference, it would be difficult too strongly to denounce the disingenuousness of the whole statement.

But the undersigned is unwilling to attribute the entire misrepresentation of it to any other cause than ignorance, which he deeply regrets should have arisen, inasmuch as the whole of the papers were printed by order of the Canadian Parliament in 1860, and were also very fully commented upon by the press at that time. The discussion with the Imperial Government was not because the tariff was supposed to be 'adverse to the interests of the United States,' but because the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield complained that it was practically discriminative in favor of the manufactures of the United States, as well as otherwise, in their opinion, objectionable. Their memorial says among other things:—

'We would remind Your Grace in the second place, that while there is a protection in favor of Canadian manufactures against Sheffield, of from 35 to 40 per cent consisting of land carriage, freight, insurance, commission, shipping expenses, duty, &c., that owing to the close contiguity of, and cheap transit from, the competing seats of American industry, similar goods can be sent across the Canadian frontier by the United States manufacturers at a cost of from 22½ to 25 per cent.

'It is therefore plain that the American manufacturer has actually an advantage over the Sheffield manufacturer of from 12½ to 15 per cent. As this is a natural protection, however, and consequently one which remains about the same be the Canadian duty what it may, we only name it to show Your Grace how great the obstacles are, naturally, against which Sheffield has to struggle, and for the purpose of remarking, as another objection to any increase of duty, that it is actually the interest of American manufacturers that the Canadian duties should be raised, since any hindrance or confusion caused to Sheffield manufacturers can only tend to divert the demand towards markets easier of access, and with which intercourse is more quickly exchanged than with Sheffield. It is important, too, to remember that an American manufacturer has more than 1,000 miles of unguarded frontier over which he can smuggle with impunity.'

"The undersigned, in his reply to the Duke of Newcastle, had occasion to explain that so far from the Sheffield merchants being in a position to complain of advantages indirectly given to American competitors, they were not affected injuriously, and that, in reality, if manufactures grew up under the tariff, they would compete rather with American than with Sheffield makers. The undersigned trusts the Committee will, by reference to the papers, satisfy themselves that the Duke of Newcastle never had the slightest difference with Canada on the subject of the duties imposed upon American goods, but rested his objections purely on British grounds. And the Committee will also find, in the same published correspondence, that the Imperial authorities, however much they disliked the increase of duties, admitted as regards the complaint of Sheffield that 'there does not appear to be much ground for apprehending serious injury to the trade of Sheffield with Canada, from the recent increase of duty in that colony.' And on the general question of the tariff, 'My Lord thinks that the explanations given in Mr. Galt's report of the principles upon which it was framed, are upon the whole satisfactory.'

"Considering that these were the final conclusions of the Imperial Government, in a correspondence which commenced with the strong disapproval of the tariff, the Committee may, it is hoped, equally reconsider their expressed opinions. But in any event the undersigned must

protest against their introducing the Imperial authorities as sharers of their view, that the tariff was especially adverse to the interests of the United States.

"It has been thus far the ungracious task of the Minister of Finance to question in several important respects the Report of the Committee on Commerce. He cannot but feel that it has made unwarrantable allusions to and attacks upon the Government of Canada, and upon himself by name, and he deeply regrets that the Committee should have thus weakened the force of their final judgment in favor of the continuance and extension of the Treaty. The undersigned now gladly turns to the consideration of the advantages derived by both countries from the Treaty, and hopes that where both enjoy so much, neither may be led by the harping complaints of sectional interests to attempt its destruction.

"The following official summary will show, at a glance, the immense interests depending on the Treaty, and will also prove how little cause either country has for real complaint:—

STATEMENT showing the whole Trade in Imports and Exports between Canada and the United States during Eleven Years.

Year.	Imports from United States into Canada.	Exports from Canada to United States.	Amount of whole Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
1851	8,365,764	4,071,544	12,437,308
1852	8,477,693	6,284,520	14,762,213
1853	11,782,144	8,936,380	20,718,524
1854	15,533,096	8,649,000	24,182,096
1855	20,828,676	16,737,276	37,565,952
1856	22,704,508	17,979,752	40,684,260
1857	20,324,648	13,206,436	33,431,084
1858	15,635,565	11,930,094	27,565,659
1859	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230
1860	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997
1861	21,069,388	14,386,427	35,455,815

"If, to this statement of the internal trade of Canada, be added the value of American fisheries in Canadian waters, and also the trade existing between the Lower Provinces and the United States, the result would show the marvellous activity given to commerce by this measure of Free Trade, and the extreme folly of all those who would needlessly seek to disturb it. Rather will the undersigned unite with the Committee on Commerce, and especially with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, in seeking to find means for the development of the International Trade. And entering on the subject with the mutual desire to extend the number of articles for free admission, the undersigned feels every confidence that much greater scope could be given to the treaty without compromising on the one hand the revenue interest of the United States, or on the other the just claims to an equality in the Canadian market, which belongs both of right and duty to Great Britain. The abolition of the coasting laws of both countries on their inland waters, the free purchase and sale of vessels, and the removal of all discrimination on the score of nationality, the extension of the privilege in both countries of buying foreign goods in bond, or by return of drawback,

the addition to the free list of all wooden wares, agricultural implements, machinery, books, and many other articles peculiarly of American manufacture, and the assimilation of the Patent laws, all these and many other topics naturally offer themselves for consideration, and do not appear calculated to cause any serious opposition.

“The Committee and also the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, have not, however, made any practical suggestion, but have advocated the adoption of a system on this continent similar to that of the Zollverein in Germany.

“The undersigned can have no hesitation in stating to Your Excellency that in his opinion the project of an American Zollverein, to which the British Provinces should become parties, is one wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of their connection with Great Britain, and also opposed, on its own merits, to the interest of the people of these Provinces. It requires no great foresight to perceive, that a Zollverein, means the imposition of duties by the confederacy, on articles produced outside of the confederation, coupled with free trade among its members. In other words, Canada would be required to tax British goods, while she admitted those of the United States free, a state of things which could only accompany a severance of all the ties of affection, nationality and interest that now unite Canada with the Mother Country. It would also be essentially against the interests of Canada—Great Britain is to a far greater degree than the United States the market for Canadian produce — and commercial relations should, therefore, be extended with her, certainly not interfered with. Besides, in the consideration of the rate of duties to be levied on imports, the United States as being the more powerful country, would necessarily impose her views upon the confederation, and the result would be a tariff not, as now, based upon the simple wants of Canada, but upon those of a country now engaged in a colossal war, which must for many years demand enormous contributions from the people, among the means of obtaining which customs duties will certainly rank as an important source of revenue.

“The Minister of Finance, therefore, respectfully reports that he cannot recommend Your Excellency, to submit the subject of a Zollverein to the favorable notice of Her Majesty’s Government. But he considers that there are many respects in which it would be found beneficial to extend the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and he recommends that the subject be brought before the Imperial Government with a view to such action hereafter, as may meet with her Majesty’s approval.

“A. T. GALT,

“*Minister of Finance.*”

“FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
“QUEBEC, 17th March, 1862.”

GREAT CHANGES.

It may be useful just here and before leaving this bundle of reports to point out the great changes which have taken place since 1860–2.

Mr. Hatch and the United States House Committee on Commerce both placed great stress upon the isolated position, geographically, of

Canada, or rather that portion of Canada now known as Ontario. With the St. Lawrence River closed during winter, with no outlet to those southern regions whence are derived so many daily necessities of civilized life, Upper Canada, in the view of the men of 1860, stood in such a position that it must always be dependent for access to the outer world on the good will of the United States. It was cabined, cribbed and confined. All this has been changed. By the construction of over ten thousand miles of railway since 1866, the great Province of Ontario, has on the one hand, been brought into easy, rapid and uninterrupted communication with the Atlantic sea-board during the whole year; on the other hand, through the Canadian Pacific Railway it has a closer and quicker access to the teas of Japan and the fruits of California than even the city of New York, whose self-interested views were, according to the reports of so many Boards of Trade in the cities of the United States' frontier line, the original cause of the sudden hostility which broke out in 1860 against the Reciprocity Treaty. The relative importance of the St. Lawrence route has been, in one sense, diminished by the railway policy inaugurated at Confederation, which great measure was the immediate outcome of the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854. In another sense, its importance has been increased because it can now be used in conjunction with the railway system, and the winter transfer made to the ports of the Atlantic without dislocation of business. The Province of Ontario, then Upper Canada, which in our commercial negotiations with the United States was the weak spot of British North America, has ceased to be dependent, for access to the ocean, on the United States, and no longer offers an obstacle to that complete independence which it has been the wise aim of our public men to secure. The transit trade is now of more importance to United States' railway corporations, to shippers and forwarders in New York than it is to the people of Ontario. A threat of non-intercourse does not cause Ontario alarm. She has but to order her European goods by way of the St. Lawrence in summer and by the Intercolonial Railway in winter. She has but to procure everything Asia and Australia have to supply *viâ* the Canadian Pacific Railway. The old channels are still used, but not from necessity, as formerly. In using the new channels through Canadian territory her people realize that they are able not only to procure their goods on equally advantageous terms as to freights as *via* New York, but at the same time to aid in strengthening Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to battle with United States' ports for West India trade, and British Columbia to attract to her shores a larger share of the transport trade of the Continent. There is the lake tonnage, which would be thrown out of employment by the carrying into effect of a policy of non-intercourse. But cessation of work for that tonnage would injure the United States' lakes, sailors and vessels, fully as much as it would the Canadians, and in a few years when the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals and the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal are completed, the lake craft can, if necessary, be readily transferred to other waters. The steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway were carried through the canals.

Under the changed conditions created by Confederation, and by the development of all the plans then laid for the complete commercial in-

dependence of Canada, the arguments, the facts, the statistics, the policy, of 1860, adduced or propounded by the United States are all obsolete.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Before passing away from this group of reports I may mention that in this period, 1860-62, a long report on the Canadian North-West was prepared and presented to Congress. It gives an admirable view of the extent, capabilities and desirability of that great region. A few extracts will indicate the tone and tenor of this report. "There is a more important consideration still, connected with the Territory; for we know that through its prairies is to be found the shortest and best railway route to the Pacific. Every one can understand that that American route from western Europe to Asia, which lies furthest to the north, must be the more direct. Every one glancing at a globe will see, where the 46th parallel leads the eye; from the heart of Germany, through the British channels, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from that Gulf westward to the Saskatchewan, to Vancouver Island—the Cuba of the North Pacific; and from Vancouver to the rich and populous Archipelago of Japan. The course was demonstrated by Captain Syngé to be 2,000 miles shorter between London and Hong Kong than any other in existence. It has but one formidable engineering difficulty to be overcome, an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea-level in crossing the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia." The author reports that the party which favours annexation to the United States is numerous. He says: "I hasten, Sir, to lay before you these facts in regard to the Red River settlement as confirming my conviction that no portion of the British Territory on this continent is so assailable, so certain of occupation by American troops in a case of war with England, as Fort Garry, and the immense district thence extending along the valley of the Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. If our struggle is to be in the fullest sense a struggle for national existence, against foreign foes as well as domestic traitors, Minnesota, however remote from the scene of Southern insurrection, will claim the distinction of a winter campaign for the conquest of Central British America. I append a rough diagram exhibiting that portion of British territory (enclosed in heavy black lines) which 1,000 hardy Minnesotians, aided by the French, American and half-breed population, could seize before the first of March."

On the question of the relations of North-West British America to the United States, the report says: "Central British America, with its immense capacity for the production of grain and cattle, has hitherto been approached by these routes--through Hudson's Bay, *viâ* Lake Superior and over the plains north-west of St. Paul, Minnesota. The last named, with the aid of steamboat navigation on the Red River of the north, is now admitted to be the most convenient route. The Hudson's Bay Company have almost relinquished the two former in favor of the American communication. The communication through Hudson Bay is of dangerous navigation, is limited to a brief season of the year and is obstructed by the necessity of numerous and difficult portages. The same remark applies, although not so fully, to the route through Lake Superior and thence to Fort Garry."

“ By the Minnesota route, soon to consist of a railway to the Red River, and steamers by Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains, a great national highway exists, so advantageous in all respects as to suggest an apprehension among English writers that the destiny of the Selkirk and Saskatchewan district is indissoluble from the Mississippi States ”

MR. NUGENT'S REPORT ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In 1860, a special agent of the United States, named John Nugent, transmitted a report on Vancouver Island and British Columbia. It was chiefly a report upon the treatment received by United States' citizens at the hands of the local authorities, and is principally remarkable for his expression of the general worthlessness of the region, and of his great indignation because Governor Douglas corresponded with him through a private secretary, and not by despatch signed with his own hand.

MR. WARD'S REPORT.

Passing on, we come to the reports of 1864. That of the Committee on Commerce (House of Representatives) reiterates the objections raised in 1860 to the Treaty, and stated that “ notwithstanding the irritation produced by the unexpected obstacles interposed by Canadian legislation to the former course of trade and to the results properly expected to flow from the Treaty, no memorial in favor of its unconditional abrogation has been presented to this committee, although its ultimate termination, if the causes of dissatisfaction cannot be removed, is generally preferred to the continuance of a system embarrassed as at present.”

“ The tendency of a just reciprocal system of trade between these two countries is, to some extent, illustrated by the broad fact that the year before the treaty came into operation the value of direct importations to Canada *via* the St. Lawrence was \$21,171,756, and of exports \$12,501,372, making the whole trade by that route \$33,673,128. In the following year, when transit through the United States was facilitated by the treaty, the imports by the same river were \$11,494,028, and the exports \$8,195,500, in all \$19,689,528. Thus there was a decrease of the business by the St. Lawrence amounting to \$15,203,000, an amount which was immediately transferred to the carrying trade of the United States.”

The Committee recommended that “ the President be authorized to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty at the end of twelve months from the expiration of the ten years, unless a new construction shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory.”

MR. CHASE'S REPORT.

In January, 1864, Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, presented to the Treasury House of Representatives a series of tabular statements in answer to request for statistical reformation on the practical operation of the treaty. The contents are—

1st. A synopsis of the totals of imports from and exports to Canada and the other British North American Provinces for fifteen years.

2nd. A synopsis of the like totals as prepared from the official records of Canada, and covering a period of thirteen calendar years to 1862.

3rd. A statement in detail of imports under the Reciprocity Treaty, from United States records, and a statement of the course of trade in regard to the leading articles exchanged.

4th. A statement in detail from Canadian reports of exports (imports into Canada) under the Reciprocity Treaty, with an exhibit of leading articles exchanged.

5th. Tables of the trade of the ports of the northern frontier, the exports at each for eight years, 1856 to 1863, with a summary distinguishing those east and west of Buffalo.

6th. Various tables of trade through the Canadian canals in produce of the United States, distinguishing the points of origin and destination.

7th. Statement of trade of Canada at the port of St. Vincent, New York and miscellaneous tables.

8th. Extract from the report of Honorable W. P. Howland, Finance Minister of Canada, for 1862, and copies of the Canadian tariffs in force, 1849 and 1863.

9th. Rates of tolls on canals, and course of trade in Prince Edward Island.

None of these statistical tables calls for any special notice.

NOTICE TO SUSPEND THE TREATY.

In January, 1865, a resolution introduced into Congress was carried, and the President was enjoined to suspend the existing treaty. Notice was accordingly given in London on the 17th March, 1865, and information of it reached the Governor General at Quebec on 3rd April, 1865. The resolution itself is as follows:—

“In Congress January 18th, 1865, joint resolution:

“Whereas it is provided in the Reciprocity Treaty concluded at Washington the 5th June, 1854, between the United States of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the other part, that this treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and whereas it appears by a proclamation of the President of the United States bearing date 16th March, 1855, that the treaty came into operation on that day; whereas, further, it is no longer for the interests of the United States to continue the same in force:

“Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty according to the provisions therein contained for the termination of the same, and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.”

CONVENTION AT DETROIT.

A commercial convention was called by business men of the Western States, and held in Detroit during the month of July, 1865. Delegates from the British North American Provinces were invited to attend. These, being appointed by the Boards of Trade in British North America, met in Toronto excepting those of the Maritime Provinces who, owing to the shortness of the call, were unable to be present. At the Toronto meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

" *Resolved*, That the Reciprocity Treaty, although in some important respects incomplete as regards the interests of British North America, has, on the whole, been mutually advantageous being based on sound commercial principles, and that an effort should be made to obtain the sanction of the Detroit Convention to a renewal of the Treaty; and to include in such sanction the modifications which may be found advisable to further international interests which are not inconsistent with Imperial Policy.

" *Resolved*, That this Committee will urge upon the Government of Canada the importance of immediately enlarging the Welland and deepening the St. Lawrence Canals; and it will favour the construction of such new routes through Canada for the transportation of Western produce to the seaboard as may be found requisite for the wants of that extensive traffic and not inconsistent with the financial condition of the country.

" *Resolved*, That the following subjects in connection with the Reciprocity Treaty be made special topics for enquiry and modification if deemed expedient by the provincial delegates when assembled at Detroit.

1st. The extent of advantage gained by the United States through the privilege of fishing in colonial waters as compared with the concessions made with British North America in this respect, taking into consideration the operation of the large bounty paid by the United States Government to their own fishermen.

2nd. That there are many articles, the growth and produce of British North America, which may, with advantage, be added to the list of free goods; and that the respective Boards of Trade of the Provinces be requested to send a list of such articles as they may suggest for reciprocal trade with the United States to the Board of Trade Toronto or Montreal, as the case may be, for the guidance of the delegates to the Detroit convention.

3. That special notice be taken of the fact that the clause in the Reciprocity Treaty by which the United States Government engaged "to urge upon the States Government to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the use of the several state canals," had proved wholly inoperative, inasmuch as all American state canals have been strictly closed against our vessels, while we have admitted their vessels on terms of complete equality with our own.

4. That British and colonial built ships ought to be admitted to United States registration in the same manner as United States vessels are now admitted to British registration, and that an extension of privileges in the coasting trade should be mutually conceded."

The resolutions were finally approved and confirmed at a meeting of the Provincial delegates held at Detroit, on the 11th July, all the Provinces being represented, excepting Newfoundland.

On the 14th, Hon. Joseph Howe, in the convention, delivered a speech, in the course of which he answered fully the complaints made against the action of the Canadian Government. The convention passed unanimously a motion in favor of negotiating a new treaty of reciprocity. It was without effect.

THE NEW YORK FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

During 1866 the American Free Trade League presented to Congress a memorial relative to the Reciprocity Treaty. The memorialists said:—
 “This memorial of the American Free Trade League to the Senate and House Representatives in Congress assembled, respectfully represents that the Reciprocity Treaty regulating trade with the British Provinces has in practice promoted good neighborly feeling between their people and ours, and has proved itself a source of mutual convenience and profit. It has enabled both their people and ours to increase the supply to each of many of the comforts and necessaries of life, by permitting a more free exchange of these across the boundary line than in former days was allowed.

“To interrupt this free exchange now would be productive of more discomfort on both sides than if it had never been inaugurated. It would be a step backward in the cultivation of those kindly feelings which it is wise and right always to maintain in the highest degree possible between near neighbors, whether these be political communities or single families. It has certainly resulted in no loss or injury to the people on either sides of the border.

“We, therefore, ask Congress, that it will, at the least, provide for continuing the arrangement of the present treaty. We ask, further, that Congress will enlarge the scope of the existing treaty regulations and provide for an entirely free interchange of all goods between the Provinces and this country, subject to no other taxes or duties than are necessary to make the goods imported in this way contribute as much to our internal revenue as would be levied upon them if of domestic origin. We are satisfied that a very short experience of an entire freedom of exchange of goods between individuals on our side of the boundary and the inhabitants of the Provinces will convince us that it is as beneficial to all as the unrestricted intercourse which exists between the States bordering on the British Provinces and those immediately to the south of them. The people of Canada and the people of this country are capable of making their own bargains for exchanging goods one with another, with mutual benefit in all cases to the individuals and therefore to the communities to which they belong.

(Signed),

“W. C. BRYANT,

“*President, &c*”

On the other hand, the Legislature of West Virginia in the same year passed a resolution requesting their representatives to oppose any proposals for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

MR. DERBY'S REPORT.

Early in 1866, Mr. E. H. Derby made a report to Honorable Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in which he discussed the Reciprocity Treaty. The general view he took may be gathered from a few extracts.

"We have thus taken a brief but comprehensive glance at the inland commerce with Canada, the trade with the Maritime Provinces and the fisheries; and the question recurs: 'What is to be done?' Are we to go back, with contiguous and growing provinces, more populous than the United States in 1783, to a system of retaliation and restricted commerce, to ports closed as they were before 1830, except during the embargo, when England opened them? Are we to come to blows with her for rights won by the sword in the war of the revolution, which improvident Commissioners have impaired or put in jeopardy? Shall we make a treaty? We must either risk our mackerel fishery, treat, or annex the Provinces. We may not be ready for the latter and can offer more inducements and attractions at a future day, but we are in a strong position to negotiate. Shall we try negotiations, or duties restrictive of commerce? Lord North tried restrictions and coercion, and they cost him the Colonies. Let us pursue a different policy. Let us treat the Provinces as friends and patrons, as valuable customers, and if they join us let them come as friends.

"Thus far the Provinces, and more especially Canada, have found reciprocity teeming with benefits. It is to them eminently beneficial; without it their agriculture and commerce must languish and their lumber, coal, fish, and railroads probably decline in value. We can properly demand, and it seems to me they must and will grant terms that will satisfy this country."

On the whole, though falling in with the erroneous notions prevalent at that day respecting the inability of the British North American Provinces to prosper and make progress without the aid derived from a Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. Derby presents the case fairly enough, so much so indeed as to be repudiated by one member of the United States House Committee on Ways and Means in the course of the conference now to be mentioned.

CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

In January, 1866, two months before the time fixed for the abrogation of the Treaty, Honorable Messrs. Galt and Howland, representing the Provinces of Canada; Henry, representing Nova Scotia; and Smith, representing New Brunswick, met the United States House of Representative Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of discussing the subject of Reciprocal Trade. The subject was discussed in several meetings, the general purport of which will be gathered from the report of the Colonial delegates to His Excellency, Sir Frederick Bruce, K.C.B., &c., British Ambassador at Washington.

"WASHINGTON, 7th February, 1866.

"SIR,—We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that our negotiations for the renewal of reciprocity trade with the United States

“ have terminated unsuccessfully. You have been informed from time
 “ to time of our proceedings, but we propose briefly to recapitulate them.

“ On our arrival here after consultation with Your Excellency, we
 “ addressed ourselves, with your sanction, to the Secretary of the Treasury,
 “ and were by him put into communication with the Committee of
 “ Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. After repeated inter-
 “ views with them and on ascertaining that no renewal or extension of
 “ the existing Treaty would be made by the American authorities, but
 “ that whatever was done must be by legislation, we submitted as the
 “ basis upon which we desired arrangements to be made, the enclosed
 “ paper, marked ‘A.’

“ PAPER ‘A.’

“ The trade between the United States and the British Provinces
 “ should, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, be free in reference
 “ to their natural productions, but as internal taxes exceptionally exist
 “ in the United States, it is now proposed that the articles embraced in
 “ the free list of the Reciprocity Treaty (1854) should continue to be
 “ exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that
 “ internal taxation. It is suggested that both parties may add certain
 “ articles to those on the said list.

“ With reference to the fisheries and the navigation of the internal
 “ waters of the continent, the British Provinces are willing that the
 “ existing regulations should continue in effect; but Canada (Province
 “ of) is ready to enter into arrangements with the view of improving
 “ the means of access to the ocean, provided the assurance be given that
 “ the trade of the Western States will not be diverted from its natural
 “ channel by legislation. And if the United States are not prepared at
 “ present to consider the general opening of their coasting trade, it would
 “ appear desirable that as regards the internal waters of the continent,
 “ no distinction should be made between the vessels of the two countries.

“ If the foregoing points be satisfactorily arranged Canada is will-
 “ ing to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer and tobacco upon the
 “ best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full con-
 “ sideration of the subject; and if it be desired to treat any other articles
 “ in the same way, the disposition of the Canadian Government is to
 “ give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade.

“ With regard to the transit trade, it is suggested that the same
 “ regulations should exist on both sides to be defined by law.

“ Canada is also prepared to make her patent laws similar to those
 “ of the United States.

“ In reply we received the memorandum from the Committee of
 which a copy is enclosed.

“ PAPER ‘B.’

“ (Mr. Morrill came to the rooms of the Delegates and handed in the
 following memorandum).

“ In response to the memorandum of the Honorable Mr. Galt and
 his associates, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry and the Hon. Mr.
 Howland, the Committee of Ways and Means, with the approval of the

Secretary of the Treasury, are prepared to recommend to the House of Representatives for their adoption, a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty soon to expire, viz., for the use and privileges as enjoyed now under said Treaty, in the waters of the Lake Michigan, provided the same rights and privileges are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and its canals as are enjoyed by British subjects, without distinction as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance; also for the free transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States to and from Portland and Canada line, provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Sarnia or other western points of departure, to Buffalo or Ogdensburg or any other points eastward; and that the free ports now established in the Provinces shall be abolished; also that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed and duties not higher imposed upon fish than those marked in schedule 'A;' provided that all the rights of fishing near the shore existing under the Treaty heretofore mentioned shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces and by the Provinces to the United States.

"It is also further proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free, viz.:

Burr stones.
Cotton and linen rags.
Wood.
Grindstones, rough and unfinished.
Gypsum or plaster, unground.

"SCHEDULE "A" (REFERRED TO IN MEMORANDUM "B").

Fish—Mackerel.....	\$1.50 per brl.
Herring (pickled or salted).....	1.00 do
Salmon	2.50 do
Shad.....	2.00 do
All other, pickled.....	1.50 do

"Provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels.

All other fish..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.

"As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles included in the Treaty, the following are submitted, viz. :—

Animals, living, of all sorts.....	20 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apples and garden fruits and vegetables	10 do
Barley	15 cents per bushel.
Beans (except vanilla and castor oil)..	30 do
Beef	1 cent per lb.
Buckwheat.....	10 cents per bushel.
Butter.....	4 cents per lb.
Cheese	4 do
Corn, Indian, and oats.....	10 cents per bushel.
Cornmeal and oatmeal.....	15 do

Coal, bituminous.....	50 cents per ton.
do all other.....	25 do
Flour.....	25 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hams	2 cents per lb.
Hay.....	\$1 per ton.
Hides.....	10 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Lard	3 cents per lb.
Lumber, pine, round or in the log....	\$1.50 per M.
do do sawed or hewn.....	2.50 do
do do planed, tongued and grooved and finished	25 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
do spruce and hemlock, sawed or hewn	\$1 per M.
do spruce and hemlock, planed, finished or partly finished..	25 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
do shingle bolts.....	10 per ct.
do shingles	20 per ct.
do all other, of black walnut, chestnut, bass, whitewood, ash, oak—round, hewed or sawed	20 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Ores.....	10 do
Peas.....	25 cents per bushel.
Pork	1 cent per lb.
Potatoes.....	10 cents per bushel.
Seed, timothy and clover.....	20 per ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Trees. plants, shrubs—ornamental and fruit.....	15 do
Tallow	2 cents per bushel.
Wheat.....	20 do

“And finding after discussion that no important modifications in their views could be obtained and that we were required to consider their proposition as a whole we felt ourselves under the necessity of declining it, which was done by the memorandum also enclosed (“C”).

“Memorandum “C.”

“In reference to the memorandum received from the Committee of Ways and Means the Provincial delegates regret to be obliged to state that the proposition therein contained in regard to the commercial relations between the two countries is not such as they can recommend for the adoption of their respective Legislatures.

The imposts which it is proposed to lay upon the production of the British Provinces on their entry into the markets of the United States are such as, in their opinion, will be in some cases prohibitory and will certainly seriously interfere with the natural course of trade. The imposts are so much beyond what the delegates conceive to be an equivalent for the internal taxation of the United States that they are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Committee no longer desire the trade between the two countries to be carried on upon the principle of reciprocity.

“ With the concurrence of the British Minister at Washington they are therefore obliged respectfully to decline to enter into the engagements suggested in the memorandum but they trust the present views of the United States may be so far modified as to permit of the interchange of the productions of the two countries upon a more liberal basis.

“ WASHINGTON, D.C, February 6th, 1866.’

“ It is proper to explain the grounds of our final action.

“ It will be observed that the most important provisions of the expiring Treaty relating to the free interchange of the products of the two countries were entirely set aside and that the duties proposed to be levied were almost prohibitory in their character. The principal object for our entering into negotiations was therefore unattainable and we had only to consider whether the minor points were such as to make it desirable for us to enter into specific engagements.

“ These points were three in number.

“ With regard to the first, the proposed mutual use of the waters of Lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence, we considered that the present arrangements were sufficient and that the common interests of both countries would prevent their disturbance. We were not prepared to yield the right of interference in the imposition of tolls upon the canals. We believed, moreover, that the privilege allowed the United States of navigating the waters of the St. Lawrence was very much more than an equivalent for our use of Lake Michigan.

“ Upon the second point, providing for the free transit of goods under bond between the two countries, we believed that in this respect as in the former case the interests of both countries would secure the maintenance of existing relations.

“ Connected with this point was the demand made for the abolition of the Free Ports existing in Canada which we were not disposed to concede, especially in view of the extremely unsatisfactory position in which it was proposed to place the trade between the two countries.

“ On both the above points we do not desire to be understood as stating that the existing arrangements should not be extended and placed on a more permanent basis, but only that, taken apart from the more important interests involved, it did not appear to us at this time necessary to deal with them exceptionally.

“ With reference to the third point, the concession of the right of fishing in provincial waters, we considered the equivalent proposed for so very valuable a right to be utterly inadequate. The admission of a few unimportant articles free, with the establishment of a scale of high duties as proposed, would not, in our opinion, have justified us in yielding this point.

While we regret this unfavorable termination of the negotiations, we are not without hope that at no distant day, they may be resumed with a better prospect of a satisfactory result.

“ We have, &c.,

“ A. T. GALT, *Minister of Finance, Canada.*

“ W. P. HOWLAND, *P.P.M.P.G. for Canada.*

“ W. A. HENRY, *Attorney General, N.S.*

“ A. J. SMITH, *Attorney General, N.B.*”

The report of proceedings before the United States Committee of Ways and Means is interesting and may be found in Canadian Pamphlets, 354.

It has been considered advisable to be thus full and explicit in details, because it is important, first, to find out the general policy of the United States so far as that can be discovered from the utterances of their public men and the Acts of their Congress and Legislatures; and, second, to ascertain, with accuracy, the motives which prompted the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

GENERAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is abundantly evident, 1st; that the general policy of the United States up to 1866, was the development of the countries of this continent into a close trade corporation, having more intimate trade relations with each other than with the rest of the world. 2nd.—that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was abrogated because in its results it did not advance the main principle of the trade policy of the United States, and because it was believed the repeal of the Treaty would force Canada into closer relations, such as the Zollverein arrangement between the States of Germany.

It has, since the abrogation of the Treaty, been asserted that the reason for the withdrawal of the United States from the reciprocal trade relations established between them and the British North American Provinces by the Treaty of 1854 was that the notice for repeal was given at a time when the United States were deeply offended with Great Britain in consequence of supposed antagonism to the federated states in their struggle with the confederated states of the South. No such reason appears in any of the documents reviewed and first presents itself as a suggestion in the report of E. H. Derby after the Treaty was abrogated.

The Board of Trade of Portland, Maine, proposed closer relations in 1859. Mr. Taylor, in 1860, proposed a Zollverein. The Oswego and Chicago Board of Trade later on suggested the Zollverein. The House Committee on Commerce in 1862 advocate the Zollverein. Mr. Derby in his report of 1867 advocates the Zollverein. It is plain, therefore, that the underlying motive of the abrogation was dissatisfaction with the Treaty, because Canada showed indisposition, at that period of her history as in all previous periods, to merge her identity in the United States.

Mr. Hatch in his report of 1869, says: "Had the Canadians been willing to accept the liberal privileges extended to them in the fraternal spirit they were granted, yielding to the destiny unalterably fixed by geography, climate and the boundaries established by the Ashburton Treaty, * * * they would to-day have been enjoying commercial freedom and free access to our markets for the sale of their

products.* Mr. Derby says:—"Is not America designed for Americans and are not Asia, Africa and Australia sufficient for Great Britain."

MR. DERBY'S REPORT.

In 1867, Mr Derby presented his report to which the report of 1866 was preliminary. It was transmitted to the Senate of the United States Congress by Hon. William H. Seward. In it Mr. Derby said: "I learn from the most conclusive evidence that seven-eighths of the people of British Columbia wish to be annexed to the United States." "Two Provinces have been consolidated into one, without satisfying either, and the question now presents itself, will Great Britain permit her colonies, who are induced by their position, interest and trade, to unite their fortunes and their future with ours, to gratify their wishes? * * * If a perfect union cannot be effected, the plan of a Zollverein presented by our Secretary of the Treasury in his able message (Hon. W. H. Seward) is a near approach to it and offers to each country many advantages. * * * A Zollverein has been successful in Germany, why should it not be successful in America? Under its influence and partly by its aid the Kingdoms, States, Principalities and Dukedoms of Germany have been reduced one-third and are blending into one. Should we fail to secure the Zollverein by negotiations, there is reason to believe a commercial Treaty will eventually prove the most simple and effective to revive our commerce."

He suggests a new principle and an important departure from the old treaty, namely, the adoption of several distinct schedules; the first schedule "A," limiting the duty on certain productions imported by either country from the other, the second, schedule "B," giving a liberal free list for the productions imported from the provinces into the United States. The third schedule "C," gives an equivalent, in a free list for the United States, to the free productions exported from the provinces.

According to Mr. Derby's plan schedule "A" was to include certain dutiable articles, as follows:—

Animals, horses and mules.....	\$10 00 each.
Cattle.....	5 00 "
Sheep, swine and calves.....	0 50 "
Barley.....	0 16 per bush.
Peas and beans.....	0 16 "

* In Mr. Hatch's 1st report (1867) there appears another reason for the opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty which may be mentioned as showing the high estimate Americans formed of the Canadian North-West, the determined efforts of United States railway men to prevent trade passing through the St. Lawrence route, and the changes which have taken place in consequence of the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854. Mr. Hatch dwells upon the fertility of the soil and the capabilities of the country for cattle raising; points out that "the great channel of access from the east through Lake Superior to this vast region is of much interest in estimating the extent of the commerce soon to flow through the United States to the Sea Coast," and declares that "it is not the language of exaggeration but such an irrefragable statement, as all who will examine the subject for themselves can easily verify, that by making adequate means of communication between the Great Lakes and the North-West, yet so little developed and so insufficiently known, the trade of the Commercial Metropolis (of New York) and our other Sea Port cities with these regions as we will, within the lifetime of men now living, be greater than it is at present with all the western states together." Mr. Hatch further declares that a railway leading from the North-West to the St. Lawrence River, through the region of country west of Lake Superior, or from Red River around the northern shore of Lake Superior "is absolutely impracticable." There was, in his opinion, nothing to prevent the trade of all the vast North-West becoming tributary to New York and a powerful factor in the general prosperous development of the railways of the United States. No stronger evidence of the changes produced by Canadian energy, forced thereto by the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, can be adduced than the fact that the railway pronounced by Mr. Hatch to be "absolutely impracticable" has been constructed, and is now engaged in conveying thousands of cattle and the large surplus of the potatoe and wheat yield of Manitoba and the North-West to the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

Rye and buckwheat.....	0 10 per bush.
Potatoes.....	0 04 “
Fish, viz., dry codfish and salted.....	0 50 per 100.
Smoked salmon and halibut.....	1 00 “
Salmon.....	2 00 “
Mackerel.....	1 00 “
Shad.....	1 00 “
Minerals, coal and slate.....	0 50 per ton.
Manganese, barytes, antimony and slate.	1 00 “
Lumber, pine planks, boards clean and 1st class.....	2 00 per M.
Lumber, spruce and all other kinds of plank and board.....	1 00 “
Square timber, joists of all kinds.....	1 00 per 100.
All other minerals except salt.....	5 per cent.
Candles.....	10 “
Bricks.....	10 “
Glue.....	10 “
Glassware.....	10 “
Leather.....	10 “
Machinery.....	10 “
Starch.....	10 “

PROVINCIAL FREE LIST.

Articles to be imported free into the United States.

SCHEDULE “B.”

Apples, alewives, butter, books, berries, barrels, building stone, buffalo robes, clay, casks, castor oil, clapboards, eggs, fresh fish, flour, firewood, grindstones, headings, herrings, haddock, hay, hoops, hens, leather, laths, maple sugar and syrup, marble, marl, manures, meats, milestones, oil cakes, pelts, poultry, phosphate of lime, plaster, pearl ash, potash, petroleum, preserved shellfish, preserved fruits, plants, pitch, roots, rags, resin, shrubs, shingles, shell fish, shocks, ship lumber, staves, skins, sleighs, pails, tips, tar, trees, tallow, turpentine, wheat, wool for combing, vinegar.

UNITED STATES FREE LIST.

SCHEDULE “C.”

Productions of United States to be imported free into the Provinces as equivalents.

Apples, bacon, bushes, batting, butter, cars, carriages, cotton yarn, clocks, cheese, engravings, augers, furniture, flour, garden vegetables, glassware, hams, harnesses, horse-shoes, Indian corn and meal, implements, ink, India rubber goods, leather, laths, lard, music, musical instruments, maps, maple syrup and sugar, oats, pitch, petroleum, pins, pens, presses, palm leaf goods, resin, sorghum syrup and sugar, spirits of turpentine, seeds, shocks, shingles, tar, tallow, tacks, types, tinware, turpentine, wheat, vehicles, wooden ware, woollen yarn, wool, wadding, watches.

Schedule "A" was based upon the idea that the United States should impose such duties on a few leading articles in each department of industry as would equalize the conditions of the producer on each side of the border.

Schedule "B" was intended to contain most of the products of the sea, mine, forest and field exported by the Provinces and omitted in Schedule "A" while Schedule "C" was based upon the idea that the United States should pay for their imports from Canada by the products of their skill and industry in those channels which the Provinces had not opened.

SENATOR RAMSAY'S PLAN.

In December, 1867, Senator Ramsay of the United States Senate submitted the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following provisions;

1st. That a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be imposed upon all importations from Canada, being the exclusive production and manufactures of Canada, to the United States, or from the United States to Canada—which shall be substituted for the existing tariff of the respective countries.

2nd. That the excise duties of the United States and of Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation.

3rd. That the navigation of the great lakes and of the canals and channels of the St. Lawrence shall be forever free and open to the citizens of the United States and Canada.

4th. That the Canadian vessels in American ports shall be entitled to all the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports.

5th. That the fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to the citizens of both countries.

6th. That a common system of laws, regulations, copyrights, patent rights and rates of postage shall be extended over both countries.

7th. That Canada, with the consent of Great Britain, shall cede to the United States the districts of North America, west of longitude 90, on conditions following, to wit:—

(a.) The United States will pay \$6,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company, in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the Company or any treaty, law or usage.

(b.) The United States will assume the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of \$2,000,000.

(c.) To aid the construction of a railway from the western extremity of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, the United States, in addition to the grant of land heretofore made, will guarantee dividends of 5 per cent. upon the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, provided that the amount of the stock guaranteed as aforesaid shall not exceed \$20,000 per mile, and Congress shall regulate the securities for advances on account thereof.

(d) The North-West Territories shall be divided and organized into territories of the United States not less than three in number with all the rights and privileges of the citizens and Government of Montana Territory, so far as the same shall be made applicable."

It is not known that anything came of this ambitious scheme. If it does not prove, it indicates, the high value some of the public men of the United States placed on the privilege of trading with this country.

MR. BREGA'S REPORT.

In March, 1868, in response to resolutions that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives of Congress, a statement of the trade with the United States and the British North American Provinces, now confederated under the name of Canada, since the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity, showing to what extent, if any, the interest of the United States have been affected by such abrogation, also as to the nature of the arrangements made for securing to American citizens the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the privilege of fishing in the waters adjacent to Canada, Mr. McCulloch, then Secretary of Treasury, presented a communication prepared by G. W. Brega. In that communication Mr. Brega gives tables of imports, exports, and prices of Canadian produce in Toronto market before and after the repeal of the Treaty, and commenting on them says:

"An examination of these tables shows the remarkable fact that large as were the sales of produce by Canada to the United States under the free admission to our market, yet the prices obtained in Canada, after the termination of the treaty, for such articles was in almost every instance higher than when the treaty was in operation. It cannot be denied that whatever amount of this produce was purchased for consumption in the United States since March, 1866, was purchased at as high prices in the Canadian market, as before the abrogation of the treaty; or that the American consumer was compelled to pay the American duty as well." Mr. Brega also showed that "the duty on Canadian lumber was paid by the American purchaser."

He says: "There can be no doubt that from the returns just given that up to this time, 1868, the abrogation of the Treaty has not affected Canadian interests injuriously; the high price of produce in the United States and the derangement of our currency, probably, acting somewhat in their favor." Referring generally to the effect of the abrogation upon the Dominion of Canada, he says: "The returns already given show that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty has not lowered the prices of produce in Ontario and Quebec, while the export of lumber to the United States has not only been greater, but the prices paid for it in Canada are higher now than ever. These results are unexpected in the general belief which prevailed that a different exhibit would be presented consequent upon the imposition of duties on our northern frontier."

MR. HATCH'S THIRD REPORT.

In 1869, Honorable Israel T. Hatch presented a third report to the United States House of Representatives upon the commercial relations of the United States with the Dominion of Canada. In it he said: "The

main features of the trade of the Dominion of Canada with the United States and Great Britain through a series of years are correctly expressed in the above tables. * * * An examination of the above Canadian returns shows that the commerce between the two countries has not been materially disturbed by the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, although the United States have received a large addition to their revenue from the duties paid into their treasury on Canadian productions. It discloses the additional fact that the Canadians now, as in times past, sell to us and buy of Great Britain."

Mr. Hatch is by no means so certain as he was in his previous reports that Canada had more to lose by the abrogation of the Treaty than the United States. In fact the tone of his report is apologetic and his efforts are chiefly confined to an attempt to explain away Mr. Brega's conclusions. He still has faith in his conclusion of the previous report, "that the essential and unchangeable characteristics of the trade between Canada and the United States are beyond the influences of temporary legislation and must be governed by those leading facts of geography, climate and configuration of the continent which were more particularly set forth in a previous report." He, however, concludes as follows: "Instructed by the lessons of the past and a knowledge of our financial requirements, a Treaty so much desired by Canada, might, no doubt, be made so comprehensive in all its details that neither party could be mistaken as to its results or be capable of evading its spirit or substance; or our future intercourse might be left where it now is, to reciprocal or independent legislation, to be changed from time to time as the varying interests of our domestic or international relations or the violation of reciprocal obligations might require."

HON. MR. ROSE.

In the same year, 1869, Honorable John Rose went on a mission to Washington. The nature of that mission may be inferred from the Ministerialist statement made in the Canadian Commons in the Session of 1879. Mr. Holton (Opposition) having charged that Mr. Rose went to Washington to propose that the manufactures of the United States should be admitted free into Canada, in reply Sir Francis Hincks said:—"He did not intend to follow the remarks of the honorable gentlemen in regard to negotiations with the United States; but with regard to Mr. Rose's mission to Washington, he could only say most distinctly, that the gentleman had been totally misinformed as to the scope of the memorandum presented by Mr. Rose."

Honorable Mr. Dorion asked if they were to understand that there was no document signed by Messrs. Rose and Fish, on the basis mentioned by the member for Shefford, including manufactures of both countries.

Honorable Sir Francis Hincks said; "most distinctly; the honorable gentleman had been totally misinformed. All communications that passed between Messrs. Thornton, Rose and Fish, were of a strictly confidential character, but not because it was so desired by the Government of this country. * * * * *

"After the failure of the first negotiations to renew reciprocity, it was wisely determined by the Canadian Government to take no steps to

induce the United States to adopt any other tariff than what they themselves desired."

A few days later Mr. Huntingdon brought up the matter again and said: "He had received information that the manufactures of each country were to be included;" whereupon Sir John Macdonald rose and said:—"He thought the honorable gentleman was carrying this matter beyond Parliamentary propriety. The honorable Finance Minister had informed the House that communications were altogether of an unofficial and confidential character, and this had been said last week, and the honorable gentleman in reiterating the statement, was discourteous, though he had disavowed such an intention. The honorable Minister of Finance would be guilty of a breach of honor and dereliction of duty as Minister, as statesman, as a man, if he revealed confidential communications unless he had the consent of those who were parties to it. But he had gone to the very verge so as to say that the whole scope of the negotiations had been misunderstood and misrepresented by the honorable member for Shefford."

These statements are corroborated by the message transmitted by President Grant in December 1869, to the Senate, asking whether any negotiations have taken place or been proposed between this Government and the Government of Great Britain in respect to a Reciprocity Treaty or reciprocal laws on the subject of trade and commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. President Grant's answer was that "neither correspondence or negotiations upon the questions referred to had been entered into, and that the conversations in relation thereto which have been held were too informal to be made the subject of an official report."

MR. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER IN P. E. ISLAND.

One little episode of the period may be mentioned as completing the decade's list of reports. That is the appointment of a Committee of members of the Congress House of Representatives to inquire into and report upon the Province of Prince Edward Island. The Committee were Messrs. Berry, Butler, Luke P. Poland, and James B. Beck. They visited Prince Edward Island, expressed themselves delighted with it, thought a good trade might be done and especially that, in return for reciprocal legislation benefitting Prince Edward Island, access should be given the American fishermen to the fisheries around its shores, of which they say:—"By the Treaty of 1818 our fishermen were carelessly and causelessly deprived of the right which always had theretofore been enjoyed and which was secured to them by the Treaty of 1783, and of Ghent, of fishing as near the shore as they chose."

The propositions made by the United States Commissioners were:—

1st Proposition.—Congress to provide, by law, for the free admission, under proper regulations of all the products of the agriculture, fisheries, mines and forests of said Island and its dependencies, excepting only as hereinafter set forth; provided always that the Government of Prince Edward Island shall provide by law for the admission of the products of the United States as hereinafter set forth, in said Island and its dependencies, and shall allow the same rights of fishing, and entrance

for shelter, refitting and supplies, to the vessels and fishermen of the United States as are or may be enjoyed by the vessels and fishermen of said Island, subject to a (nominal) license (only) not exceeding five dollars (\$5) per annum, and to reasonable regulations; and provided further that to promote free intercourse between the inhabitants of said Island and the United States it is to be provided by law that no fees as light money, anchorage fees, or consular fees, fees or dues for pilotage, except when pilots are actually taken, shall be required of, or charged to, any vessel belonging to said Island or the United States and engaged in trading between them.

2nd Proposition.—The excepted articles of the products of Prince Edward Island to be—from the fisheries—mackerel, cod, herring, salmon and shell fish. The first two articles named to be admitted into the United States at a duty of 50 cents per 100 lbs. avoirdupois; the remainder at 25 cents per 100 lbs.; excepting oysters and lobsters not in cans or pots.

From agriculture.—Horses and mules, at \$7 per head; neat cattle, \$5 per head; calves, sheep, goats and swine at 50 cents per head; lambs free.

From the manufactured products of the Island:—Ale, beer, barrels and casks and parts thereof; leather, harness and saddlery; furniture, starch, wooden ware and all manufactures of lumber, boats, oars and spars shall be liable to a duty of not exceeding 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported from the Island to the United States, and the following manufactures to be free: manures, fish oil and vinegar.

3rd Proposition.—The Government of Prince Edward Island to provide by law, for the free admission, under proper regulation, of all the products of the agriculture, fisheries, mines and forests of the United States, excepting only sugar, molasses (from cane) and tobacco, distilled spirits and all compounds thereof and petroleum and its manufactures.

4th Proposition.—All manufactures of the United States to be subject to a duty not exceeding 10 per cent., or free, or at such less sum as may be fixed by Commissioners, appointed under the authority of the Congress of the United States and the Government of Prince Edward Island and sanctioned by legislation.

5th Proposition.—No export duty on any article of product or manufacture of either Prince Edward Island or the United States imported into either to be laid on by either.

6th Proposition.—In case of war between Great Britain or the United States and any other country a duty not exceeding 20 per cent. additional may be levied on any of the above articles enumerated, during the continuance of the war.

7th Proposition.—No repeal or other abrogation of these provisions by either the Government of Prince Edward Island or the United States to be made without three years' notice.

The propositions were not acceptable to the Imperial Government, and Prince Edward Island, a few years after the visit of the United States Commissioners, cast in her lot with her sister provinces, thus rounding off the Dominion of Canada.

MR. LARNED'S REPORT.

In 1870, by joint resolutions of the United States Congress, Mr. J. N. Larned was appointed special agent to "inquire into the extent and state of the trade between the United States and the several dependencies of Great Britain, in North America." Mr. Larned begins by making the singular mistake of including Cape Breton within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland; he considers that the "ill-named Dominion is inhabited by a people that have not received their natural share of the energies that are at work in the development of the American continent."

His opinion of the Treaty of 1854, is: "it was simply impossible that an arrangement of incomplete free trade so non reciprocal, so one-sided in the operation, and so provokingly the result, as the Treaty of 1854 was, of a sharply forced bargain on the fisheries question, could be allowed to continue beyond the term for which it was contracted. It was justly abrogated in 1866, by the act of this Government with the very general sanction of public opinion in the country, and yet there are probably few among those who opposed the continuation of the Treaty of 1854, and who opposed its renewal in any similar form, who are not fully convinced that an intimate unrestricted commerce with the neighboring communities would be of great benefit to this country as it certainly would be an incalculable stimulant to the growth of these communities. The question is one of adjustments. Free trade or any approach to naturalness of intercourse between these quasi-foreign neighbors and ourselves is impossible unless the outside conditions and commercial relations of the two countries can be brought into harmony with each other. This is the important, in fact the only, point of enquiry in this matter. His studies lead him to conclude that *no reciprocal trade relations are practicable unless they comprehend such an adjustment of the trade that the Provinces shall not sell what they have to sell to the United States and buy what they have to buy in Great Britain.*"

What he suggests in order to change the condition of things, now, as then, existing, and to make Canada dependent upon the one country instead of having two countries to deal with, is a Zollverein.

He says: "It appears, therefore, that an intimate freedom of commerce between this country and its northern neighbors which is so desirable for both parties, cannot be contemplated except in connection with a material change in the condition of the foreign relationship that the Provinces sustain towards us. It involves, of necessity, an entire identification of the material interests of the two countries by their common associations in some form or other. If the Provinces do not choose to become one with us politically, they must at least become one with us commercially, before the barriers are thrown down which shut them out from an equal participation with us in the energetic working of the mixed activities of the new world, and which deprive us, in a great measure, of the reinforcement that they are capable of bringing to those activities. The alternative of annexation is the Zollverein or Customs Union, after the plan of that under which the German States secured free trade among themselves, and identity of interest in their commerce with the outside world."

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

By Royal Commission dated 16th April, 1871, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Montague Bernard were appointed to negotiate with plenipotentiaries of United States, Honorable H. Fish, Robert Schenck, Judge Samuel Wilson, E. Hoar, and George Williams. The subjects of their negotiations included, among others, the fisheries, the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and privilege of passage through the Canadian canals, the transit of goods through Maine and the lumber trade down the River St. John, the Manitoba boundary, the San Juan water boundary and the claims of the people of Canada on account of the Fenian raids. The joint protocolists, Lord Tenterden and Mr. Bancroft Davis, give the following statement:—

“At the conference on the 6th March, the British Commissioners stated that they were prepared to discuss the question of the fisheries either in detail or generally, so as either to enter into an examination of the respective rights of the two countries under the Treaty of 1818 and the general law of nations, or to approach at once the settlement of the question on a comprehensive basis.

“The American Commissioners said that, with a view of avoiding the discussion of matters which subsequent negotiations might render it unnecessary to enter into, they thought it would be preferable to adopt the latter course and inquired what, in that case, would be the basis which the British Commissioners desired to propose.

“The British Commissioners replied that they considered that the Reciprocity Treaty of 5th June, 1854, should be restored in principle.

“The American Commissioners declined to assent to a renewal of the former Reciprocity Treaty.

“The British Commissioners then suggested that if any considerable modification were made in the tariff arrangement of that Treaty, the coasting trade of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America should be thrown open to the citizens of the United States on terms of equality with British subjects.

“The American Commissioners declined the proposal and objected to a negotiation on the basis of the Reciprocity Treaty. They said that that Treaty had proved unsatisfactory to the United States and consequently had been terminated by notice from the Government of the United States in pursuance of its provisions. Its renewal was not in their interest and would not be in accordance with the sentiments of their people. They further said they were not at liberty to treat of the opening of the coasting trade of the United States to the subjects of Her Majesty residing in her possessions in North America.

“It was agreed that the questions relating to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Canadian canals and to other commercial questions affecting Canada should be treated by themselves.

“The subject of the fisheries was further discussed at the conference of the 7th, 20th, 22nd and 25th of March. The American Commissioners stated that if the value of the inshore fisheries could be ascertained, the United States might prefer to purchase, for a sum of money the right to

enjoy, in perpetuity, the use of these inshore fisheries in common with British fishermen, and mentioned \$1,000,000 as the sum they were prepared to offer. The British Commissioners replied that this offer was wholly inadequate and that no arrangement would be acceptable of which the admission into the States free of duty, of fish the produce of the British fisheries did not form a part, adding that any arrangement for the acquisition by purchase of the inshore fisheries in perpetuity was open to grave objection.

‘The American Commissioners inquired whether it would be necessary to refer any arrangement for purchase to the colonial and provincial Parliaments.

“The British Commissioners explained that the fisheries within the limits of maritime jurisdiction were the property of the several British colonies and that it would be necessary to refer any arrangement which might affect Colonial property or rights to the Colonial or Provincial Parliaments; and that legislation would also be required on the part of the Imperial Parliament. During the discussions the British Commissioners contended that these inshore fisheries were of great value and that the most satisfactory arrangements for their use would be a reciprocal trade arrangement and reciprocity in the coasting trade; and the American Commissioners replied that their value was over-estimated; that the United States desired to secure their enjoyment, not for the commercial or intrinsic value, but for the purpose of removing a source of irritation, and that they could hold out no hope that the Congress of the United States would give its consent to such a tariff arrangement as was proposed, or to any extended plan of reciprocal free admission of the products of the two countries; but that inasmuch as one branch of Congress had recently more than once expressed itself in favor of the abolition of duties on coal and salt, they would propose that coal, salt and fish be reciprocally admitted free; and that inasmuch as Congress had removed the duty from a portion of the lumber heretofore subject to duty, and as the tendency of legislation in the United States was towards the reduction of taxation and of duties in proportion to the reduction of the public debt and expenses, they would further propose that lumber be admitted free from duty, from and after the 1st of July, 1874, subject to the approval of Congress, which was necessary on all questions affecting import duties.

“The British Commissioners, at the conference on the 17th April, stated that they had referred the offer to their Government and were instructed to inform the American Commissioners that it was regarded as inadequate, and that Her Majesty’s Government considered that free lumber should be granted at once and that the proposed tariff concession should be supplemented by a money payment.

“The American Commissioners then stated that they withdrew the proposal which they had previously made of the reciprocal free admission of coal, salt and fish, and of lumber after July 1st, 1874; that that proposal had been made entirely in the interests of a peaceful settlement and for the purpose of removing a source of irritation and of anxiety, that its value had been beyond the commercial or intrinsic

value of the rights to have been acquired in return, and that they could not consent to an arrangement on the basis now proposed by the British Commissioners; and they renewed their proposal to pay a money equivalent for the use of the inshore fisheries. They further proposed that if in case the two Governments should not be able to agree upon the sum to be paid as such an equivalent the matter should be referred to an impartial commission for determination

"The British Commissioners replied that the proposal was one on which they had no instructions, and that it would not be possible for them to come to any arrangement except one for a term of years and involving the concession of free fish and fish oil by the American Commissioners, but that if free fish and fish oil were conceded, they would inquire of their Government whether they were prepared to assent to a reference to arbitration as to money payment

"The American Commissioners replied that they were willing, subject to the action of Congress, to concede free fish and fish oil as an equivalent for the use of the inshore fisheries and to make the arrangements for a term of years; that they were of opinion that free fish and fish oil would be more than equivalent for those fisheries, but that they were also willing to agree to a reference to determine that question and the amount of any more payment that might be found necessary to complete an equivalent, it being understood that legislation would be needed before any payment could be made.

The subject was further discussed in the conferences of April 18 and 19, and the British Commissioners having referred the last proposal to their Government and received instructions to accept it, the Treaty articles, XVIII to XXV were agreed to at the conference on the 22nd April.

ARTICLES XXVII TO XXXII.

At the conference on the 26th March the British Commissioners proposed that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 should be restored in principle, and that if any considerable modifications in the tariff arrangements in force under it were made, the coasting trade of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America should be reciprocally thrown open, and that the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Canadian canals should be thrown open to the citizens of the United States on terms of equality with British subjects.

The American Commissioners declined this proposal, and in the subsequent negotiations the question of the fisheries was treated by itself.

(The continuation of the protocols may be found in the Executive Doc. British case and papers, 2nd Sess., 42nd Cong., Vol. XIV, part 3.)

The correspondence will be found in Imperial Commons Accounts and Papers, Vol. 43, year 1872, and in Imperial Commons Accounts and Papers, Vol. XLIX, year 1873.

The Treaty was signed 8th May, 1871, and came into force, so far as Canada was concerned, on 1st July, 1873.*

* While the United States admitted fish and fish oil free from 1st July, the Canadian Government marked their good will and desire for friendly intercourse by throwing open the inshore fisheries three months earlier.

It was not generally acceptable to the people of Canada, as will be seen by an extract from the Report of Council, 28th July, 1871 :—

“ The general dissatisfaction which the publication of the Treaty of Washington has produced in Canada, and which has been expressed with as much force in the agricultural districts of the west as in the Maritime Provinces, arises chiefly from two causes—1st. That the principal cause of difference between Canada and the United States has not been removed by the Treaty, but remains a subject for anxiety. 2nd. That a cession of territorial rights of great value has been made to the United States, not only without the previous consent of Canada, but contrary to the expressed wishes of the Canadian Government.”

The Court of Arbitrators sat at Halifax in 1877, after two previous unsuccessful attempts to secure a sitting, both failing because the United States Commissioner did not attend. After long and thorough investigation they awarded the sum of \$5,500,000, as money payment for twelve years' use of the inshore fisheries.

MR. GEORGE BROWN'S PROPOSED TREATY.

In 18.4, Sir Edward Thornton and Honorable George Brown were appointed joint plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, with full powers for the negotiation and conclusion of a Treaty with the United States relative to fisheries, commerce and navigation.

Under their proposals it was provided that the following articles should be admitted reciprocally free into the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Island of Newfoundland :—

Animals and their Products.

Animals of all kinds.	Meats, fish smoked or salted.
Butter.	Pelts.
Cheese.	Poultry.
Eggs.	Skins, undressed.
Furs, undressed.	Tallow.
Hides, undressed.	Tails, undressed.
Horns.	Wool.
Lard.	

Products of the Farm.

Breadstuffs of all kinds.	Plants.
Broom corn.	Rice.
Cotton wool.	Seeds.
Flax, unmanufactured.	Shrubs.
Flour of all kinds.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Fruits, dried and undried.	Trees.
Grain of all kinds.	Tow, unmanufactured.
Hemp, unmanufactured.	Vegetables.

Products of the Forest.

Ashes.	Pitch.
Bark.	Tar.
Firewood.	Timber of all kinds, round, hewed
Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed	in sawed, unmanufactured in
or sawed, unmanufactured in	whole or in part.
whole or in part.	Turpentine.

Products of the Mine.

Burr or grindstones, hewn or wrought, or unwrought.	Marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Coal.	Ores of all kinds of metals.
Gypsum, ground or unground.	Slate
	Stone in its crude or unwrought state.

Products of the Water.

Dyestuffs.	Fish oil.
Fish products of all other creatures living in the water.	Manures.
Fish of all kinds.	Rags.
	Sundries.

They proposed the following articles as additions to the Free List:—	
Agricultural implements, to be defined.	Manufactures of iron and steel and wood, jointly.
Bath bricks.	Manufactures of iron or steel.
Bark, extracts of, for tanning purposes.	Manufactures of wood.
Bricks, for building purposes.	Minerals and other oils.
Earth ochres, ground or unground.	Plaster, raw and calcined.
Hay.	Salt.
Lime.	Stone, marble or granite, partly or wholly cut or wrought.
Malt.	Straw.

They proposed that the Treaty should be for a term of 21 years; that the enjoyment of the Canadian coast fisheries should be conceded to the United States during the continuance of the Treaty in the manner and on the conditions provided under the Washington Treaty, except those in regard to the payment of money compensation for the privileges; that the coasting trade of Canada and of the United States should be thrown open to the vessels of both countries on a footing of complete reciprocal equality; that the Canadian canals from Lake Erie to Montreal should forthwith be enlarged at the expense of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 260 feet in length, with 45 feet beam, with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors; that during the continuance of the Treaty all the Canadian canals and the Erie, Whitehall, Sault Ste. Marie and Lake St. Clair Canals, in the United States, should be thrown open; that the navigation of Lake Michigan should be placed on the same footing as that of the St. Lawrence River, under the Washington Treaty of 1871, and be made free forever; that during the continuance of the Treaty vessels of all kinds should be entitled to registry in either country; that a joint Commission should have charge of the navigation of the Rivers St. Clair and Detroit, and Lake St. Clair, for the purpose of deepening and maintaining in efficient condition; that lighthouses on Great Lakes should be under charge of joint Commission; that there should be reciprocity in patents; and a joint Commission to take charge of the propagation of fish.*

Nothing came out of the effort, the proposition contained in the message of the President having been defeated in secret executive

* The memorandum by Sir Edward Thornton and Honorable George Brown will be found in "British Papers; North America," No. 4 (1874). Mr. Brown's speech in the Canadian Senate will be found in McLean's Tariff Handobok, page 116.

session of the Senate. The Halifax arbitration went on, and, as already stated, the award was made and the money paid by the United States Government in December, 1878.

MR. WARD'S REPORT.

In 1876, Mr. Ward, from the House Committee on Commerce of the United States Congress, submitted a report on a joint resolution requesting the President to appoint Commissioners to act with British Commissioners for the purpose of investigating and ascertaining on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada could be negotiated.

That report is as follows:—

“ The sub-Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice of the Senate, to confer with other commissioners duly authorized by the Government of Great Britain, or whenever it shall appear to be the wish of that Government to appoint such commissioner, to investigate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade, for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada could be negotiated, respectfully report:—

“ Whether the proper object of a tariff is the collection of necessary revenue, or, in addition to this, special regard should be had to what is termed ‘protection to home industry,’ the commercial relations of the citizens of the United States with their Canadian neighbors on the north are of an exceptional and peculiar character. The productions of Canada are chiefly the prime necessities of life, not articles of luxury, on which high duties are most appropriately levied, and alike in both countries, are collected from articles imported from the Old World. The Dominion is in many places literally close to our own doors, its frontier extends across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and our territories are so closely indented with each other that a line drawn from the northern limit of Maine eastward to ocean and westward to the northern limit of the United States, on Lake Superior, would separate nearly all the well settled portion of Canada from the rest of her possessions. Including both sides, there is, under the present condition of the tariffs, a frontier of lake and river having some 6,000 miles of shore, affording great facilities for smuggling, to be guarded, and for many thousands of miles more on the east and west the boundary is marked by imaginary lines so easily passed that stores might be built on them, as they are said to have been, in such manner that goods imported under the tariff of the United States or produced there might be sold on one side, and those imported into Canada or produced there might be sold on the other, for the benefit of customers who know little patriotism or friendship in trade. No wonder that the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report, referring to a small part only of the distances, found it his duty to point out that ‘the difficulties attending a proper surveillance of our northern frontier are, under existing circumstances, very great if not in some respect insurmountable.’ ”

“ Next to the magnitude of our own natural and unparalleled resources, the free exchange of the products of industry, with untrammelled transit, between the States, contributes more than any other single cause to our prosperity. Without it our markets would be petty and our resources would to this day have remained comparatively undeveloped. The extension of the same commercial liberty between our people and those of Canada is no less necessary to the due welfare of each than free intercourse between the people of our several States is to them. The Canadians are more numerous than the inhabitants of all the six New England States, and nearly equal in number to the people of the State of New York. In the area of her territories and the magnitude of her various resources the Dominion has all that is needful for one of the strongest empires on the face of the world. The resolute enterprise and steady progress of her people are already shown, not less in the success of their war upon the wilderness than by the fact, that, with a population small in comparison with that of France, Austria, Italy or Spain, they rank as the fourth power on the globe in the extent of their mercantile navy, taking precedence of all countries except Great Britain, the United States and Germany.

“ The obstacles to such free commercial intercourse with us as exists between our various States have deprived Canada of her natural prosperity, while it has also injured the business of many of our States, and most seriously impeded the progress of those portions of our country which are near the Canadian frontier. Notwithstanding the adverse laws in both countries, preventing the free exchange of the products of the industries of their people, the exports of our productions to Canada, according to the report of the Treasury Department, amounted in 1873-4 to no less than \$42,505,914, being more than twenty times as large as those to China, whence we draw so large a proportion of our imports, and larger than our exports of a similar character to any country in the world, excepting only Great Britain, Germany and France. Our exports to Canada of goods of foreign origin, in the same year, amounted to \$4,589,343, and the total trade with her to, at least, the vast sum of \$85,257,168.

“ Until 1873-4 the trade between the United States and the Dominion never equalled that during the last year of the former treaty, and if further negotiations, conducted with due regard to the interests of both countries, had then taken place, there is no room for doubt that the mutually beneficial exchange of the products of labor in the two countries would have doubled. During the last three years of the treaty the exchanges were four times as large as in the three years preceding it—the amount in the former period having been \$56,018,710, and in the latter \$223,354,933.

“ It is obvious that the people on both sides found the results of the treaty profitable or they would never have continued, year after year, to exchange their products of the industries. But Canada is in many respects like our north-western countries—producing a large surplus of products from her forests and farming lands; and these, under a fair system of reciprocity, would have been exchanged for a vast

variety of necessary manufactured articles produced in our older States. No provisions for this had been made in this treaty, and the Canadians, needing increased revenue, not only levied heavier duties on manufactured goods, with a most injurious effect upon our manufacturers, but made certain other discriminations intended to divert from New York, Boston and the other American ports on the Atlantic, the benefits naturally resulting from the relative geographical positions of them and Western Canada, and to send trade to Quebec and Montreal. Thus, much discontent with the old treaty was justly produced on this side of the frontier; it caused efforts for a more perfect reciprocity, to which a majority of the House of Representatives was favorable, but the sentiments engendered by it led to the termination of the treaty without providing remedies for its defects.

“ Estimating the commercial transactions between the two countries solely by the test of what is called ‘ the balance of trade,’ it is found, on reference to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that during the first ten years of the treaty there was a cash balance in our favor of \$62,013,545. During the remaining three years the demand created by the war for horses, cattle, and other Canadian products, increased the importations with manifest benefit to this country. Yet, on the basis of thirteen years of the treaty, the ‘ balance in our favor ’ was \$21,453,744. Ever since the termination of the treaty in 1866, until 1874, when the pressure in our affairs tended to force sales at low prices, there has been a large balance against the United States in the trade with the Dominion.

“ The ‘ balance of trade ’ is by no means the true test of the advantages of intercourse with any single country, but it has been so often, though erroneously, considered as the criterion, that the condition of affairs shown by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, is well worthy of notice. Since the termination of the treaty the proportion of the foreign commerce of Canada which was transacted with this country has been reduced from 52 to 35 per cent. Thus we are driving her trade from us.

“ The test of our trade with any country is mainly whether it is conducted on just and equal principles, not what the respective amounts of our purchases may be. The same rule as between individuals is the true test, and that is whether the purchaser supplies his wants and the seller makes a fair profit, not whether the laborers or other consumer buys more flour from the miller, or more sugar from the grocer than those who sell these articles buy from him.

“ Since the termination of the treaty, the press and chief commercial bodies of the United States have frequently given proofs of their appreciation of the benefits which would accrue to the people from a fair arrangement of reciprocal trade in Canada. The New York Chamber of Commerce, for instance, regards it as ‘ specially desirable on political as well as economical grounds, that all unnecessary hindrances should be removed from the commercial intercourse between the United States and the great Dominion, which borders our northern frontier for so many thousand of miles,’ and ‘ strongly recommends the proper authorities at Washington to enter into such treaty stipulations whenever the

Canadian authorities may be ready to meet them on a basis of perfect fairness and equity.' The Boards of Trade in Boston and Chicago, and many other similar associations, have earnestly expressed the same views. Various State Legislatures, notably that of New York, have passed resolutions to the same effect. Proof, that the importance of the interests involved are fully appreciated, and a willingness to negotiate, abounds in Canada.

"The Dominion Board of Trade presented a memorial to Earl Dufferin, the Governor General of the Dominion, expressing a 'sincere and cordial desire' that he would 'be pleased to make such a representation to the Imperial Government as will procure the appointment of a commission to meet and confer with a similar commission on the part of the Government of the United States, and (if such commission has been or shall be appointed) for the purpose of framing and negotiating such a treaty of reciprocal trade as will be for the mutual advantage and benefit of the trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada and the United States.' Similar views were repeatedly expressed by the National Board of Trade of the United States. The Canadian Minister of Customs, the Privy Council, and the Governor General, fully concurred in these views, and the Governor in Council formally promised that 'should the Government of the United States comply with the wishes expressed by the National Board of Trade, the subject will receive the fullest consideration of the Government of Canada' Thus, there is ample proof that commissioners would be promptly appointed to meet and confer with our own.

"The main cause of the dissatisfaction in the United States with the Treaty of 1854 was, as has already been stated, that it did not give them a fair share of commercial freedom, because it extended to little more than the raw articles which are common to both countries, and of which Canada especially, in proportion to her population, has a surplus to sell, but did not include those products of industry of which, under a free system, she would buy large quantities in the United States. It was believed that an arrangement of reciprocal trade between the two countries, if justly beneficial to both, must include, more or less, the manufactured as well as the raw productions of each, thus giving mutual encouragement to various and differing industries on both side of the line and permitting labor in each country to adjust itself to the most advantageous employment. No adequate test has yet been made of the extent to which the markets for the manufactures and labor of our people can thus be extended.

"To place the two countries on a fair basis of reciprocal trade, by the free admission of all manufactures as well as raw products into each from the other, it is necessary that no higher duty shall be levied in one than in the other on the materials used in manufactures such as iron, copper, lead, wool, and so forth. The problem is: how can this be done in such a condition of our financial affairs as must prevail for many years to come?

"The relations of the Dominion and the United States towards each other resemble those not long ago existing between the German

States. It had been the misfortune of Germany to be divided into a large number of independent states, most of them of petty dimensions and small population, all having distinct custom houses, tariff and revenue laws, often differing very widely from those of their neighbors surrounding them. Sometimes one part of the state was separated from its other parts, and was a commercial island encompassed by states having different laws. The condition was such as would have existed in New York, or any of our States, if each of the different counties had been commercially divided from the rest, and the inhabitants of one county could not, without paying heavy impost, pass into another with a horse, ox, or load of grain, the product of their own farms, or take imported goods into any other counties adjoining their own; and the difficulty increased on passing through additional counties. Thus the inland trade of Germany was subjected to all the restrictions that are usually laid on the intercourse between distant and independent States.

“It is universally admitted that no one cause has contributed so much to the welfare and prosperity of all parts of our own country, as the perfectly untrammelled intercourse which the States enjoy with each other; and it is easy to see how different the present conditions of the United States would be if each were commercially independent, jealous of those around it, and perpetually striving how to exalt itself at the expense of the rest, rather than by developing its own natural advantages, to the utmost and freely availing itself of the special resources of the others. The principle of this Union is, that there shall be entire and unrestricted freedom of imports, export, and transit among the States which are its members. Perfect freedom of the exchange of all the products of human industry exists between the States thus allied.

“A treaty between the United States and Canada, simply admitting all articles reciprocally free of duty, from each country into the other, might practically abolish all duties on importations from any part of the world. Either country might throw open its ports to all comers, and thus compel the other to follow its example. But, under the Zollverein, the same duties are collected on the outside frontier of the union thus established. Within that line all trade is as untrammelled as within our present union. An equitable distribution of the revenue thus obtained is made among the States of the Confederation.

“The Zollverein is comprehensibly defined to be the association of a number of States for the establishment of a common customs law and customs line with regard to foreign countries, and for the suppression of both in the intercourse of the States within the border line. If a Zollverein existed between the United States and Canada there would be no impediment by discriminating duties on the importations for Toronto if made *viâ* New York or Boston. If the merchants of Chicago found it to their interests to purchase at Montreal they could do so, and buyers from the new province of Manitoba might buy and sell at St. Paul, Duluth, St. Louis, or New Orleans as freely as at Halifax or any city in the Dominion. The merchants of British Columbia would buy and sell in the markets of San Francisco as freely and with as little hindrance as those of California or Oregon. Railroads, canals and rivers—all the means

of transit, would be used in each country by the citizens of the other as freely as by its own. Internal revenue laws could, so far as necessary, be made in conformity with the principles of the union. There would be fair and complete competition everywhere within the Confederation, and full scope would be given to the development of natural advantages wherever they would bring profit to the merchants, save needless labor of the people, or yield remunerative employment to them. In Germany, the Zollverein began in 1818, a little more than half a century ago. Its progress to the present time is a sufficient proof of the excellence of the principle it embodies, and of the mode by which they are carried into effect. The enlightened State of Prussia was the originator and leader in the movement, by forming a commercial union with a few minor States, the whole population thus included being at first only 19,000,000. The experience of the benefits thus created was so satisfactory that the best publicists of Europe believe that Prussia thus conferred upon the German people advantages scarcely inferior to those she initiated by diffusion of education and intelligence.

“In 1865, the benefits of the German Zollverein had become so well proved and appreciated, that, instead of the three original states or duchies, it included 14, with a population of 36,000,000. After the war of 1806, the German States to the south of the river Main, having preserved their independence were not under any obligations to renew the Zollverein, but they preferred to continue members of it. In 1867 a new Zollverein treaty was concluded between the States of the North German confederation and the North German States the scope of which extends to the whole of Germany except Austria. Even with Austria a liberal and comprehensive treaty was effected in 1868, mutually reducing customs duties and abolishing all transit duties and nearly all those on exports. ‘A traveller who has crossed the outer line is freed from the vexations of the *douanier* in every part of Germany, and may proceed without interruption from Belgium to the frontier of Russia, and from the Tyrol to the Baltic, a distance of 700 or 800 miles, including a population of 70,000,000.’ The customs league or union now embraces the whole of the States of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen.

“It is evident that a mutually beneficial policy must tend to lessen the ill-will or promote the friendship of Governments differently constituted, while it does not interfere with the political institutions of any, and that a strong bias towards the most friendly relations on other points, naturally arises upon the basis of mutual pecuniary interests and intimate social intercourse.

“A very considerable saving is made on both sides by the abolition of custom houses between the States which become members of the union. The laws adopted include means for mutual investigation so as to insure accurate returns of the revenue from each place of collection, and to provide for the extension of the system to other states.

“As the United States occupy a large portion of a continent far remote from those nations where costly manufactures for exports are chiefly produced, we have in our position great facilities for the pre-

vention of illicit importations along the shores of the ocean. The same is true as to Canada. But the facilities for smuggling between the United States and the countries adjacent to them are incomparably greater. Between the United States and the Dominion is a land, lake and river frontier, so indented as to measure more by many thousands of miles than a straight line drawn across the continent in its widest part. Opportunities for smuggling, and the temptations to it will be greater as the population of our respective countries becomes more dense. The difficulties attending a proper surveillance of our northern frontier (which the Secretary of the Treasury finds of sufficient importance to direct special attention to in his last report, as being even under existing circumstances very great, if not in some respects insurmountable) will be incalculably increased, and it will be absolutely impossible to prevent immense quantities of valuable goods from being brought into the territories of either country without payment of any duty. A customs union is the only remedy for these difficulties.

“ To these suggestive facts it should be added that some of the most liberal and advanced statesmen in Great Britain, not content with the present anomalous relations of the mother country and the colonies, entertain the project of a Zollverein or Customs Union between them. The people of these countries have as undoubted rights to as free a trade with each other as the citizens of our different states now enjoy among themselves. But, if the difficulties attending our present tariff are now ‘ in some respects insurmountable,’ what would they become if the same freedom of trade as exists between the States of Union were also a matter of fact between the different parts of the British Empire ?

“ Should it be found impracticable to form a complete Customs Union between the United States and the Dominion it may not be difficult to effect an agreement partaking of that character, by establishing a common tariff on many articles, as to the taxation of which arrangements mutually satisfactory can be made. Sagacious and careful investigators and negotiators could surely, by conferring together, fix upon a large and important list of commodities in which the trade of the two countries might thus become common and free between them, with advantage to both. Experience would rapidly enlarge the list. Even in such a step, and aside from the industrial and commercial benefits which would be gained by the people, the saving and profits which would accrue to the revenue are worthy of serious thought. On all articles, such as silks, laces, brandies, wines, jewellery, &c., the importation of which is taxed only for revenue, and in regard to which no irreconcilable differences of politico-economical theory arise, it ought not to be difficult to agree upon the basis of a common tariff or to fix the terms of a division of the revenue collected from them in common. If this were done, the most extensive smuggling from which the revenues of the United States suffer would be stopped and our own public treasury would be the gainer by many millions.

“ We have outlined the commercial policy which it seems to us would be the most beneficial to our people and those of the Dominion. Our present tariff, special interests and the condition of public opinion

in one or both of the two countries may prevent the early consummation of a system so much to be desired. In that event it is desirable to ascertain what reciprocal arrangements for the extension of trade can be made by Treaty. There are doubtless many manufactures which might be admitted from each country into the other free of duty with manifest benefit to the people of both. Many of the raw products which are alike in the two countries, and are exported by both can be profitably exchanged with great convenience to the people in various localities and to those who are interested in the railroads and canals of this country and the business of its seaports from which, for many years, a large proportion even of our own products has now been diverted and enjoyed by Canada, her tariff admitting all our grain and flour free of duty, while we levy heavy duties on hers.

“ Under the old treaty the quantities of grain exchanged between the two countries were almost exactly equal throughout a long series of years. At present, taking the last year of which we now have official statistics furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury as the test, our exports of grain and bread-stuffs to the Dominion, exclusive of barley, amounted to \$16,477,674, while the imports of the corresponding articles were \$3,473,352, showing what is called ‘a balance in our favor’ of \$13,004,322, our exports of grain and breadstuffs to Canada as thus shown, being, in consequence of our duties on her products and her exemption of ours, more than four times as large as our imports from her. This ‘balance in our favor’ chiefly shows the extent to which we expel the trade, in certain classes of products, from our shipping, railroads, elevators and warehouses, with incalculable injury to all classes of our people, and force it into Canadian channels. This is more fully shown by the official reports of Canada, where it appears that in the same year nearly twenty-one million bushels of grain were certainly exported from that country, being between six and seven millions of bushels more than her imports.

“ Although a continental or truly American system of trade cannot be duly-discussed in the present report, it should not be entirely omitted. Trade with the Dominion, of which, exclusive of Alaska, the territory extends along our own from ocean to ocean, is an essential part of the greater commercial plan it is our duty and interest to develop. Regarding the subject in this light, we see how great and distinct are the special advantages of the different parts of our continent for producing commodities with which each can purchase those of the other sections. The Northern States, for instance, need fear no competition with Mexico or Cuba in manufactures or agriculture. These countries would purchase, in increased quantities, our manufactures, cereals, meats and fish, while we, in turn, should consume more of their sugar, coffee, fruits and other profitable productions. The agricultural productions of Canada are almost identical with those of the Northern States, but would be exchanged for our own manufactures and for the products of warmer climates, in part those of our Southern States, and in part of regions yet farther south, whose products would thus be brought through our territory, and afford employment and profit to our people, with advantages

to all countries which would be parties to the arrangement. Our agriculture, manufactures, and carrying trade would alike be benefited, and a natural operation of the laws of trade would necessarily confer corresponding benefits on those for whom our work would be done, and with whom our exchanges would be made.

“ In a political point of view the benefits to be derived from extended commercial relations with the countries of this continent are many and obvious. By means of them each party would be brought face to face with the actual interests arising from its condition, and the intercourse of the people would destroy the erroneous ideas regarding each other which are among the chief causes of war and the corruption which too often follows in its train. Whatever political relations would really be mutually advantageous, would follow as natural results of friendly and beneficial association.

“ Among the countries adjacent to the United States, Canada, from her geographical position and the similarity of her people to our own, is the first with whom we should seek an extension of our commerce ; judiciously arranged it cannot fail to be beneficial to all. The magnitude of the interests involved, the impossibility of determining solely by mere statistics, without conference with leading men daily occupied in those special departments of trade, transit and manufactures, which would be most affected by exchanges, either wholly free or more so than they now are, with the people of the Dominion, and the necessity of careful and studious consultation with Canadian authorities on every point, render necessary the appointment of commissioners who would give their best and undivided attention to the subject. The interests involved in an extension of our commercial relations with Canada are so vast and various that it is important to give different portions of the Union due representation in the Commission. Hence the Sub-Committee of Commerce recommend the Committee on Commerce to report for adoption the joint resolution referred to them by the House of Representatives, recommending that the President of the United States be requested to appoint three Commissioners by and with the advice of the Senate, to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized by the Government of Great Britain or whenever it shall appear to be the wish of that Government to appoint such Commissioners, to investigate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated, and to report the results of their investigation to the President of the United States.”

The Report was submitted on April 11, 1876. According to Report of Committees, Vol. 2, Report 389, part 2, the above report is given as the views of the minority ; at any rate it appears identical.

CHANGES IN CANADA.

In November, 1878, the Right Honorable Sir John Macdonald, became Premier of Canada, the central idea of his trade policy as enunciated by the people at the general elections being the adoption of a policy of Protection for the development of home industries. That policy is embodied in the Tariff of 1879, and has continued to be the

governing motive of Canadian trade legislation, having been extended, in the Session of 1887, to include manufactures of iron and steel.

ACTION IN CONGRESS.

In 1880 a joint resolution was referred to the United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain and report a basis for a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces.

The Committee was divided in opinion and in consequence a minority report was presented as well as the majority report. I give both reports.

MAJORITY REPORT.

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolutions for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report a basis for the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

"The resolution is one of inquiry and for information only. It is therefore unnecessary for the Committee to consider the questions whether the former Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces was an advantage or disadvantage to the United States; whether a new commercial alliance will be of benefit, and, if so, what kind of a reciprocal treaty or tariff should be established. All these questions, and others of great importance, are those which are to be investigated by the commission, if it shall be established, and in regard to which full information is to be reported to Congress.

"It will be observed that, by the resolution reported by this Committee no powers whatever are given to this commission except to investigate and report their conclusions, with all the facts and information in regard thereto to Congress for its action. Congress has the sole power to crystallize into laws the conclusions of the commission, or to adopt, reject or modify those conclusions in any manner; consequently, any criticisms in regard to the former reciprocal trade between this country and the Provinces, or as to the effect which an arrangement for reciprocal trade will have upon any special branches of industry or manufactures, or upon any of the special interests of the United States, do not apply at all to this resolution; because, in the first place, it is a resolution for information only; and in the second place, no one can tell beforehand what the conclusions and recommendations of the commission will be; and in the third place, those recommendations may be adopted, rejected, or modified in any way by Congress. All objections which have been urged against this resolution are against an imaginary treaty, and its critics first assume that a certain plan will be proposed by the commission, and then proceed to argue against that plan; whereas it does not appear but what the commission may recommend that no reciprocal treaty or trade is advisable at all.

"The Committee, therefore, do not feel called upon to forestall the action of the commission by considering and determining whether an arrangement of reciprocal trade could or should be made with the Dominion of Canada, or by expressing any opinion as to whether free

trade or a tariff is advisable between the two countries, and, if the latter, on what principles it should be established, or what branches of industry or trade should be protected. The question of tariff or anti-tariff does not enter into the consideration of this resolution. The only question before the committee is this: Is the subject of sufficient importance and of such a nature as to justify the appointment of an investigating commission in regard to it? In considering these questions we may consider, first, whether the subject is of sufficient importance; and, second, whether there is any general demand; and, third, whether the subject is of such a nature as to make the appointment of a commission advisable.

“Is the subject of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a commission to investigate it? It is a very self-evident proposition, which requires no argument, that if, without injury to this country, intimate commercial relations can be established with the Dominion of Canada, and the great purchasing trade of that country secured for our producers, manufacturers, and merchants, so far as is possible, it will be of great advantage to our people, and such a consummation should be secured by all legitimate means. It also requires no argument to prove that the more of the markets of the world can be thrown open to our productions the more it is for the interest of all our people, and that the more barriers we can break down, which shut out our productions from other markets, the more will our farmers, miners, merchants, manufacturers, and all our producers be benefited.

“Canada has recently erected such a barrier against our productions, and is endeavoring to shut them out to a very great extent from her great territory. The question which presents itself is whether this great country, contiguous to ours from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, separated from us for the most part by imaginary lines, with a large and constantly increasing population and facilities for production, traffic and transportation, shall be constantly antagonistic to us—shall be forced into becoming independent of us by building up within her own territory great manufacturing industries of all kinds, which will not only enable her to live within herself, but to compete with us in other markets of the world; or whether we can establish such mutual relations of trade as, while properly protecting the individual interests of each country, shall be of benefit to both. In other words, the object is to ascertain if, while there may be points of difference and adverse interests between the two countries which cannot be harmonized, there cannot be found, at least in some respects, a common ground upon which the two Governments may agree for their mutual benefit.

“Canada has a large and constantly increasing trade which should not be wholly lost to the United States, if it can be retained or secured by any means wholly compatible with the interests of our own country.

“The following gives some indication of the commercial importance and the extent of the imports and exports of the Dominion of Canada :—

	Exports.	Imports.
Year ending 30th June, 1872,	\$82,639,663	\$111,430,527
do 1873,	89,789,922	128,011,281
do 1874,	89,351,928	128,213,582
do 1875,	77,886,979	123,070,283
do 1876,	80,966,435	93,210,346
do 1877,	75,875,393	99,327,962
do 1878,	79,323,667	93,081,787

“Of the imports in 1877, \$37,000,000 came from Great Britain, \$48,000,000 from the United States, and \$8,300,000 from all other countries. It will thus be seen that much the largest amount of the imports made by Canada were from the United States, and that the importance and magnitude of this question cannot well be exaggerated. Of all the exports of Canada in 1877, for example, \$45,500,000 went to Great Britain, while only \$25,000,000 went to the United States, and \$9,000,000 to all the other countries. The merchant shipping of the Dominion, January 1st, 1878, numbered 7,362 vessels, measuring 1,310,468 tons, and is steadily increasing. As an indication of its transport trade in one direction alone, it may be said that the tonnage passing the Welland Canal in 1877 was 1,216,659 tons, and the Saint Lawrence Canals 1,341,156. Few people are aware of the magnitude and importance of the trade between the United States and Canada ; which trade ranks next to that between this country and Great Britain. The Dominion has an area of at least 3,483,952 square miles, and her population, according to the census of 1871, was 3,602,321. Statistics might be multiplied by the committee, but enough has been said to demonstrate the extent of her commercial relations with Canada and the value of her trade to us, and the advisability in this respect of at least investigating the subject of how her trade can best be secured to us in the future.

“The question of maintaining our trade with Canada is of special and critical importance at the present time, and will not admit of delay in its settlement without vastly increasing the difficulties and improbabilities of any future arrangement being made. The Dominion of Canada appears to have entered upon a career and to have determined upon a policy of building up her industries by a high protective and retaliating tariff. Many of our great staples are practically becoming excluded from the Canadian markets, and under the influence of this policy manufacturing industries are being stimulated and planned, which, if carried out, will largely, and perhaps in the end wholly, take away the markets of the Dominion, not only from all our mills and factories, but from many of our producers. A few examples of this may be briefly shown. The new tariff of the Dominion went into effect March 15, 1879, and its evil effects are being felt and will continue to become more and more injurious to us. Coal, which was formerly, under the tariff of May 1st, 1874, free, now pays a duty of 50 cents per ton. This alone is an important question, as our exports of coal to the Dominion reached 870,682 tons (about 468,831 anthracite, and 385,496 bituminous) as against 235,299 tons of bituminous coal, the entire annual

export from the Dominion mines. Flour was formerly free, and now pays a duty of 50 cents per barrel. The imports from the United States into Canada of petroleum amounted to 1,034,954 gallons, and this is now practically shut out from the Canadian markets. The duty on cotton manufactures has been carried up from about $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to from 15 to 20 per cent. in addition to a specific duty of (in general) 2 cents per yard, and on woollen manufactures from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent. The duties on sugar are practically prohibitory and sugar refineries are in contemplation in different places in the Dominion. It is of special importance that the questions should be taken up now, before, under the influence of hostile legislation between the two countries, Canada shall become a producer rather than a consumer, and sufficient unto itself. The question whether the matter is of sufficient importance to justify even an investigation cannot require any further argument.

“Is there any general demand for this resolution?”

“At one time or another the most of the commercial organizations of the country have requested that action be taken in this matter. By their boards of trade or other commercial organizations, the merchants of New York, Baltimore, Portland, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Boston and of other cities have requested that Congress would do to the business interests of the country the justice to at least investigate in a thorough and proper manner whether anything can be accomplished by legislation; and if so, what arrangements can be made between the two countries. The National Board of Trade has frequently urged action in this matter, and, so far as known, no commercial or representative organization of any kind has ever said a word or presented a remonstrance against it. “Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how any society or individual could remonstrate against a resolution simply for the obtaining of knowledge and information upon a subject of the importance of this.

“Is the subject of such a nature as to make the appointment of a commission to investigate it, necessary or advisable?”

“Questions like those involved in this resolution cannot properly be investigated by Congress or any of its Committees. Complicated questions of tariff, affecting all the diverse interests of this country—of the relations of trade between Canada and the United States; or whether any particular branch of manufacture shall be protected, and, if so, to what extent; of the effect that free trade or tariffs of various amounts would have upon the trade in different articles—require for their settlement, the patient, careful, long-continued investigation of experts; of men who, with knowledge of both the practical and theoretical views of the question, can systematically examine all its complicated relations, and give to Congress for its guidance the information, facts and results which they can obtain. It requires a systematic, thorough and scientific investigation, and nothing else can avoid the evils of fragmentary, imperfectly considered, and badly digested legislation. The business interests of the country demand, and, in the opinion of the committee, are entitled to this investigation. While investigations have been heretofore ordered in regard to a great variety of subjects, political and otherwise,

until it has seemed that Congress has considered it as its duty to investigate almost everything that it might be asked to consider, from the question of the existence of a North Pole, to that of the immigration of the Chinese or the state of the labor question, it would seem extraordinary that Congress should refuse to obtain information for its guidance and for the benefit of the people upon a subject of such practical importance as this one, and when the business interests of the country urgently request such an investigation. To deny to the business interests of the country such an investigation, and to refuse to furnish the information asked for, would be an injustice and a discrimination against them which could not well be explained or excused.

“The question is so complicated, the interests of different and widely separated sections are so diverse, the subjects of tariff are so numerous, that private enterprise is entirely inadequate and powerless to make this investigation, and to report thereon for the instruction of Congress and of the people, and hence the mercantile and other classes of people interested in this subject are compelled to ask Congress that Government will cause the desired information to be collected, making use of those opportunities and facilities which only the Government and its representatives can enjoy.

“This question is one which, in one form or another, has been pending for many years, and it is now time that it should be definitely settled, and that the investigation and statement of the merits of the case should be so thorough that the settlement of the question, whatever it may be, may be regarded as a permanent one. Whether the policy shall be the hostile one of non-intercourse with the British Provinces, with the barrier between them and this country of a prohibitory tariff on both sides, or the most full and free commercial intercourse compatible with the commercial interests of the United States, as well as of the provinces, is one which should now be speedily and permanently settled upon principle, and thus the shifting legislation of both countries avoided. The Reciprocity Treaty was made in 1854, after much discussion and consideration. It was terminated March 17th, 1866, by resolution of Congress of January 18th, 1865.

“Since then the question has been discussed, both inside and outside of Congress. The Committee, for the reasons before stated, deem it unnecessary to discuss the question whether the former Reciprocity Treaty was an advantage to this country, as that does not enter into the consideration of this resolution. It may be said however, that with all its defects the former treaty was of advantage to this country as a whole, and that if we take even the popular, but incorrect standard of the balance of trade as a measure, such balance for the entire period of the existence of the treaty was largely in favor of the United States. It is to be hoped that a commission may devise a plan by which the defects of the former treaty may be avoided, its merits retained, and both countries benefited. It is unnecessary to discuss the question of whether a commercial treaty can be made, as such, not only because this is simply a resolution of information, but because no one has ever disputed that a treaty affecting the tariff could be made by the President and Senate, if the House of Representatives consented thereto. Furthermore, all dis-

cussion of treaty powers of the different branches of the government and all questions of treaties may be avoided, because if any reciprocal trade can be established with Canada it could be established either by a treaty with the consent of the House or by a mutual law in the nature of a tariff law fixing the terms of interchange of commodities between the two countries. No one can question that Congress can pass a law in regard to such interchange, with a clause therein that the same shall go into effect only when a certain specified law in regard to the same subject shall be passed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

“ The Committee, therefore, report back the resolution, in a new draft, and recommend that the same do pass.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Mr. Rice's Report.

“ Several resolutions favoring the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report a basis for a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces in North America have been introduced into this Congress and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

“ The Committee have reported favorably (Report No. 1127) a resolution (H. Res. No 149) for this purpose. The undersigned members of the Committee, dissenting from the report and opposed to the resolution, submit their views upon the subject.

“ The influences seeking a Reciprocity Treaty with Her Majesty's Dominions in North America are active and vigilant. The Canadians are earnestly in favor of it. During the term of the former treaty from 1854 to 1866 they derived great advantage from it, and naturally desire its renewal. Certain commercial interests in the United States in the cities engaged in trade with Canada are in favour of it. It would tend to increase the bulk of the transactions with their Canadian customers from which they derive profitable commissions, and they are naturally and not improperly affected by consideration of their own business, without appreciating the difficulties in the way of carrying out their policy, or its effect upon other interests wider and more important than their own. From these two sources only was there opposition to the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, and from them there has been constant and earnest effort to re-enact it or similar provisions.

“ The resolution reported by the Committee contemplates action of extremely doubtful constitutionality.

“ The resolution when introduced read ‘ for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report a basis for a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces.’ The resolutions of Boards of Trade and the arguments before the commissioners were for a Reciprocity Treaty. In the resolution as reported the word ‘ trade ’ is substituted for the word ‘ Treaty.’ The change has been made to avoid encountering the constitutional objection suggested by the terms of the resolution.

“ But while the phraseology is changed the essence remains the same. The purpose of the movers of the resolution was apparent in the words

they used, not only in the resolution itself, but in the arguments by which they supported it before the Committee. They now adroitly seek to avoid this objection encountering them at the very threshold of their undertaking by dropping the word 'treaty.' The attempt at evasion is too palpable.

"The brushwood they have thrown over their position does not conceal it. They say 'the resolution is one of inquiry and for information only.' Why appoint a commission to inquire and seek information merely on subjects all the statistics of which are accessible at call to the Committee, or why enter upon an expensive or extraordinary investigation with no practical result in view? These are practical men. They are not merely seeking information for the solution of a question in political economy. They mean business. A Reciprocity Treaty was the objective point for which they started. The dust they now raise may blind our eyes, but not theirs. They will steadily keep their end in view. They talk now very pleasantly about Congressional action upon the subject. Nothing is to be done without it. But after the House of Representatives has committed itself to the project by the appointment of the commission, they will seek to consummate it, as heretofore, by the Executive and the Senate, under the treaty-making power. Thus was the reciprocity treaty of 1854 consummated, which put money into no American pockets but those of the few traders who are backing this movement. Thus did the same influences seek to re-establish the treaty in 1874. Hurried into the Senate by a Presidential message, the message was defeated there in executive session, from the proceedings of which the injunction of secrecy has never been removed.

"The same programme carelessly shown at the outset, then hastily withdrawn, will, nevertheless, inevitably be followed again. This resolution is the entering wedge. The House of Representatives takes the initial step by its adoption; and, in the end, the measure will be pushed by the old methods through the White House and the Senate.

"With the warning given by the terms of the resolutions originally introduced, and by all the precedents, this House should consider, before adopting the resolution, whether it will take a single step, although claimed to be safe in this instance, towards surrendering its constitutional authority over commerce and the revenue to the treaty-making power, in which it does not share. Early in the present session this House, by a vote of 175 to 62, adopted the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Kelley:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the negotiation by the executive department of the Government of a commercial treaty whereby the rates of duty to be imposed on foreign commodities entering the United States for consumption should be fixed, would, in view of the provision of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, be an infraction of the Constitution and an invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

"This resolution was not adopted unwisely or prematurely. Its doctrine is sound. When the framers of the Constitution gave the power 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations' to Congress it was not their intention to exclude the House of Representatives from participating in that regulation by passing it under the jurisdiction of the

treaty-making power alone. When they provided that 'all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives,' it is absurd to suppose that they intended to confer upon the President and Senate the power to invalidate and overrule every bill for raising revenue from custom dues by commercial treaties. If the power exist, it is unlimited. The entire treaty-making power is invested in the President and Senate, and 'all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land,' and would override all customs laws; and, if this could be done with Canada, it could be done with every other nation, *seriatim*, if, indeed, a large portion of them might not at once avail themselves of the same advantages under the 'most favored nation' clause.

"Of course it will be argued that all these difficulties are imaginary; that the House of Representatives might concur in the provisions of the treaty, and that the 'most favored nations' could not avail themselves of the provisions of a treaty with Great Britain relating to Canada, because they could not make all the circumstances of that treaty applicable to themselves. But the objections cannot be thus easily brushed away. The fact remains that the treaty-making power exists solely in the President and Senate, and that any action of this House suggesting a commercial treaty with any nation would be in the line of surrender of its own powers, the preservation of which is essential to the liberty of the country, and an invitation to the President and the Senate to enter upon negotiations in which the faith of the nation would apparently be pledged, and from which this House could not dissent without endangering our amicable relations with other powers.

"Nor could favor be shown in one country without exciting jealousy in others. There have been powerful influences at work in favor of a commercial treaty with France. Should one be consummated with Great Britain, it would be difficult to explain why another should not be consummated with France. The limits of this paper will not justify a full consideration of the constitutional objections to the action contemplated by this resolution, or a citation of authorities, numerous and of highest character, in favor of the position herein assumed. A suggestion of the difficulties and a reference to the authorities must suffice for our present purpose.

"But passing the constitutional difficulties, our experience in treaties has not been such, especially with Great Britain, as to induce any great degree of confidence that this country would, as a whole, derive advantage from the negotiations proposed, or, to put it in the milder form last adopted, the seeking for information as to a basis for reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.

"The report of the Committee anticipates this suggestion and meets it with the never-failing *non constat* plea. Because we have had the worse in every treaty we have made with Great Britain, it is not by any means certain that we shall not have the better now, and in fact quite likely not only hold our own in the new tentative efforts, but make up for old profit and lost credits. Experience does not certainly encourage this complacent anticipation.

"The committee make no effort to defend the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. They impliedly admit that it was too bad to be defended, even in the effort to restore or replace it. In this, they are surely right. No treaty ever died a more unlamented death, so far as this country is concerned. It had no mourners here except the commission merchants above referred to. Canada was in a ferment over its termination, and the home Government anxiously sought negotiations for its continuation, but the wise statesman then in charge of the State Department paid but little attention to foreign wishes for its revival. Its disastrous effects upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country had been too severe and apparent for any immediate attempt even to negotiate for its renewal. It required the lapse of some years before the smart of the wounds were sufficiently forgotten to permit another approach to the subject.

"We again tried our hand at diplomacy with Great Britain, however, in the Washington Treaty of 1871. That treaty related to claims (the Alabama, &c.) fisheries, navigation in the St. Lawrence, &c., American lumber on the St. John, and a disputed western boundary. From the treaty we have obtained fifteen million dollars as the sole damage to be received for the hostile and unlawful destruction of our commerce, assessed in such a way that we have not as yet been able to find out how to divide it; the right to raft lumber down the St. John intended for shipment to the United States free from duty, for which we gave under the treaty ample equivalent in kind, and the favorable settlement, by the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, of the boundary line west of the Rocky Mountains, about which no question ought ever to have been raised.

"Under the head of 'the navigation of the St. Lawrence,' &c., the time is not far distant when we may profitably enquire what we gained by exchanging the free navigation of Lake Michigan for the St. Lawrence and rights in our crowded and prosperous routes of transportation for reciprocal rights on the Canadian side, which could not exist but for the revenue derived from our commerce.

"Under the fishing articles of the treaty we have paid five and a half millions of dollars, awarded against us as the excess value of the concessions to us over those by us, which we would willingly lose, and have all concessions off, by the abrogation of the treaty at the end of half its term.

"Surely we do not find in this treaty any great reason for encouragement needlessly to undertake another. The attempted treaty of 1874, defeated in the Senate, was of the same general character in its provisions as it came from the hands of its negotiators.

"These references are sufficient to advise us of the probable results of diplomatic arrangements settling commercial relations. Generally carried on secretly, they escape the crucial test of intelligent and jealous criticism, often narrow and sectional, but always suggestive and exhaustive, sure to be encountered by a bill in its passage through both Houses of Congress.

“The judgment of the representatives of the people from every class and section can be more safely trusted than that of any one man, no matter how wise and able.

“This House ought, therefore, to insist that any scheme of commercial intercourse with other nations involving customs dues should be initiated, or at all events thoroughly discussed and agreed to, by itself. They should be fixed, not by treaty, but a bill.

“We suggest that it is not necessary for the House to abdicate the power entrusted to them by the Constitution, in face of the results of experience, and turn over to secret and compromising diplomacy the work which should be done in the light of that publicity to which all proceedings of Congress are exposed. When the fit time comes for special arrangements with Canada, let the Ways and Means Committee of the House report the scheme for the action of the House. In this way, without special and expensive commissions of like character appointed to meet them, when the proper time comes, a practical system can be enacted into law, to take effect at such time and upon such terms as may be provided.

“But the present is not an opportune time for the establishment of commercial relations with Canada upon a new and special basis. Our present relations with Great Britain are not such as to justify the anticipation that the appointment of a commission would meet any response or be productive of any good result. We ought to deal with practical and tangible questions and not incur the risk of making ourselves ridiculous by beating the air in quest of shadows.

“Canadian sentiment and opinion at the present time are not favorable to the establishment of reciprocal trade with this country on mutually advantageous terms.

“The upper Provinces enjoyed special and extraordinary advantages under the Treaty of 1854. They deplored its abrogation in 1866; they immediately began efficient action for its restoration. Their boards of trade, representing the general interests of the country, concerted their plan of campaign with boards of trade of some of our cities representing only a single and comparatively limited interest. If common and apparently well-founded rumor be correct, newspapers were established or subsidized, and paid agents kept at work to build up an American sentiment in favor of a restoration of reciprocity.

“These efforts culminated in the treaty sent to the Senate in 1874, and there rejected. The traditions are still fresh of the peculiar methods by which this treaty was supported and pressed for confirmation. But the good sense of the Senate rejected it. This rejection was actually complained of by the Canadian representatives as a breach of faith by the American Government. Our friends over the lakes could not comprehend how the Senate could honorably reject the treaty which had been agreed upon by the diplomatic representatives of the two countries. Newspapers and public men vied in expression of chagrin and displeasure at the result.

“So eminent and representative a statesman as Sir Alexander T. Galt said:

“ ‘As regards the United States, I frankly declare that they ought to be dealt with in the same purely selfish spirit with which they treat us. I am heartily tired of efforts at conciliating the United States commercially; they meet with no response, and even existing treaties and laws are administered by them in a spirit of petty and vexatious exaction. * * * Should relief take the form of differential duties against the United States, I unhesitatingly adopt the position that we have a distinct and inalienable right to impose such duties if we choose.’

“Such sentiments as these, very generally expressed, resulted in the movement for a high protective tariff. All through the tariff debates in the Canadian Parliament in the years 1878 and 1879, we find expressions of this hostile feeling against the United States. The tariff law which went into force in March, 1879, was enacted as a retaliation and threat against the United States. Mr. Gibb, one of its prominent advocates, in the Canadian Parliament, said :

“ ‘That country (the United States) had done much since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 to provoke us. He did not believe in waiting the action of Congress at Washington any longer, and thought our action in the future should be entirely different from what it had been in the past’

“A still more prominent advocate, Mr. Brown, said :

“ ‘He voted for the measure believing it calculated to bring about the sort of reciprocity trade with our American neighbors which we might expect from protection.’

“Mr. Brown did not reckon without his host, judging from the report of the Committee. Eyes, never open to the advantages of protection in this country, are almost blinded by the prospective prosperity which Canada is speedily to attain under its new tariff. Says the report of the Committee, submitted by the chairman (Mr. Cox) :

“ ‘The question which presents itself is whether this great country (Canada) * * * shall be forced into becoming independent of us by building up within her own territory great manufacturing industries of all kinds, which will not only enable her to live within herself but to compete with us in other markets of the world, or whether, &c.’

“On the third page we find :

“ ‘The Dominion of Canada appears to have entered upon a career and to have determined upon a policy of building up her industries by a high protective and retaliating tariff.’

“Verily the Canadian statesmen did not miscalculate when we find the apostles of free trade whipped into an almost frantic haste to re-establish reciprocity with Canada, lest a few years of protection shall make her so strong and independent and prosperous that we cannot longer hope to make the same arrangements with her which are possible in her present depressed and dependent condition.

“We can judge from the tariff debates in the Canadian Parliament, and from the adoption of their tariff, not yet two years old, as to whether the present is just the time to approach the Upper Canadians with a proposition for fresh negotiations with a prospect of a result at all favorable to ourselves.

“In the Maritime Provinces the condition of affairs is still more unfavorable to this proposition. The British fishermen do not realize that their Government has sold to us, for a great price, an undivided half, in common ownership, of its inshore fisheries. At the very first attempt of

our fishermen to avail themselves of the advantages of their new purchase they were met by a mob, driven from the fishing grounds, their property destroyed, and their voyages broken up. This unlawful action of the Newfoundland fishermen, and their interpretation of our treaty rights receives universal sympathy and support throughout the Dominion. The spirit of the Dominion may be easily discovered by reference to its public prints.

"The *Mail*, the Government organ, in an article on the fishery question during the present month, says :

"At the close of the Halifax Commission there was at least one question of importance left over for further consideration, viz., the right to regulate the traffic of American fishermen in bait and supplies. The case of the United States had distinctly denied that any right to such traffic was granted by the Treaty, and therefore no compensation could be demanded. This view of the case was upheld by the Commissioners, and is, therefore, settled. The Americans, then, have no right to traffic in bait and supplies within the waters in which freedom of fishing is guaranteed them by the Treaty. There is and can be no doubt that American fishermen are constantly trafficking illegally, and a judicious seizure of a dozen or two of them would be a warning to the rest, and give American politicians something to think about. In the meantime our relations with the United States will, no doubt, be fixed by the Bill which has been introduced in Congress, and we may look, we suppose, for the imposition of a duty on fish and fish oil, while, of course, Americans will continue to fish freely in our waters."

"After expressing confidence in the firmness with which Canadian rights will be upheld by the Imperial Government, the *Mail* continues :

"Our own conduct is, then, the next consideration. We venture to express the hope that the Dominion Government will take immediate steps to prevent the happening of any collision between the Lower Province fishermen and the Americans. If our fishermen are refused hitherto free markets for fish, they may possibly feel inclined to make things hot for American fishermen fishing with aggravating freedom in our waters. From such collision very unsatisfactory results might arise, and, no doubt, our Government will so instruct its officials that all such collisions will be avoided. From the first time the meaning of the convention of 1818 came to be discussed, American diplomatists have adopted a tone of argument and a method of interpretation which logic could not justify nor the English language uphold, and against which the best law writers in the United States and all European authorities have protested. In like manner, from the first day on which the meaning of the Washington Treaty became the subject of discussion, American officials have adopted a crooked method of interpretation. Thus, while declaring that they must not be bound by the local regulations of Newfoundland as against the paramount provisions of the Treaty, they turn to us and declare that in spite of the paramount provisions of the Treaty, we must be bound by their Customs laws. In dealing with a nation whose public men have such eccentric notions as to national honor and as to the interpretation of international agreements, we must, perforce, adopt a line of conduct guarded by every possible role of propriety and fortified by the strictest adherence to law."

"But this sympathy and support is not confined to Canada. Patient and repeated efforts on the part of our Government, extending over more than two years, have at last obtained from Lord Salisbury what seems to be a deliberate and final statement of the position of the Home Government upon the disputed question. In his despatch, dated 5th April, of this year, Lord Salisbury says:—

"These regulations, which were in force at the date of the Treaty of Washington, were not abolished, but confirmed by the subsequent

Statutes, and are binding under the Treaty upon the citizens of the United States in common with British subjects.'

" This was in reply to Mr. Everett's statement of the position of this Government, made in September, 1878, as follows:—

" ' This Government contends that the fishery rights of the United States conceded by the Treaty of Washington are to be exercised wholly free from the restraints and regulations of the Statutes of Newfoundland, now set up as authority over our fishermen, and from any other regulations of fishing now in force or that may hereafter be enacted by that Government.'

" A more direct joinder at issue certainly could not be made. The President, in his Message of 17th May to the House of Representatives, declares his full concurrence with the Secretary.

" The position of our Government is at once dignified and impregnable. It is the duty of Congress to sustain the President and Secretary, and to aid them promptly and cordially in their effort to secure protection and indemnity to our citizens. But it does not exactly comport with this duty to advance a proposition for a joint commission to settle merely 'a basis of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.' It would be best to settle our rights under the present treaty before we seek to make a new one. We have no apprehension of war or any permanent ill-feeling between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, of common blood and instincts, destined together to shape and dominate the future civilization of the world. On the contrary, we believe that the negotiations now inevitable between the able and liberal statesmen now representing both Governments will result in cementing the friendship and unifying the interests of both countries, but the intrusion at this juncture of the Committee's proposition seems to us consistent neither with self-respect nor national dignity.

" The questions thus far discussed are but preliminary. The main question is, *whether reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada can be established on any basis sufficiently just and equitable to the citizens of the United States to justify its adoption by this country.*

" Past experience, already adverted to, tends to the negative of this proposition. In our judgment there are many and conclusive reasons why the same experience would be repeated in attempts to establish reciprocal trade between the two countries so long as Canada remains under the control of England.

" It is not surprising that the advantages of reciprocal trade regulations between the United States and the British possessions should have attracted the attention of the statesmen of both countries and have induced repeated and earnest attempts toward their attainment by negotiations between the two Governments. The territory of British America is imperial in extent—more extensive than that of the United States. It is questionable whether that portion of it for cultivation and adapted to the support of population is not fully equal to that of the same character belonging to the United States. This territory is possessed of every element necessary to the development of an advanced and prosperous civilization. Its maritime provinces on the Atlantic and

Pacific afford every facility for prosperous commerce. Its southern belt, contiguous to the United States and separated from it only by an arbitrary line, is fertile and pleasant. It lies in the zone most favorable to the development of the activities tending to promote prosperous and healthy civilization.

“ Still, in actual attainment, Canada has not nearly kept the promise of her magnificent capabilities. Her entire population does not exceed 4,500,000. Her wealth is proportionately smaller even than her population. The wealth of Massachusetts is nearly double that of Canada. Her *per capita* wealth is five times that of Canada. The average *per capita* wealth of all the Northern States is more than double that of Ontario, the richest of the Canadian provinces.

“ The United States afford more ample and profitable employment for labor, more comfortable homes, and in every way superior attractions for settlement. While the immigration from the United States to Canada is merely nominal, that from Canada to the United States is large and increasing. These immigrants take their places in the manufacturing villages of the Northern States, bringing only industrious and frugal habits, but finding remunerative employment and every way better living. The fact of this constant immigration, and the inferiority of Canada in wealth and population, prove, without further statistics or argument, the existence of some causes, either in the character of the people, or of their political or religious institutions, which have not been conducive to healthy growth and full development. We do not propose here to inquire into the nature of these causes. It is sufficient to our purpose that they exist. The Canadians have not enjoyed, and do not now possess, religious, educational, political, or general business advantages equal to ours. A free intercourse of all these privileges would be worth more to them than to us. But there is no reason in this why reciprocal trade between the two countries should not be advantageous and desirable to us. Where two countries enter into mutual arrangements for reciprocal trade on terms of perfect freedom, the preponderance of advantage is in favor of the more advanced. The reason why reciprocity with Canada has resulted otherwise, and would so again, is that it has not been just and equitable, and under the circumstances of the case never can be.

“ Canadian Confederation was accomplished in 1867. It was an immense gain to the Provinces, but the Queen is still the head of the confederation. She appoints the Governor General, the members of the Senate, and its Speaker, and all bills must receive the assent of the Governor General, or may be reserved for the direct approval or disapproval of Her Majesty. Of course it is unnecessary to add, while the confederation is a greater stride towards self government, English influence is still controlling over its policy and its measures.

“ When, therefore, we negotiate for Canadian reciprocity, it is *not with Canada that we negotiate but with England*. Canada desires from us certain advantages which she cannot get elsewhere; but the advantages which we want in the trade England owns by right of possession, and does not intend to part with them. We throw open the great market of

the United States to Canadian products, which are principally from the soil. We buy of her beef, eggs, potatoes, butter, lumber, &c., and in so doing contract the market of our own farmers and lumbermen; but when we ask of her to buy the products of our manufacturers she refuses to do that. England sells her these. The result is that she sells to us what she wants to sell, but does not buy of us what it would be most profitable for us to sell to her. The bulk of transactions between us may be increased, but on our side they are largely of a distributive character, leaving with us only the comparatively small profit of handling, when we ought fairly to add that of production. Her connection with England has prevented, and will continue to prevent, the establishment of a just and equitable reciprocity between this country and Canada. No commission is necessary to establish this fact. The experiment has been made and has failed, and the cause of the failure still exist, and are as potent as ever. The reports of Mr. Hatch in 1862, of Mr. Ward in 1864, and of Mr. Larned in 1871, leave scarcely any field for investigation not already fully explored and exhausted.

“Just reciprocity between Canada and the United States is impossible, while Canada remains in her present relations with Great Britain. No arguments, no investigations can alter this irreversible conclusion. It is the inevitable and logical result of the circumstances of the case. England won Canada at a vast expense of blood and treasure. She has thus far retained her with relentless and unswerving determination. Allowing her sufficient self-government to satisfy her, and, at last, to enter upon a fair career of self-government, England still maintains her supremacy in her councils. And it is clearly impossible that England will permit Canada, while a province of hers, to enter into reciprocal commercial relations with the United States which shall stock the markets with the products of American skill and labor, to the exclusion of her own.

“If any question the correctness of this conclusion, there are statistics at hand, needing no expensive investigations to bring them to light, sufficient to sustain it.

“Every one familiar with the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, understands the narrowness of its range and its complete subserviency to Canadian and English interests. It provided for free trade only in the following articles: grain, flour and breadstuffs, animals of all kinds, ashes, fresh, smoked and salted meats, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and unmanufactured, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, undried fruits, dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, ores of metals of all kinds, coal, unmanufactured tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, firewood, plants, shrubs, trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice and broom corn, barks, gypsum, ground and unground, wrought or unwrought, burr and grindstones, dye stuffs, flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured, rags.

“It will be seen at a glance that most of the above articles are common products of both countries, and while it includes almost every-

thing the Canadians have to sell, it covers none of the products of our manufacturers, which, more than anything else, would be profitable to us to sell.

“The result was an immense increase in the bulk of the business between the two countries, but principally restricted to an exchange merely of common products as a matter of convenience and economical distribution. Since the termination of the treaty, the trade of the two countries has largely continued in the channels it made during its operation. We exchange with them cereals, flour, coal, hides, provisions and wool.

“Before the treaty trade had been growing up between the two countries in a regular and healthy manner, our exports constantly maintaining a value more than three times as great as our imports. Under the treaty this proper order, so advantageous to us, was reversed, and the value of the entire commodities exchanged became apparently pretty nearly equal. This continued to be the fact for some years after the termination of the treaty, but now the laws of legitimate trade are beginning to reassert themselves, and our Canadian exports again show a considerable and constant excess over the imports.

“But analysis of statistics shows that the mere statement of value of commodities exchanged during the Reciprocity Treaty does not convey the full truth of the adverse operation to this country. In 1871, Mr. J. N. Larned, under appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, made an exhaustive report, in which all the statistics bearing upon the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty were collected. The following paragraph from this report summarises its result, and seems to us to be as applicable and conclusive now as it was in 1871 :

“The actual Treaty Trade which occurred between the two countries during the period of the existence of the Convention of 1854, shows an inequality of exchanges very nearly in the proportion of two to one. \$229,000,000 worth of Canadian products found a free market in the United States under the provisions of the Treaty, against \$124,000,000 of American products for which the Treaty opened a free market in the Canadas. Of the total Canadian commodities sold in the United States during the twelve-year period 96 per cent. came free and 6 per cent. paid duty, while 58 per cent. only of the American commodities sold in Canada passed free to their market, and 42 per cent., or nearly one-half, paid tribute to the custom houses of the Provincial Government. Moreover, the entire sales from this country to Canada - free goods and dutiable goods, domestic products and foreign re-exports, altogether—aggregated less for the 12 years by \$26,000,000 than the free goods which Canadian producers were enabled by the Treaty to sell in the United States.”

(The report here introduces tables of trade statistics in continuation of Mr. Larned's report, and continues,)

“Canada sells to us everything she has to sell, but buys somewhere else those articles which we would find it most profitable to sell to her. Her business is stimulated by the interchange. The freedom of our market starts every current of her industry into healthy activity, while the product of her cheap labor at once crowds our higher-priced labor in the markets which it has been taxed to create.

“The farmers of Maine, Vermont and New York, the lumbermen and woodworkers of Ohio and Michigan, pay the direct taxes of State and national Government, and the indirect taxes by which railroads and

steamboats are built, and all the avenues and agencies of their vast commerce created and made convenient, only that these Canadian neighbors, free to a great extent from these taxes, may come in and occupy the markets created by their enterprises and sacrifices. Surely no such injustice should be practised upon them, unless, at least, compensating advantages can be shown to other classes of their countrymen. But these compensating advantages cannot be shown, for they cannot exist so long as England reserves for her own manufacturers the markets of Canada.

“The advantages of real and unrestricted intercourse between the United States and Canada are so great and apparent that those who have investigated the subject, finding that under present conditions real reciprocity is impossible, have, nevertheless, expressed themselves in favor of a Zollverein, similar to that established among the German States. This would involve common customs laws for both countries, a sea-line of custom houses, and an obliteration of the line between the two countries. How can this ever be while Canada is a British province? When did England, or any other nation, throw open to strangers gateways of commerce to her own possessions closed to herself? A Zollverein between Canada and the United States, under present conditions, is as impossible as a just reciprocity.

“*But reciprocity can only be postponed.* The North American continent is the possession of the English speaking race, the most practical, industrious, enterprising and economical ever engaged in the development of human nature and its resources. With this race and this territory absolute free trade is only a question of time, but that free trade will only come with practical, political or, certainly *Commercial Union*. Towards this, notwithstanding little jealousies, petty ambitions, serious diplomatic complication and hitherto unyielding relations with England, everything will steadily tend. The ablest English thinkers already understand that absolute independence must soon be yielded to Canada. Sir (*Sic.*) Robert Lowe wrote as follows in 1877 :

“The Colonies will soon seek representation—that is impracticable. New Zealand cannot legislate for Canada. A colony is worth no more to the central country than when it is independent if the means of access are equally easy. India is of no advantage to Great Britain. Great Britain draws no revenue from her, but the contrary. India was wronged at first. She is in danger of being spoiled and petted now. To over-estimate the value of the colonies to Great Britain is very easy. To under-estimate them would be difficult. Great Britain must defend them in war, but they never aid her except when they are themselves concerned.’

“Goldwin Smith, in the *Fortnightly Review* of April, 1879, anticipates ultimate union between the United States and Canada. He enumerates the forces working towards political separation from Great Britain as : 1st. Distance. Few have fought against geography and prevailed. 2nd. Divergence of interest. What has Canada to do with India? And how does the protective legislator of Canada comport with English free trade? 3rd. Divergence of political character. 4th. American contiguity. He concludes :—

“There is no chance of building up Canada to rival America; there will ultimately be union between the two countries; they each afford the only cause of danger to the other.’

“The anticipation of a federation of all English-speaking people is probably only a dream. Distance, diversity of interest prohibit it; but the time is not far distant when the union of the English-speaking people on this continent will be a political reality more potent and vital than any that have before existed.

“We cheerfully welcome all measures tending to build up Canada, ‘to start her on a career,’ ‘to make her independent,’ as tending to this result. We have all we can do just now in repairing the wastes of war and in exploring and preparing for settlement our own vast possessions. For the present it is best for us to attend to this, and draw to our country the tens of thousands of Canadian immigrants annually to work our soil, enlarge our markets, and contribute as citizens to our natural wealth and prosperity, rather than to build them up on their own soil into competition with us. In the meantime Canada will develop not only by force of her own elements of growth, but from our contiguity and example. Nothing will check the interchange of transit conveniences or of commercial privileges now going on; and when the time comes for union, whether by confederation or by absorption, the terms will be all the more equal, and consequently advantageous to us, the farther she is advanced in railroads, in banks or even in manufactures, built up after our example, to supply and increase the market from which we are now excluded, but which will then be thrown open to us in free competition.

“The undersigned therefore dissent from the report of the Committee, because it tends to action, in any case, of doubtful constitutionality and policy; and because it recommends re-opening questions already settled by the logic of circumstances and by practical experiment.

“W. W. RICE,

“JOHN W. KILLINGER,

“GEO. M. ROBESON.

“I concur in the conclusions reached by this report in so far as it opposes any action at this time by the House of Representatives looking to reciprocity treaty or reciprocal trade relations with Canada; but I do not concur in the arguments sustaining the Kelly resolution, nor in the principles enunciated by that resolution.

“B. WILSON.”

A LULL.

After this we find little evidence that Congress took any interest in Canadian trade till 1884 when Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following Report:—

“*The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred H. Res. 32, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:*

“This is a joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate with the Government of Great Britain for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. It is not a proposition to enter upon a discussion of com-

mercial relations with a view to their modification in the best manner which, under the present conditions of the two countries, would be most advantageous to both. The resolutions would confine the negotiations strictly to the terms of the particular treaty of 1854.

“The treaty-making power is lodged by the Constitution primarily in the Executive, and it may be said generally that the legislative branch of the Government was not expected by the framers of that instrument to take the initiative in diplomatic negotiations, certainly not so far as to prescribe in advance the precise terms and conditions of such negotiations.

“Such a method would be injudicious, as it would hamper the Department which must be charged with the duty of carrying on the discussion. In international transactions of this nature there is in some sense a struggle of strength and skill between the representatives of the respective Governments, to secure on either side all the advantages fairly due. It soon becomes a contest over details. It is therefore manifestly unadvisable to lay down in formal legislative resolution the exact conditions to be inserted in any contemplated agreement.

“The treaty of 1854 proposed to be renewed was thoroughly tested by twelve years of experience and found to be unsatisfactory to the United States, and was terminated because of our necessities. It provided under reciprocal agreements for the admission free of duty of the common products of the two countries, thus including the articles produced by Canada, an agricultural country, sending abroad products of the soil, of the forest, and of the mines, while it failed to include the manufactures of the United States.

“During the operation of the treaty it did not seem to work equitably to the farming interest in many places along our border; it was, however, continued, largely owing to the liberal sentiment with which our people regard every extension of commerce with their neighbors. During and at the close of our civil war there was pressing need of greatest revenue, owing to our enormous expenditures and stronger disposition to render the country independent in its internal resources; and under this change of circumstances, the treaty and its effects upon the business of the country, and the origin of its resources, were subjected to a colder scrutiny. Then it was seen that during the twelve years of its operation \$229,000,000 of Canadian products had found a free market in the United States, whilst scarcely more than half that amount had been purchased by Canada from us free of duty.

“The schedule of articles relieved from tariff duties was found to work unequally; more than 95 per cent. of what was sent to this country from Canada being free of duty, while of the articles exported by us to Canada 42 per cent., or nearly one-half, were still burdened by their tariff exactions.

“Time and the progress of the two countries have produced many changes, but there is no reason to believe that the treaty of 1854, if renewed, would not again prove unsatisfactory. The arguments thus far presented have reference to a renewal of the treaty of 1854 as demanded by the resolution under consideration.

“Both countries have made immense progress in population, wealth, and activity, and above all in manufactures.

“The increase of commercial intercourse by water channels and great railways across a line extending thousands of miles has made the artificial restrictions of the tariff more sensibly felt by the people. There are great and manifest inducements to both countries to remove these restrictions altogether, or to readjust them upon terms fair to all interests, and which would be mutually beneficial. It is claimed that the complete and unimpeded interchange of business, the sales to this country of whatever Canada can furnish us, and by our people to the Canadians of all that we can produce to supply their wants without hindrance from a tariff of any form of burden upon either side, would be of inestimable benefit to all; a stimulant to every industry; a source of mutual prosperity, and a guarantee of peace between us and our northern neighbors. Following in the line of this policy we are about to conclude a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and one is also in course of negotiation with Spain in regard to our commerce with Cuba. It would tend, by the inevitable logic of interest, to the negotiation of similar treaties with other neighbors. How great would be the effects of a commercial union with Canada! The erasure of the imaginary barrier to traffic that stretches across the continent on our northern line; a freedom of trade with the people of Nova Scotia, Canada, Manitoba, and British Columbia, such as exists between the States, with a common tariff and custom-house following the line of the sea, the revenue being divided in proportion to the population, as was done in the case of the Zollverein.

“There are considerations which have become worthy the attention of this Government, but the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House having in view the proper relations existing between the legislative branch and the treaty-making power do not recommend the adoption of the resolution as submitted for its consideration. The Committee, however, in recognition of the fact that the Constitution has prescribed that all measures affecting the revenues of the Government should originate in the House, consider it eminently fit that the House should give expression to its opinion regarding international agreements which may affect such revenues. The Committee cannot but believe that such opinions, expressed by the representatives of the people, will tend to strengthen and aid their diplomatic agents as to the general principles and policies which should be the basis of such negotiations, and to this end recommend the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute for the one referred to them:

“*Resolved*, That in opinion of the House, closer commercial relations with the other states on the American continent would be of mutual advantage, and that, should the Executive see fit to consider propositions for freer commerce with the Dominion of Canada, such negotiations would be viewed with favor.”

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S BILL.

In 1886, Mr. Butterworth introduced a Bill to provide for full reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada:—

"Whereas controversies have arisen and are now existing between the Government of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, growing out of the construction of treaties affecting fishing interests; and

"Whereas by reason of the contiguity of the two countries and the similarity of the interests and occupations of the people thereof, it is desired by the United States to remove all existing controversies and all causes of controversy in the future, and to promote and encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries, and to promote harmony between the two Governments; and to enable the citizens of each to trade with the citizens of the other without restriction and irrespective of boundaries, as fully and freely as though there was no boundary line between the two countries: Therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, and as soon as the Government of the said Dominion of Canada shall, by Act of Parliament, permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever name or nature, whether the product of the soil or of the waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds, and its products, minerals and coal the products of the mines of the United States, to enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada free of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada, and all products of the soil and waters, and all mineral and coal products of the mines of the said Dominion of Canada, and all articles of every name and description produced in said Dominion of Canada, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of duty; it being the intention of this Act to provide for absolute reciprocity of trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatever name or nature produced in the said countries respectively.

"Sec. 2. That when it shall be certified to the President of the United States by the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Canada that the said last named Government, by Act of Parliament, has authorized the admission into the ports of said Government of all articles of trade and commerce produced in the United States, free from all duty, the President shall make proclamation thereof, and shall likewise proclaim that all articles produced in the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all the ports of the United States free of duty so long as the said Dominion of Canada shall admit the products of the United States as herein provided for, into her ports free of duty.

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized with the approval of the President of the United States, in connection with the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and to protect the said respective Governments against the importation of foreign goods through either into the other; and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall furnish to the Customs officers of the United States such rules and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their duties in respect to the protection of each of the said Governments against improper importation of foreign goods as herewith contemplated."

This completes the review of reports and Congressional documents which it has been thought desirable to make with such a degree of fulness as would render it unnecessary for others to consult the accumulations of more than a century.

Having studied these reports and documents, the following conclusions are suggested :—

1st The original purpose of the founders of the United States was to secure the incorporation of British North America by peaceable or by other means with the Republic.

2nd. These original views became so modified in course of time that the aim of the United States public men of all political parties was to obtain as large a share of the trade of British North America as possible, by offer of fair reciprocity. Henry Clay's words are emphatic in his letter to Mr. Vaughan, of the 11th October, 1826 :—"The Government of the United States have always been anxious that the trade relations between them and the British Colonies should be placed upon a liberal and equitable basis. There has not been a moment, since the adoption of the present constitution, when they were not willing to apply to it the principles of fair reciprocity and equal competition. The struggle on the side of Great Britain was to maintain her monopoly, and on that of the United States to secure an equal participation in the trade intercourse between them and the British Colonies."

3rd. Subsequently there came a change in the policy of the United States. The fisheries and the trade questions were linked together, and on this basis the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was made.

4th. With this Treaty British Americans were at first greatly dissatisfied, but were in the end satisfied. The Republican Americans were, on the contrary, at first well satisfied, and in the end dissatisfied, the great shipping interest of New York and Philadelphia, and the great modern interest of railway transport having taken strong ground against the Treaty, fearing that the St. Lawrence route would deprive them of part of their freighting business.

5th. Owing to the change in policy, caused by the growth of railways and the desire to secure for New York and other United States seaports the bulk of the transport trade of the continent, the United States Government gave notice that they desired the abrogation of the Treaty.

6th. The next settlement of the fisheries question took place without reference to trade arrangements (excepting free fish and fish oil) and was embodied in the Treaty of 1871.

7th. During the controversy over the Treaty of 1854, there was evinced a strong desire on the part of the United States to bring about annexation. Their public men and writers taught that Canada could not stand without free participation in the trade of the United States. Climate, they said, and the configuration of the country, geography

and everything was opposed to the idea of Canada, and especially Upper Canada, standing alone and prospering.*

8th. The proposal of a Zollverein sprang out of that desire. After twenty years' discussion of it in the United States, the opinion as expressed in the Report of the House of Representatives' Committee on Commerce, 1880, was that a Zollverein was impracticable, while Canada held to her present political relations with Great Britain.

9th. It will be found throughout that a thoroughly enlightened appreciation of the value of Canada as one of the large consumers of the United States, standing, as it does, fourth or fifth on the list, has been generally entertained. "Canada has a large and constantly increasing trade which should not be lost to the United States, if it can be retained or secured by any means wholly compatible with the interests of our own country." (Rep. of Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1880.)

10th. There will further be found a determination so to shape matters that the Dominion should be compelled to cease buying of Great Britain and only selling to the United States, and should be led to buy from as well as sell to the United States. Hatch, in his report of 1869, says: "An examination of the Canadian returns discloses the fact that the Canadians now, as in times past, sell to us and buy of Great Britain." This complaint is heard as late as 1880, when the minority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs say: "We throw open the great markets of the United States to Canadian products, which are principally of the soil. We buy of her beef, eggs, potatoes, butter, cheese, lumber, &c., and so doing contract the market of our own farmers and lumbermen, but when we ask of her to buy the products of our manufacturers she refuses to do that. England sells her these. The result is that she sells to us what she wants to sell, but does not buy of us what it would be most profitable for us to sell her."

On the other Hand

The people of British North America while holding firmly to a policy of peaceable relations with the United States, have ever shown complete unity of sentiment—oneness of purpose

1st. In opposing all forms of annexation.

2nd. In strengthening and developing British connection.

3rd. In developing their own resources in their own way.

We have seen how in the early history of the continent the people of the British Colonies remained true to their allegiance.

During all the history of British North America the sentiment of loyalty has never failed; it has never been appealed to in vain.

Realizing, under the influence of this central principle, the difficulties of her position, Canada has been engaged for many years in an effort to render herself completely independent of the United States.

Confederation was largely induced by the repeal of the Treaty of 1854.

* When the British North American Commissioners went to Washington, in 1866, to secure the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, they were told by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, "if you want these commercial privileges that you talk about, then take your seats here by the side of us and vote for them."

"I know that it has been asserted by some, and I have heard it since I came into the Convention, that if the Reciprocity Treaty is annulled the British Provinces will be so cramped that they may be compelled to seek annexation to the United States."—Hon. Joseph Howe, Detroit Convention.

The construction of the Intercolonial Railway was an answer to the oft-asserted statement that Ontario could not do business abroad except by permission of the United States.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is an answer to the contention that the territories of the North-West must rely upon the lines of communication in the United States for connection with the Eastern Sea Coast.

The determination to live on good terms with our neighbors prompted Mr. Mackenzie's Government to propose treaty relations with the United States in 1874. The same loyalty to the main lines of British North American public policy caused his Government to refuse to treat with the United States Government except on the basis-principle that whatever goods or articles came into Canada free from the United States should come in free from Great Britain.

Under the impulse given to Canada by the determination of its people to remain true to the British Empire our water-ways and our railway system have been greatly developed.

The refusal of the United States to enter into any treaty or other trade arrangements in 1874, led to the adoption by Canada, in 1879, of a fiscal policy calculated to develop manufactures, and directly springing from the three-fold policy already mentioned. It led also to the adoption of a railway policy calculated to bring Canada into closer relations with Asia and Australia. In pursuing this bold and spirited policy, the object of which was to complete their commercial independence, the people of Canada have never hesitated. Warmly, energetically and without a break, these general lines of policy have been supported by the people.

In many cases the public men and writers of the United States imagine that they see in all these moves the hand of Great Britain. That hand, if it be used, could do nothing, unless the people were heartily in accord with the movements, for Canada is as free to deal with all matters affecting her own internal interest as are the United States. That the steps taken by Canada have resulted in great progress having been made is clear. In the appendix will be found a series of thirty or forty graphic statistical sheets, amply proving that prosperity has attended Canada in her efforts to maintain the public policy which the public sentiment of the country holds most in consonance with its well-being.

The Canadian people recognize the undoubted right of the people of the United States to mould their trade policy in the way they deem best suited to their interests and ask a similar recognition for themselves.

With this mutual recognition an understood fact, both countries may approach the question how best to extend their trade relations.

Canada has two good customers. She buys from and sells to both. Whatever it may have been in the past it is not now true that Canada sells to one and buys from the other. She desires to deal fairly by both. Whatever both have to sell and she wants, she is ready to buy from that one who will supply her wants on the most reasonable and advantageous terms to herself. She admits the goods of both countries on the

same tariff rates, making no discrimination. The old complaints, if they ever had foundation in fact, are no longer causes for angry feeling on the part of our neighbor-customer.

That the complaints which were made during the continuance of the Treaty of 1854, as reasons, ostensible or real, why it should be abrogated, are no longer entitled to remain fixed in the public mind of the United States, may be seen from the following statement:

The aggregate of Canada's trade with the United States since 1873, amounts to \$1,148,617,006, taking Canadian accounts, or \$1,157,810,266, by joint account, and the aggregate trade with Great Britain during the same period to \$1,254,298,882 by Canadian accounts. Of the aggregate with the United States \$655,621,516 were imports by Canada and \$502,188,750 were exports from Canada. Of the aggregate trade of Canada with Great Britain \$646,797,908 were imports and \$607,482,704 were exports. Thus Canada's imports from Great Britain were less than those from the United States by \$8,823,608 and her exports to Great Britain exceeded those to the United States by \$105,293,954. It is clear therefore that it is no longer true that Canada sells to the United States and buys exclusively from Great Britain. There is much greater truth in the very opposite.

How is Canada treated in the markets of her two great customers? Great Britain admits nearly all Canada has to sell, free of duty. The United States have imposed a duty to all imported dutiable goods equal to 43 per cent. during the past fourteen years. The following table will show the position at a glance:

1873-1886.

14 years, dutiable goods imported by Canada from Great Britain.....	\$509,100,882
14 years, free goods imported by Canada from Great Britain.....	137,697,026
Total free and dutiable....	<u>\$646,797,908</u>
14 years, dutiable goods imported by Canada from the United States.....	\$365,589,653
14 years, free goods imported by Canada from the United States.....	290,031,863
Total free and dutiable....	<u>\$655,621,516</u>
14 years, dutiable goods from Canada to Great Britain.....	Nil.
14 years, free goods from Canada to Great Britain.....	\$607,482,704
14 years, dutiable goods from Canada to United States.....	344,179,550
14 years, free goods from Canada to United States.....	158,009,200
14 years, duties imposed by Canada on British goods.....	107,465,755
14 years, duties imposed by Canada on United States goods.....	75,656,227
14 years, duties imposed by United States on Canadian goods.....	<u>146,997,210</u>

Canada levies an impost of \$11.52 per \$100 on all goods free and dutiable coming from the States.

The United States levy an impost of \$29.24 per \$100, on the total import from Canada.

The United States therefore levy on Canadian goods a tax 153.8 per cent. greater than that levied by Canada on United States goods, while Great Britain practically admits all our articles free.

Upon this branch of the subject it does not appear necessary to say anything more. The United States insisted that Canada should buy from as well as sell to them. Canada insisted that she would not give up her British trade. Both have during the period of the Canadian confederation succeeded in gaining their point. The duties imposed by Canada on British trade and on American trade practically amount to the same. The imposition of duties on iron and steel manufactures by the tariff of 1887 may possibly incline the scale more favorably to the British side. But that will be no more than fair, seeing that the United States have had somewhat the best of it during the past fourteen years. If now the United States desire to do more trade with us they can easily accomplish their desires. They have but to lower their tariff rates and Canada will sell more to them, and as a necessary consequence will buy more from them.

TO SUM UP.

I.—The position of Canada is worthy of consideration.

1st. She is in the direct line of communication between Eastern and Western States.

2nd. Her territory intervenes between the rich fisheries of the Gulf and its mouth, (including the Newfoundland banks) and the United States.

3rd. She lies between Great Britain and the United States.

4th. She lies between Europe and Asia.

II.—Since the Dominion was formed, Canada has improved her position by means of railways.

1st. These facilitate interprovincial trade.

2nd. They facilitate the carrying of Western States' produce either to the Eastern States or to Europe.

3rd. They have brought the interior of the older Provinces of the Dominion into closer relations with the frontier sections of the country.

4th. They have destroyed the former dependence of Ontario upon the United States lines of railway.

5th. They have opened up for the carrying trade of Canada the fertile prairies of the North-West and have given her great facilities for transporting the produce of the Western States to the Atlantic seaboard.

6th. They have opened a new world-path which can be used for the conveyance of Asian goods for this continent and Western Europe.

7th. They make the possession of the intrinsically valuable fisheries still more valuable, because they enable fish food supplies to be transported more rapidly to the United States.

III.—Canada's position lying between the United States and Great Britain confers the following benefits upon her:—

She can take advantage of the market of both countries; can buy in the cheaper and sell in the dearer of the two.

Great Britain, realizing Canada's position, agreed to the Treaty of 1854, which to a certain extent discriminated against herself in favor of her greatest rival.

The United States abrogated that Treaty because they were not, in their opinion, getting as much good from it as Canada was.

Thereupon came the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, which, now carrying a million tons of freight a year, is a highway under Governmental control, open all the year round, rendering it unnecessary to use the United States railways from and to ports in the United States, unless from choice.

The effects produced by the abrogation of the Treaty were (in addition):

1st. A great development of inter-provincial trade. The coasting trade has increased in the last ten years 82 per cent., and that, notwithstanding the competition to which it has been subjected by the increased railway mileage, which in 1867 was under 3,000 miles and is now over 11,000.

2nd. A great development of manufacturing industries consequent upon the adoption of the tariff of 1879, which tariff would not have been possible in conjunction with the Treaty of 1854.

This development is evidenced by the fact that in six years since 1879, the importation of machinery was nearly equal to the import during 12 preceding years; and now the manufacture of machinery of various kinds has become established, rendering importation to a large extent unnecessary.

3rd. The prices obtained by our Ontario and Quebec farmers did not, as had been asserted would be the case, decrease after the Treaty was abrogated. Flour for 15 months before March, 1866, stood at an average of \$6.55 per bbl.; for 20 months after, it stood at an average of \$8.50, or \$1.95 more after the repeal than before. Barley stood at an average of 67½ cents before and 70½ cents after. (See Appendix.)

4th. It led to the cultivation of the British market in a greatly increasing degree. Our people studied that market much more closely than before. The imposition of duties on Canadian butter by the United States, compelled our dairymen to engage in the manufacture of cheese, so that whereas before the abrogation, American cheese was imported into Canada for general supply, since then cheese has been exported in large quantities.

The following statement will show the cheese exported by Canada:—

	Lbs.
1860.....	124,320
1861.....	194,336
1862.....	491,680
1863.....	958,944
1864-5.....	833,507
1865-6.....	974,736
1866-7.....	1,577,027
1879-80.....	43,441,112

	Lbs.
1880-81.....	54,713,020
1881-82.....	55,325,167
1882-83.....	63,340,938
1883-84.....	75,835,557
1884-85.....	86,579,834
1885-86.....	<u>85,287,817</u>

In 1860, the value of the export of domestic cheese from the United States was \$1,565,630, and in 1886 it was \$7,662,145. In 1860, the value of the Canadian cheese exported was \$13,675, and in 1886 it was \$7,291,685, or only \$400,000 less than the United States export. The Montreal Board of Trade, in report dated April 9th, 1868, say :—

“ The repeal of the Treaty has stimulated the erection of cheese factories, which are shutting out the products of foreign dairies from the Canadian market, and enabling the dairymen of Canada to compete successfully with their American neighbors in sending supplies to the British market. The demand of Canadian butter continues undiminished on the part of buyers from several of the States, at as remunerative rates as before the 17th March, 1866. The establishment of cheese factories in Canada may be said to date no further back than 1863, up to the close of 1865 there were only ten in operation in Upper Canada and two in Lower; at the close of 1866, there were sixty in Canada West and twelve in Canada East, using, in the aggregate, the milk of 21,600 cows, and producing about 6,480,000 lbs of cheese; there are now (1868) 180 factories in Ontario with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs. (at 9 to 10 cts. per lb.), worth from \$1,080,000 to \$1,200,000, and in the Province of Quebec 17 factories, with a capacity equal to 1,530,000 lbs., valued from \$137,700 to \$150,000.”

For other illustrations of the growth of our export trade with Great Britain, see Appendix.

5th. No decrease took place in the price of our lumber in the United States, as had been contended would be the case, the price of stock boards or shipping boards in 1865 having been \$9.50 to \$9.75 at Ottawa, and in 1867, \$10. The price of siding boards was in 1865, \$15 to \$16, and in 1867, \$17.50.

The export of planks and boards from Canada in 1866 was 465,812 M. feet. In 1867 it was 533,192 M. feet, valued respectively at \$4,583,075 and \$5,104,342. In 1885, the export was \$8,053,878, the quantity being 655,900 M. feet, of which 562,543 M. feet went to the United States.

From these figures we obtain the fact that in 1866, the average price was \$9.81 per M., and in 1885, it was \$12.28 per thousand.

There has been an increase in quantity of 100,000 M. and an increase in price of \$2.47 per M.

6th. Looking at the trade of Canada generally the changes which have taken place are indicated by the following figures :—

IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, BY PERCENTAGES.

	From Great Britain.	United States	Other Countries.
1865.....		40-00	
1866.....		35-00	
1869.....	53-00	38-00	9-00
1870.....	54-00	35-00	11-00
1882.....	44-91	42-87	12-22
1883.....	42-27	45-51	12-22
1884.....	40-14	46-67	13-19
1885.....	40-31	45-91	13-68
1886.....	40-76	45-36	13-88

IMPORTS DIVIDED INTO DUTIABLE AND FREE.

	FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		FROM UNITED STATES.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
1865.....				
1867.....				
1869.....	80 00	20-00	36-00	64-00
1870.....	80 00	20-00	40-00	60-00
1882.....	81-94	18-06	68-22	31-78
1883.....	78-25	21-75	68-98	31-02
1884.....	75-61	4-39	70-90	29-10
1885.....	74 15	25-85	66-24	33-77
1886.....	74-84	25-16	66-12	33-88

DUTIES COLLECTED ON DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

	From Great Britain.	From United States.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1869.....	16-8	20-00
1886.....	19-2	15-14

These changes have in all cases resulted in the United States being placed on an equality with Great Britain in the purchases which Canada makes.

During the Reciprocity Treaty the United States imports from Canada were:—

Dutiable.....	\$ 14,556,175
Free	239,792,284
Total.....	\$254,348,459

Canada's imports from the United States were:—

Dutiable.....	\$ 89,209,554
Free.....	124,272,223
Total.....	\$213,581,777

Of the total trade of \$467,930,286 no less than \$364,164,507 fulfilled the conditions of the Treaty; of this free goods list 66 per cent. inured to the benefit of the people of the United States and 34 per cent. to the people of Canada.

During the last 12 years the total trade of the two countries with each other has been \$975,586,341, divided as follows:—

United States Imports.

Dutiable.....	\$289,280,017
Free	133,000,235
Total	\$422,280,252

Canadian Imports.

Dutiable.....	\$327,507,492
Free	225,798,597
Total	\$553,306,089
Grand total.....	\$975,586,341

Of this amount (\$975,588,341) \$358,798,832 was free. Of this last amount 37 per cent. inured to the benefit of the people of the United States and 64 per cent. to the benefit of the people of Canada. The changes then have amounted almost to a reversal of the positions under the Treaty of 1854.

7th. The development of Canada, consequent on the public policy adopted to counteract the injurious effects it was generally believed in the United States would follow the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, has resulted in giving her a splendid equipment of every requisite of modern civilization. At the same time her credit in the great money markets of the world has been largely enhanced, her public securities now ranking third.*

*England, in the London money market, could sell her consols at a price which would yield £2 19s. per cent. Next come the United States, £3 9s., and in order as following: India, whose securities yield £3 9s.; Canada, £3 9s. 6d.; New South Wales, £3 13s. 6d.; Victoria, £3 13s. 9d.; France, £3 14s. 9d.; Cape Good Hope, £3 19s.; New Zealand, £4 2s.; Austria, £4 10s. 6d.; Italy, £4 10s. 9d., and Russia, £5 3s. 9d.—Sir JOHN GORST, Under Secretary of State for India.

STATEMENT showing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, by Periods, from 1850 to 1886, inclusive. (Taken from Canadian accounts.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA (ONTARIO AND QUEBEC FROM 1867).

Periods.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
*1850 to 1854	131,214,112	88,882,499	.....	88,882,499	50,753,564	32,892,610	.....	3,657,894
†1855 to 1866	476,107,743	394,848,473	.....	394,848,473	234,051,573	207,136,781	.....	36,105,973
‡1867 to 1871	307,928,433	251,435,983	13,301,895	269,737,878	108,486,473	115,267,638	.....	32,969,686
§1872 to 1885	1,141,274,726	816,694,347	136,181,350	946,876,197	509,067,920	362,719,858	14,435,144	233,651,510	
1886.....	78,997,650	59,495,795	5,764,412	65,260,207	35,770,157	26,997,914	729,022	10,861,020	
Total	2,135,522,664	1,611,357,097	160,248,157	1,765,605,254	938,129,680	745,014,801	15,164,166	317,246,083	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*1850 to 1854	29,353,652	17,275,078	.....	17,275,078	8,757,079	4,330,428	.....	.....
†1855 to 1866	120,753,621	83,510,016	.....	83,510,016	42,081,306	28,025,617	.....	.....
‡1867 to 1871	46,703,313	25,883,762	3,095,706	28,979,468	11,764,895	8,030,529	.....	.....
§1872 to 1885	125,995,303	106,610,572	6,097,783	112,708,360	40,946,608	30,449,661	2,403,229	.....
1886.....	7,849,224	7,818,181	253,332	8,071,513	2,217,408	2,542,755	121,253	.....
Total	330,660,113	241,097,609	9,446,826	251,544,435	105,767,296	73,578,990	2,524,482	.....

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*1850 to 1854	33,456,565	22,015,455	.....	22,015,455	11,357,485	2,320,040	.....	.....
†1855 to 1866	87,818,923	58,396,068	.....	58,396,068	39,909,619	13,353,787	.....	.....
‡1867 to 1871	32,112,538	20,374,595	3,035,676	23,410,271	8,638,945	6,306,751	.....	.....
§1872 to 1885	103,557,466	80,436,134	9,908,210	90,344,344	41,322,625	20,997,779	8,181,791	.....
1886.....	5,918,732	5,197,058	1,350,038	6,547,096	2,978,765	1,853,996	1,331,894	.....
Total	262,864,224	186,419,310	14,293,924	200,713,234	104,207,439	44,832,353	9,513,685	.....

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*1850 to 1854	4,582,780	2,593,101	.....	2,593,101	684,618	504,408	.....	.....
†1855 to 1866	16,617,022	11,465,707	282,284	11,747,991	3,520,831	3,741,863	6,011	.....
‡1867 to 1871	9,037,128	8,889,634	259,143	9,148,777	1,329,708	1,473,206	10,701	.....
§1872 to 1885	18,468,279	23,235,996	209,693	23,446,049	4,056,833	6,538,171	19,368	.....
1886.....	683,434	1,563,876	2,391	1,566,267	179,775	679,886	1,067	.....
Total	49,418,643	47,748,314	753,511	48,502,165	9,771,765	12,937,532	37,147	.....

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

†1871.....	254,063	30,309	211	30,520	112,163	10,239	.....	.....
‡1872 to 1885	34,504,038	8,207,084	346,647	8,553,751	25,369,607	2,041,320	328,607	.....
1886.....	1,959,337	789,983	62,632	852,615	1,275,708	196,593	62,125	.....
Total	36,717,438	9,027,376	409,490	9,436,866	26,757,478	2,248,152	390,732	.....

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

‡1872 to 1885	37,242,698	36,524,624	604,009	37,128,633	22,843,140	24,731,155	411,308	.....
1886.....	4,011,726	2,891,811	61,805	2,953,616	2,253,442	2,013,543	48,812	.....
Total	41,254,424	38,416,435	665,814	40,082,249	25,096,582	26,744,698	460,120	.....

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

‡1878 to 1885	2,607,455	112,383	.....	112,383	2,337,686	112,383	.....	.....
1886.....	182,791	.....	.....	.....	182,791	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,790,246	112,383	.....	112,383	2,520,477	112,383	.....	.....

* Before Reciprocity Treaty.

† During Reciprocity Treaty.

‡ No treaty period.

§ Washington Treaty.

STATEMENTS showing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year from 1850 to 1886, inclusive. (Taken from Canadian accounts.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA, NOW ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1850	16,982,068	12,943,795		12,943,795	6,594,860	4,951,159			
1851	21,434,790	13,810,604		13,810,604	8,365,766	4,071,545			
1852	20,286,493	15,307,607		15,307,607	8,477,693	6,284,522			
1853	31,981,436	23,801,303		23,801,303	11,782,147	8,936,382	1,789,077		
1854	40,529,325	23,019,190		23,019,190	15,533,098	8,649,002	1,868,817		
1855	36,086,169	28,188,461		28,188,461	20,828,877	16,737,277	4,475,229	4,463,773	
1856	43,584,387	32,047,017		32,047,017	22,704,509	17,979,754	3,463,204	4,926,922	
1857	39,430,598	27,006,624		27,006,624	20,224,651	13,206,436	1,426,846	5,582,643	
1858	29,078,527	23,472,609		23,472,609	15,635,565	11,930,094	2,558,742	2,057,024	
1859	33,555,161	24,766,981		24,766,981	17,592,916	13,922,314	2,023,005	4,546,491	
1860	34,447,935	34,631,890		34,631,890	17,273,029	18,427,968	2,915,787	3,041,877	
1861	43,054,836	36,614,195		36,614,195	21,069,388	14,386,427	1,114,513	5,688,952	
1862	48,600,633	33,596,125		33,596,125	25,173,157	15,063,730	2,189,993	5,608,447	
1863	45,964,493	41,831,532		41,831,532	23,109,362	20,050,432	2,392,110	6,172,483	
1864	23,882,216	13,883,508		13,883,508	10,426,572	7,722,397	1,923,471	7,925,177	
1865	44,620,469	42,481,151		42,481,151	19,589,055	22,939,691	3,837,639	6,511,771	
1866	53,802,319	56,328,380		56,328,380	20,424,692	34,770,261	7,785,434	12,751,548	
1867	59,048,987	48,486,143		48,486,143	20,272,907	25,583,800	7,082,766	12,397,168	
1868	57,805,013	44,683,426	2,816,450	47,499,876	22,454,182	20,061,775	14,864,209	14,375,419	
1869	55,185,667	46,772,225	2,404,526	49,176,751	20,758,981	20,815,085	5,852,678	15,033,821	
1870	59,020,676	57,527,898	4,938,969	62,466,867	20,624,672	24,897,658	7,215,973	16,689,037	
1871	76,868,090	53,966,291	8,141,950	62,108,241	24,375,731	23,909,320	7,954,060	18,406,475	
1872	86,899,529	56,542,587	16,841,293	67,383,880	28,523,436	25,731,944	9,276,169	24,042,790	
1873	102,756,284	66,038,733	7,832,458	73,891,191	40,088,681	28,484,836	602,569	26,784,184	
1874	100,457,227	59,861,713	11,689,219	71,550,932	44,391,957	27,723,337	632,329	27,310,739	
1875	93,390,310	52,545,175	7,096,687	59,641,862	41,003,808	21,981,502	332,631	29,800,295	
1876	73,844,403	54,882,344	7,777,215	62,659,559	37,396,998	*26,219,333	22,691,902	24,419,888	
1877	75,691,395	50,100,129	7,002,358	57,102,487	41,723,756	19,177,157	908,012	18,977,153	
1878	69,692,026	49,842,258	10,487,089	60,329,347	38,369,494	18,923,715	381,038	12,912,685	
1879	63,432,927	45,480,594	8,114,467	53,595,061	35,351,426	19,870,876	963,567	12,889,587	
1880	57,755,013	55,914,851	13,596,338	69,511,189	23,313,449	24,219,897	2,612,784	17,042,103	
1881	72,955,823	66,636,173	12,343,392	78,979,565	28,728,379	24,903,573	984,146	17,002,046	
1882	88,392,215	73,382,627	6,355,415	79,738,042	36,460,949	38,709,112	651,486	28,543,173	
1883	92,207,800	67,014,004	8,519,001	75,533,005	38,727,699	32,293,422	611,660	29,802,820	
1884	83,358,362	58,860,781	10,060,114	68,920,895	38,241,899	26,655,311	3,065,328	13,419,227	
1885	80,441,406	59,572,378	8,466,804	68,039,182	36,737,786	27,826,043	2,659,544	13,523,613	
1886	78,997,650	59,495,795	5,764,412	65,260,207	35,770,150	26,997,914	729,022	10,861,020	

† One-half year ending 30th June ; change of financial year.

‡ Figures for these two columns from 1868 taken from United States accounts.

* Exports to United States of produce of Foreign Countries included in above amount.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1850	3,600,000	1,550,000		1,550,000	1,028,000	428,000		
1851	3,741,933	1,599,245		1,599,245	1,033,873	430,150		
1852	7,085,431	3,033,590		3,033,590	2,079,547	589,650		
1853	5,970,878	4,853,903		4,853,903	1,739,219	1,289,248		
1854	8,955,410	6,238,340		6,238,340	2,876,440	1,593,380		
1855	9,413,515	7,832,855		7,832,855	3,692,400	2,407,205		
1856	9,349,160	6,864,790		6,864,790	3,392,950	2,068,580		
1857	9,690,880	6,967,830		6,967,830	3,485,116	2,090,349		
1858	8,075,590	6,321,490		6,321,490	2,918,375	2,043,225		
1859	8,100,955	6,889,130		6,889,130	2,884,990	2,283,825		
1860	8,511,549	6,619,534		6,619,534	3,258,952	2,231,629		
1861	7,613,227	5,774,334		5,774,334	2,893,026	1,924,748		
1862	8,445,042	5,646,961		5,646,961	3,027,015	1,811,137		
1863	10,201,391	6,546,488		6,546,488	3,857,765	1,869,772		
1864	12,604,642	7,172,816		7,172,816	4,303,016	2,446,770		
1865	14,381,662	8,830,693		8,830,693	4,325,857	3,619,797		
1866	14,381,068	8,043,095		8,043,095	4,041,844	3,228,650		
1867	9,345,490	5,474,328		5,474,328	1,986,642	1,614,653		
1868	9,131,236	4,563,368	877,917	5,441,285	2,640,887	1,470,485		
1869	8,607,244	5,031,859	711,652	5,743,511	2,560,023	1,831,054		
1870	8,940,800	5,114,799	688,618	5,803,417	2,258,079	1,473,895		
1871	10,678,543	5,699,408	817,519	6,516,927	2,319,264	1,640,442		
1872	12,433,747	6,615,295	923,106	7,538,401	3,090,501	1,517,165		
1873	11,578,252	6,676,492	695,594	7,372,086	2,950,779	2,153,899	176,658	
1874	10,907,380	7,182,097	474,460	7,656,547	3,581,722	2,425,118	474,490	
1875	10,672,981	6,446,330	532,800	6,979,130	3,444,397	1,546,697	203,513	
1876	8,711,966	6,843,091	321,467	7,164,558	3,098,018	*1,463,325		
1877	8,919,492	7,425,723	386,318	7,812,041	3,689,597	1,571,674	148,798	
1878	8,180,750	7,050,656	450,127	7,500,783	3,191,756	1,689,693	141,728	
1879	6,828,987	6,947,812	416,512	7,364,324	2,933,660	1,619,554	209,846	
1880	6,138,938	7,027,104	516,580	7,543,684	1,958,526	1,529,757	294,201	
1881	7,052,197	7,998,941	246,797	8,245,738	2,216,609	2,291,119	109,490	
1882	8,163,089	8,860,769	356,526	9,217,295	2,236,905	2,868,224	177,201	
1883	9,042,017	9,492,653	327,679	9,820,332	2,974,936	3,346,688	210,677	
1884	9,183,146	9,406,971	192,385	9,599,356	2,957,764	3,379,611	79,111	
1885	8,192,381	8,636,638	257,447	8,894,085	2,621,448	3,044,137	167,576	
1886	7,849,224	7,818,181	253,332	8,071,513	2,217,408	2,542,755	121,253	

† Estimated.

§ 9 months only.

* Exports to United States of produce of Foreign Countries included.

STATEMENTS showing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.					
		\$	\$	\$					
1850	4,077,655	3,290,090	.....	3,290,090	1,310,740	387,000	.....	.....
1851	4,901,500	3,860,120	.....	3,860,120	1,654,175	415,140	.....	.....
1852	5,553,005	3,981,675	.....	3,981,675	1,968,050	418,960	.....	.....
1853	8,580,540	5,362,495	.....	5,362,495	2,870,350	609,290	.....	.....
1854	10,343,665	5,521,075	.....	5,521,075	3,555,170	489,650	.....	.....
1855	7,156,650	4,131,905	.....	4,131,905	3,913,810	615,635	.....	.....
1856	7,605,890	5,368,755	.....	5,368,755	3,572,570	867,425	.....	.....
1857	7,094,715	4,588,875	.....	4,588,875	3,142,550	793,485	.....	.....
1858	6,813,855	4,053,895	.....	4,053,895	2,821,225	818,510	.....	.....
1859	7,080,170	5,367,110	.....	5,367,110	3,375,475	1,180,070	.....	.....
1860	7,233,700	4,581,860	.....	4,581,860	3,441,085	1,241,890	.....	.....
1861	5,943,039	4,546,039	.....	4,546,039	3,014,736	843,141	.....	.....
1862	6,199,701	3,856,538	.....	3,856,538	2,960,703	889,416	.....	.....
1863	7,658,462	4,940,781	.....	4,940,781	3,550,383	1,244,915	.....	.....
1864	8,945,352	5,053,879	.....	5,053,879	3,316,824	1,266,148	.....	.....
1865	7,086,595	5,534,726	.....	5,534,726	3,056,362	1,737,208	.....	.....
1866	10,000,794	6,373,705	.....	6,373,705	3,743,896	1,855,944	.....	.....
1867*	8,820,167	2,407,889	.....	2,407,889	1,117,602	743,538	.....	.....
1868	6,523,395	4,124,273	502,454	4,626,727	1,219,983	855,586	.....	.....
1869	6,622,254	4,814,896	739,623	5,554,519	2,154,701	994,600	.....	.....
1870	6,854,447	4,403,171	900,035	5,303,206	1,823,320	2,400,769	.....	.....
1871	8,292,275	4,824,366	893,564	5,717,930	2,323,339	1,312,268	.....	.....
1872	8,364,652	4,740,008	979,726	5,719,734	2,599,811	1,258,942	.....	.....
1873	10,567,398	5,660,448	826,867	6,487,315	2,970,054	1,374,260	690,810	.....
1874	10,223,871	6,141,957	361,977	6,503,934	3,894,484	1,247,364	328,837	.....
1875	9,853,652	6,049,910	493,146	6,543,056	3,695,750	1,438,161	436,268	.....
1876	6,113,768	5,630,761	320,043	5,950,824	2,625,977	†1,239,481	.....	.....
1877	6,926,896	5,573,538	419,237	5,992,775	3,301,989	976,020	368,738	.....
1878	8,473,763	5,909,172	358,855	6,268,027	4,213,776	1,195,479	323,678	.....
1879	5,337,958	4,896,335	475,136	5,371,471	2,586,445	1,177,406	453,767	.....
1880	3,996,098	5,028,538	835,417	5,863,955	1,712,952	1,377,623	822,335	.....
1881	6,016,972	5,638,806	767,568	6,406,374	2,250,660	1,583,294	750,344	.....
1882	6,778,412	6,599,881	874,526	7,474,407	2,728,597	1,935,557	862,788	.....
1883	7,265,238	6,678,075	842,032	7,520,107	3,214,833	2,163,196	812,121	.....
1884	6,513,924	6,655,402	1,097,670	7,753,072	3,098,292	2,006,527	1,089,782	.....
1885	6,124,264	5,233,283	1,256,010	6,489,293	2,799,440	2,024,469	1,243,823	.....
1886	5,918,732	5,197,058	1,350,038	6,547,096	2,978,765	1,853,996	1,331,894	.....

* Half year ended June 30th. † Exports to United States of produce of Foreign Countries included.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1850	630,480	325,992	.....	325,992	41,603	55,386	.....	.....
1851	669,410	343,022	.....	343,022	84,906	104,883	.....	.....
1852	859,855	531,285	.....	531,285	171,355	141,855	.....	.....
1853	1,053,390	636,735	.....	636,735	187,916	120,500	.....	.....
1854	1,369,645	756,067	.....	756,067	198,838	81,782	.....	.....
1855	1,342,030	735,573	.....	735,573	216,208	166,993	.....	.....
1856	1,426,260	671,881	.....	671,881	209,493	108,083	.....	.....
1857	1,293,640	626,100	46,225	672,325	251,480	240,225	2,035	.....
1858	931,145	723,635	41,720	765,355	210,020	318,940	175	.....
1859	1,173,490	878,398	15,002	893,400	310,279	438,172	1,325	.....
1860	1,150,270	980,875	26,296	1,007,171	282,146	390,959	1,969	.....
1861	1,049,678	815,571	.....	815,571	215,045	233,876	.....	.....
1862	1,066,205	749,253	3,492	752,745	234,650	215,942	1,392	.....
1863	1,467,156	964,813	82,549	1,047,362	348,276	528,653	15	.....
1864	1,689,638	946,340	67,000	1,013,340	418,302	387,212	.....	.....
1865	1,905,075	1,457,727	.....	1,457,727	454,000	604,642	.....	.....
1866	2,162,435	1,915,541	.....	1,915,541	370,932	108,166	.....	.....
1867	1,472,168	1,811,313	50,268	1,861,581	242,599	183,451	2,504	.....
1868	1,815,135	1,376,383	45,663	1,422,046	350,036	239,392	767	.....
1869	1,821,163	1,401,377	49,570	1,450,947	279,131	236,815	4,213	.....
1870	1,928,662	2,100,561	53,642	2,154,203	227,942	403,548	3,217	.....
1871*	2,000,000	2,200,000	60,000	2,260,000	230,000	410,000	.....	.....
1872*	2,250,000	2,300,000	70,000	2,370,000	250,000	450,000	.....	.....
1873*	2,450,000	2,330,000	75,000	2,405,000	275,000	470,000	.....	.....
1874	1,913,696	713,006	9,123	722,129	394,803	193,571	8,643	.....
1875	1,983,419	1,301,465	6,996	1,308,461	345,603	362,900	2,222	.....
1876	1,382,679	1,650,951	14,568	1,665,519	337,967	†217,710	.....	.....
1877	1,380,878	1,909,398	11,819	1,921,217	452,107	595,504	2,006	.....
1878	1,293,225	1,683,030	7,722	1,700,752	412,671	416,063	1,426	.....
1879	910,987	1,825,556	5,833	1,831,389	311,185	781,125	200	.....
1880	799,287	1,734,669	1,864	1,736,533	201,341	370,594	1,189	.....
1881	993,593	1,774,460	386	1,774,846	224,451	556,901	70	.....
1882	785,610	1,885,654	1,492	1,887,146	185,534	627,914	269	.....
1883	717,429	1,315,788	2,761	1,318,549	176,308	548,695	2,277	.....
1884	829,032	1,309,639	40	1,310,039	259,844	467,854	246	.....
1885	778,444	1,492,380	2,089	1,494,469	230,019	479,340	820	.....
1886	683,434	1,563,876	2,391	1,566,267	179,775	679,886	1,067	.....

* Estimated. † Exports to United States of Foreign Produce included.

STATEMENTS showing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1871	254,063	30,309	211	30,520	112,163	10,239			
1872	942,247	85,541		85,541	321,658	43,850			
1873	918,336	246,216	767	246,983	441,569	36,402	767		
1874	1,853,659	781,481	16,281	797,762	797,762	31,797	281		
1875	1,227,905	588,958		588,958	782,284	370,513			
1876	1,735,427	770,188		770,188	940,011	564,603			
1877	1,214,820	653,816		653,816	789,491	108,235			
1878	1,171,107	725,770	138	725,893	747,097	53,758	138		
1879	1,196,237	511,742	1,157	512,899	837,354	137,038	1,131		
1880	1,238,157	560,721	1,993	562,714	848,258	108,205	1,963		
1881	1,941,463	625,336	780	626,116	1,485,699	123,816	55		
1882	5,223,656	650,674	15,445	666,119	4,396,478	86,977	15,445		
1883	9,312,053	456,748	53,721	510,469	7,866,486	114,700	53,178		
1884	3,768,851	525,128	197,602	722,730	3,140,685	131,571	197,378		
1885	2,759,870	1,024,765	58,763	1,083,528	1,991,270	129,855	58,271		
1886	1,959,337	789,983	62,632	852,615	1,275,708	196,593	62,125		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1872	1,790,352	1,858,050	54,057	1,912,107	1,099,959	1,405,217		
1873	2,191,011	1,742,123	50,224	1,792,347	1,280,670	1,361,852	47,037	
1874	2,048,336	2,061,743	58,881	2,120,624	1,228,497	1,511,463	41,424	
1875	2,490,593	2,777,285	47,527	2,824,812	1,526,056	2,151,066	45,673	
1876	2,944,975	2,714,082	41,705	2,755,787	1,669,912	*2,229,002		
1877	2,166,793	2,367,942	25,115	2,393,057	1,355,696	1,835,866	23,391	
1878	2,276,073	2,768,147	30,713	2,798,860	1,542,620	2,102,301	15,885	
1879	2,317,454	2,708,847	47,125	2,755,972	1,448,677	1,846,091	44,861	
1880	1,736,616	2,584,001	59,569	2,643,570	1,194,582	1,910,322	51,226	
1881	2,467,757	2,231,554	24,199	2,255,753	1,614,439	1,553,865	19,384	
1882	2,882,095	3,118,119	36,075	3,154,194	1,846,939	1,556,800	16,861	
1883	3,866,856	3,345,263	38,079	3,383,342	2,346,445	1,512,587	29,522	
1884	4,040,335	3,075,177	25,227	3,100,404	2,307,612	1,691,767	20,054	
1885	4,023,452	3,172,291	65,513	3,237,804	2,381,036	2,062,966	55,890	
1886	4,011,726	2,891,811	61,805	2,953,616	2,253,442	2,013,543	46,812	

* Exports to United States of produce of Foreign Countries included.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1878	112,307							
1879	157,482	60,139		60,139		60,139		
1880	117,670	49,813		49,813	117,670	49,813		
1881	183,799	2,431		2,431	183,799	2,431		
1882	433,650				433,650			
1883	725,626				725,626			
1884	486,739				486,739			
1885	390,202				390,202			
1886	182,791				182,791			

STATEMENTS showing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1850	4,163,938	4,000,000	.....	4,000,000	1,050,000	80,000	.....	.....
1851	4,469,655	4,500,000	.....	4,500,000	1,250,000	82,170	.....	.....
1852	3,864,390	4,000,000	.....	4,000,000	1,090,000	545,810	.....	.....
1853	4,485,121	5,852,515	.....	5,852,515	1,260,000	188,270	.....	.....
1854	4,902,353	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000	1,320,000	112,320	.....	.....
1855	5,534,208	6,500,000	.....	6,500,000	1,390,000	344,635	.....	.....
1856	6,358,020	6,693,985	.....	6,693,985	1,943,040	502,850	20,185	.....
1857	7,087,160	8,255,855	.....	8,255,855	1,701,185	407,460	29,180	.....
1858	5,864,310	6,594,180	.....	6,594,180	1,619,480	514,890	50,655	.....
1859	6,616,440	6,785,565	.....	6,785,565	1,807,190	514,785	20,060	.....
1860	6,270,865	6,358,560	.....	6,358,560	1,823,665	398,135	20,865	.....
1861	5,764,285	5,462,755	.....	5,462,755	1,795,300	154,670	12,690	.....
1862	5,035,410	5,858,615	.....	5,858,615	1,728,985	153,025	85,620	.....
1863	5,386,360	6,166,765	.....	6,166,765	1,720,220	284,985	15,230	.....
1864	5,335,310	5,556,675	.....	5,556,675	1,534,255	†208,870	.....	.....
1865	5,299,603	5,493,005	.....	5,493,005	1,677,855	527,218	.....	.....
1866	5,784,849	5,694,305	.....	5,694,305	1,399,038	426,436	.....	.....
1867	5,551,008	5,068,603	.....	5,068,603	1,514,223	261,344	.....	.....
1868	4,304,423	4,263,660	.....	4,263,660	1,343,030	418,505	.....	.....
1869	5,254,152	6,096,799	.....	6,096,799	1,571,729	614,033	.....	.....
1870	6,655,849	6,230,276	.....	6,230,276	1,516,377	315,204	.....	.....
1871*	7,320,000	7,550,000	.....	7,550,000	1,890,000	540,000	.....	.....
1872*	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....	8,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	.....	.....
1873*	8,500,000	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000	2,100,000	800,000	.....	.....
1874	6,766,603	7,700,799	.....	7,700,799	1,705,213	213,498	.....	.....
1875	7,352,470	.....	.....	8,558,000	1,598,052	.....	.....	.....
1876	7,058,372	6,432,003	.....	6,432,003	1,593,006	197,269	.....	.....
1877	7,205,907	6,562,090	.....	6,562,090	2,048,722	138,368	.....	.....
1878	7,154,920	.....	.....	5,865,510	1,946,156	314,326	.....	.....
1879	7,563,532	.....	.....	6,165,533	2,140,376	413,783	.....	.....
1880	7,256,495	.....	.....	5,870,585	2,069,690	225,776	.....	.....
1881	6,863,708	.....	.....	8,980,583	1,931,711	357,846	.....	.....
1882	8,350,222	.....	.....	7,001,222	2,214,700	337,894	.....	.....
1883	9,131,464	.....	.....	6,817,685	2,739,302	446,718	.....	.....
1884	8,075,792	.....	.....	6,567,135	2,145,976	616,005	.....	.....
1885	6,698,500	.....	.....	4,723,608	1,946,284	264,856	.....	.....
1886	No return.	.....	.....	.....	1,672,846	.....	.....	.....

*Estimated.

†Home and Foreign.

STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each Year from 1850 to 1886, inclusive.

Years.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States:	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.					
			\$	\$	\$					
1850	Canada	16,982,068	12,943,795		12,943,795	6,594,860	4,951,159			
	Nova Scotia	3,600,000	1,550,000		1,550,000	1,028,000	428,000			
	New Brunswick	4,077,655	3,290,090		3,290,090	1,310,740	387,000			
	P. E. Island	630,480	325,992		325,992	41,603	55,386			
	* Newfoundland	4,163,938	4,000,000		4,000,000	1,050,000	80,000			
	Total	29,454,141	22,109,877		22,109,877	10,025,203	5,901,545			
1851	Canada	21,434,790	13,810,604		13,810,604	8,365,766	4,071,545			
	Nova Scotia	3,741,933	1,599,245		1,599,245	1,033,873	430,150			
	New Brunswick	4,901,500	3,860,120		3,860,120	1,654,175	415,140			
	P. E. Island	662,410	343,022		343,022	84,906	104,883			
	* Newfoundland	4,469,655	4,500,000		4,500,000	1,260,000	82,170			
	Total	35,217,288	24,112,991		24,112,991	12,398,720	5,103,898			
1852	Canada	20,286,493	15,307,607		15,307,607	8,477,693	6,284,522			
	Nova Scotia	7,085,431	3,033,590		3,033,590	2,079,547	589,650			
	New Brunswick	5,553,005	3,981,675		3,981,675	1,966,050	418,960			
	P. E. Island	859,855	531,285		531,285	171,355	141,855			
	* Newfoundland	3,864,390	4,000,000		4,000,000	1,090,000	545,810			
	Total	37,649,174	26,854,157		26,854,157	13,784,645	7,980,797			
1853	Canada	31,981,436	23,801,303		23,301,303	11,782,147	8,936,382		1,789,077	
	Nova Scotia	5,970,878	4,853,903		4,853,903	1,739,219	1,289,248			
	New Brunswick	8,580,540	5,362,495		5,362,495	2,870,350	609,290			
	P. E. Island	1,053,390	636,735		636,735	187,916	120,500			
	* Newfoundland	4,486,121	5,852,515		5,852,515	1,260,000	188,270			
	Total	52,071,365	40,506,951		40,506,951	17,839,632	11,143,690		1,789,077	
1854	Canada	40,529,325	23,019,190		23,019,190	15,533,098	8,649,002		1,868,817	
	Nova Scotia	8,955,410	6,238,340		6,238,340	2,876,440	1,593,380			
	New Brunswick	10,343,865	5,521,075		5,521,075	3,556,170	489,650			
	P. E. Island	1,369,645	756,067		756,067	198,833	81,782			
	* Newfoundland	4,902,353	6,000,000		6,000,000	1,320,000	112,320			
	Total	66,100,598	41,534,672		41,534,672	23,484,546	10,926,134		1,868,817	
1855	Canada	36,086,169	28,188,461		28,188,461	20,828,677	16,737,277		4,475,229	
	Nova Scotia	9,413,515	7,832,855		7,832,855	3,692,400	2,407,205			
	New Brunswick	7,156,650	4,131,905		4,131,905	3,913,810	615,635			
	P. E. Island	1,342,030	735,573		735,573	216,208	166,993			
	* Newfoundland	5,534,208	6,500,000		6,500,000	1,390,000	344,635			
	Total	59,532,572	47,388,794		47,388,794	30,041,095	20,271,745		4,475,229	
1856	Canada	43,584,387	32,047,017		32,047,017	20,828,677	16,737,277		4,475,229	
	Nova Scotia	9,349,160	6,864,790		6,864,790	3,692,400	2,407,205			
	New Brunswick	7,605,890	5,366,755		5,366,755	3,913,810	615,635			
	P. E. Island	1,426,260	671,881		671,881	216,208	166,993			
	Newfoundland	6,358,020	6,693,985		6,693,985	1,390,000	344,635			
	Total	68,323,717	51,644,428		51,644,428	30,041,095	20,271,745		4,475,229	
1857	Canada	39,430,598	27,006,624		27,006,624	20,224,651	13,206,436		1,426,846	
	Nova Scotia	9,680,880	6,967,850		6,967,830	3,485,116	2,080,349			
	New Brunswick	7,094,715	4,588,875		4,588,875	3,142,530	793,485			
	P. E. Island	1,293,640	626,100	46,225	672,325	251,480	240,225		2,035	
	Newfoundland	7,067,160	8,255,855		8,255,855	1,701,185	407,460		29,180	
	Total	64,566,993	47,455,284	46,225	47,491,509	28,804,982	16,737,955	31,215	1,426,846	
1858	Canada	29,078,527	23,472,609		23,472,609	15,635,565	11,930,094		2,558,742	
	Nova Scotia	8,075,590	6,321,490		6,321,490	2,918,375	2,043,225			
	New Brunswick	5,813,855	4,053,895		4,053,895	2,821,235	818,510			
	P. E. Island	981,145	723,635	41,720	765,355	210,020	318,940		175	
	Newfoundland	5,864,310	6,594,180		6,594,180	1,619,480	514,880		50,655	
	Total	49,763,427	41,165,809	41,720	41,207,529	23,204,665	15,625,549	50,830	2,558,742	

* Estimated.

STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
			Home Products.	Foreign Produce.	Total.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1859	Canada	33,555,161	28,766,981	.....	24,766,981	17,592,915	13,922,314	.....	2,023,005	4,546,491
	Nova Scotia	8,100,955	6,889,130	.....	6,889,130	2,884,990	2,283,825	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	7,080,170	5,367,110	.....	5,367,110	3,375,475	1,180,070	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,173,490	878,398	15,002	893,400	310,279	438,172	1,325	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	6,616,440	6,785,565	.....	6,785,565	1,807,190	514,785	20,060	.....	.....
	Total	56,526,216	44,687,184	15,002	44,702,186	25,970,850	18,339,166	21,385	2,023,005	4,546,491
1860	Canada	24,447,935	34,631,890	.....	34,631,890	17,273,029	18,427,968	.....	2,915,787	3,041,877
	Nova Scotia	8,511,549	6,619,534	.....	6,619,534	3,253,952	2,231,629	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	7,233,700	4,581,860	.....	4,581,860	3,441,085	1,241,890	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,150,270	980,375	26,296	1,007,171	282,146	390,959	1,069	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	6,270,865	6,358,560	.....	6,358,560	1,823,665	388,135	20,865	.....	.....
	Total	57,614,319	53,172,719	26,296	53,199,015	26,078,577	22,630,581	21,934	2,915,787	3,041,877
1861	Canada	43,054,836	36,614,195	.....	36,614,195	21,069,388	14,386,427	.....	1,114,513	5,688,952
	Nova Scotia	7,613,227	5,774,334	.....	5,774,334	2,893,026	1,924,778	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	5,943,039	4,546,039	.....	4,546,039	3,014,735	843,141	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,049,678	815,571	.....	815,571	215,045	233,876	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,764,285	5,462,755	.....	5,462,755	1,795,300	154,670	12,690	.....	.....
	Total	63,425,065	53,212,894	.....	53,212,894	28,987,495	17,542,892	12,690	1,114,513	5,688,952
1862	Canada	48,600,633	33,596,125	.....	33,596,125	25,173,157	15,063,730	.....	2,189,993	5,508,427
	Nova Scotia	8,445,042	5,646,961	.....	5,646,961	3,027,015	1,811,137	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	6,199,701	3,856,538	.....	3,856,538	2,960,703	889,416	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,056,205	749,253	3,492	752,745	234,650	215,942	1,392	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,035,410	5,858,615	.....	5,858,615	1,728,985	153,025	85,620	.....	.....
	Total	69,336,991	49,707,492	3,492	49,710,984	33,124,510	18,133,250	87,012	2,189,993	5,508,427
1863	Canada	45,964,493	41,831,532	.....	41,831,532	23,109,362	20,050,432	.....	2,392,110	6,172,483
	Nova Scotia	10,201,391	8,546,488	.....	8,546,488	3,857,765	1,669,772	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	7,658,462	4,940,781	.....	4,940,781	3,550,383	1,244,915	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,467,166	964,813	82,549	1,047,362	348,276	528,653	15	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,386,350	6,166,765	.....	6,166,765	1,720,220	284,985	15,230	.....	.....
	Total	70,677,862	60,450,379	82,549	60,532,928	32,586,006	23,978,757	15,245	2,392,110	6,172,483
1864	*Canada	23,882,216	13,883,508	.....	13,883,508	10,426,572	7,722,397	.....	1,923,471	7,925,177
	Nova Scotia	12,604,642	7,172,816	.....	7,172,816	4,303,016	2,446,770	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	8,945,352	5,053,879	.....	5,053,879	3,316,824	1,266,148	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,689,638	946,340	67,000	1,013,340	418,302	387,212	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,335,310	5,556,675	.....	5,556,675	1,534,255	203,870	.....	.....	.....
	Total	52,457,158	32,613,218	67,000	32,680,218	19,998,969	12,031,397	.....	1,923,471	7,925,177
1865	Canada	44,620,469	42,481,151	.....	42,481,151	19,589,055	22,939,691	.....	3,837,639	6,511,771
	Nova Scotia	14,381,662	8,830,693	.....	8,830,693	4,325,857	3,619,797	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	7,086,595	5,534,726	.....	5,534,726	3,056,362	1,737,208	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,905,075	1,457,727	.....	1,457,727	454,000	604,642	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,299,603	5,493,005	.....	5,493,005	1,677,855	527,218	.....	.....	.....
	Total	73,293,404	63,797,302	.....	63,797,302	29,103,129	29,428,556	.....	3,837,639	6,511,771
1866	Canada	53,802,319	56,328,380	.....	56,328,380	20,424,692	34,770,261	.....	7,785,434	12,751,548
	Nova Scotia	14,381,008	8,043,095	.....	8,043,095	4,041,844	3,228,550	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	10,000,794	6,373,705	.....	6,373,705	3,743,896	1,855,944	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	2,162,435	1,915,541	.....	1,915,541	370,932	108,166	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,784,849	5,694,305	.....	5,694,305	1,399,038	426,436	.....	.....	.....
	Total	86,131,405	78,355,026	.....	78,355,026	29,980,402	40,389,357	.....	7,785,434	12,751,548
1867	Canada	59,048,987	48,486,143	.....	48,486,143	20,272,907	25,583,800	.....	7,082,766	12,397,168
	Nova Scotia	9,345,490	5,474,328	.....	5,474,328	1,986,642	1,614,653	.....	.....	.....
	New Brunswick	3,820,167	2,407,889	.....	2,407,889	1,117,602	743,538	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island	1,472,168	1,811,313	50,268	1,861,581	242,599	183,451	2,504	.....	.....
	Newfoundland	5,551,008	5,068,603	.....	5,068,603	1,514,223	261,344	.....	.....	.....
	Total	79,237,820	63,248,276	50,268	63,298,544	25,133,973	28,386,786	2,504	7,082,766	12,397,168

* Six months only—Change of Financial Year.

STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1868	Quebec and Ontario..	57,805,013	44,683,426	2,816,450	47,499,876	22,454,182	20,061,775		9,734,270	
	Nova Scotia	9,131,236	4,563,368	877,917	5,441,285	2,640,887	1,470,485			
	New Brunswick	6,523,395	4,124,273	502,454	4,626,727	1,219,983	855,686			
	P. E. Island	1,815,135	1,376,383	45,663	1,422,046	350,036	239,392	767		
	Newfoundland	4,304,423	4,263,660		4,263,660	1,343,030	418,505			
	Total	79,579,202	59,011,110	4,242,484	63,253,594	28,008,118	23,045,743	767	9,734,270	
1869	Quebec and Ontario..	55,185,667	46,772,225	2,404,526	49,176,751	20,758,981	20,815,085		11,511,206	
	Nova Scotia	8,607,244	5,031,859	711,652	5,743,511	2,560,023	1,831,054			
	New Brunswick	6,622,254	4,814,896	739,623	5,554,519	2,154,701	994,800			
	P. E. Island	1,821,163	1,401,377	49,570	1,460,947	279,131	236,315	4,213		
	Newfoundland	5,254,152	6,096,799		6,096,799	1,571,729	614,033			
	Total	77,490,480	64,117,156	3,905,371	68,022,527	27,324,565	24,491,587	4,213	11,511,206	
1870	Quebec and Ontario..	59,020,676	57,527,898	4,938,969	62,466,867	20,624,672	24,897,658		11,593,405	
	Nova Scotia	8,940,800	5,114,799	688,618	5,803,417	2,258,079	1,473,895			
	New Brunswick	6,854,447	4,403,171	900,036	5,303,206	1,823,320	2,400,759			
	P. E. Island	1,928,652	2,100,561	53,642	2,154,203	227,942	403,548	3,217		
	Newfoundland	6,655,849	6,230,276		6,230,276	1,516,377	315,204			
	Total	83,400,434	75,376,705	6,581,264	81,957,969	26,450,390	29,491,064	3,217	11,593,405	
1871	Quebec and Ontario..	76,868,090	53,966,291	8,141,950	62,108,241	24,375,731	23,909,320		13,385,180	
	Nova Scotia	10,678,543	5,699,408	817,519	6,516,927	2,319,264	1,640,442			
	New Brunswick	8,292,275	4,624,366	893,564	5,517,930	2,323,339	1,312,268			
	*P. E. Island	2,000,000	2,200,000	60,000	2,260,000	230,000	410,000			
	*Newfoundland	7,320,000	7,550,000		7,550,000	1,890,000	540,000			
	Manitoba	254,063	30,309	211	30,520	112,163	10,239			
	Total	105,412,971	74,070,374	9,913,244	83,983,618	31,250,497	27,822,269		13,385,180	
1872	Quebec and Ontario..	86,899,529	56,542,587	10,841,293	67,383,880	28,523,436	25,731,944		16,161,508	
	Nova Scotia	12,433,747	6,615,295	923,106	7,538,401	3,090,501	1,517,165			
	New Brunswick	9,364,652	4,740,098	979,726	5,719,724	2,599,811	1,258,942			
	*P. E. Island	2,260,000	2,300,000	70,000	2,370,000	250,000	450,000			
	*Newfoundland	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	2,000,000	700,000			
	Manitoba	942,247	85,541		85,541	321,658	43,850			
	British Columbia	1,790,352	1,858,050	54,057	1,912,107	1,099,959	1,405,217			
	Total	121,680,527	80,141,481	12,868,182	93,009,663	37,885,365	31,107,118		16,161,508	
1873	Quebec and Ontario..	102,756,284	66,058,733	7,832,458	73,891,191	40,088,684	28,484,836	602,569	17,774,563	
	Nova Scotia	11,578,252	6,676,492	695,594	7,372,086	2,950,779	2,158,899	176,658		
	New Brunswick	10,567,398	5,660,448	826,867	6,487,315	2,970,054	1,374,280	690,810		
	*P. E. Island	2,450,000	2,330,000	75,000	2,405,000	275,000	470,000			
	*Newfoundland	8,500,000	9,000,000		9,000,000	2,100,000	800,000			
	Manitoba	918,336	246,216	767	246,983	441,559	36,402	767		
	British Columbia	2,191,011	1,742,123	50,224	1,792,347	1,280,870	1,361,852	47,037		
	Total	138,961,281	91,714,012	9,480,910	101,194,922	50,106,746	34,686,249	1,517,841	17,774,563	
1874	Quebec and Ontario..	100,457,227	59,861,713	11,689,219	71,550,932	44,394,957	27,723,337	632,369	14,163,690	
	Nova Scotia	10,907,380	7,182,097	474,450	7,656,547	3,581,722	2,425,118	474,430		
	New Brunswick	10,223,871	6,141,957	361,977	6,503,934	3,894,484	1,247,364	326,837		
	P. E. Island	1,913,696	713,006	9,123	722,129	394,803	193,571	8,643		
	Newfoundland	6,766,603	7,700,799		7,700,799	1,705,213	213,498			
	Manitoba	1,853,659	781,481	16,281	797,762	781,277	31,797	281		
	British Columbia	2,048,336	2,061,743	58,881	2,120,624	1,228,497	1,511,463	41,424		
	Total	134,170,772	84,452,796	12,609,931	97,052,697	55,979,953	33,461,148	1,483,984	14,163,690	
1875	Quebec and Ontario..	93,390,310	52,545,175	7,096,687	59,641,862	41,008,808	21,981,502	332,631	18,042,577	
	Nova Scotia	10,672,981	6,446,330	532,800	6,979,130	3,444,397	1,546,697	203,513		
	New Brunswick	9,853,652	6,049,910	493,146	6,543,056	3,695,750	1,438,161	436,268		
	P. E. Island	1,933,419	1,301,465	6,996	1,308,461	345,603	362,900	2,222		
	Newfoundland	7,352,470			8,558,000	1,598,052				
	Manitoba	1,227,905	588,958		588,958	782,284	370,513			
	British Columbia	2,490,593	2,777,285	47,527	2,824,812	1,526,056	2,151,066	45,673		
	Total	126,971,329	69,709,133	8,177,156	86,444,279	52,400,948	27,870,839	1,020,307	18,042,577	

* Estimated.

STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1876	Quebec and Ontario.	73,844,403	54,882,344	7,777,215	62,659,559	37,396,998	*26,219,333	22,591,902	24,419,888	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,711,866	6,843,091	321,467	7,164,558	3,098,018	*1,463,325			
	New Brunswick.....	6,113,768	5,630,781	320,043	5,950,824	2,625,977	*1,239,481			
	P. E. Island.....	1,382,679	1,650,951	14,568	1,665,519	337,967	*217,710			
	Newfoundland.....	7,058,372	6,432,003		6,432,003	1,598,006	*197,269			
	Manitoba.....	1,735,427	770,188		770,188	940,011	*564,603			
	British Columbia.....	2,944,976	2,714,082	41,705	2,775,787	1,669,912	*2,229,002			
	Total.....	101,791,590	78,933,440	8,474,998	87,418,438	47,666,889	32,130,723			
1877	Quebec and Ontario.	75,691,395	50,100,129	7,002,358	57,102,487	41,723,766	19,177,157	908,012	12,471,695	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,919,492	7,425,723	386,318	7,812,041	3,689,597	1,571,674	148,798		
	New Brunswick.....	6,926,896	5,573,538	419,237	5,992,775	3,301,989	976,020	368,738		
	P. E. Island.....	1,382,878	1,909,398	11,819	1,921,217	452,107	895,504	2,006		
	Newfoundland.....	7,205,907	6,562,090		6,562,090	2,048,722	138,368			
	Manitoba.....	1,214,920	653,816		653,816	789,491	108,235			
	British Columbia.....	2,166,793	2,367,942	25,115	2,393,057	1,355,696	1,835,856	23,391		
	Total.....	103,506,181	74,592,636	7,844,847	82,437,483	53,361,358	24,402,814	1,450,945	12,471,695	
1878	Quebec and Ontario.	69,692,032	49,842,258	10,487,089	60,329,347	38,369,494	18,923,715	370,038	12,204,058	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,180,750	7,050,656	450,127	7,500,783	3,191,756	1,689,693	141,828		
	New Brunswick.....	8,473,763	5,909,172	358,855	6,268,027	4,213,776	1,195,479	323,678		
	P. E. Island.....	1,293,225	1,693,030	7,722	1,700,752	412,671	416,063	1,426		
	Newfoundland.....	7,154,920			5,865,510	1,946,156	314,326			
	Manitoba.....	1,171,107	725,770	138	725,898	749,097	53,758	138		
	British Columbia.....	2,276,073	2,768,147	30,713	2,798,860	1,542,620	2,102,301	15,885		
	† N. W. Territories.....	112,307								
	Total.....	98,354,177	73,845,543	11,334,644	85,189,177	50,425,570	24,696,335	852,993	12,204,058	
	1879	Quebec and Ontario.	63,432,927	45,480,594	8,114,467	53,595,061	35,351,426	19,870,676	963,567	12,081,095
Nova Scotia.....		6,828,967	6,947,812	416,512	7,364,324	2,933,660	1,619,554	209,846		
New Brunswick.....		5,337,958	4,896,335	475,136	5,371,471	2,596,445	1,177,406	453,767		
P. E. Island.....		910,987	1,825,556	5,833	1,831,389	311,185	781,125	200		
Newfoundland.....		7,563,532			6,165,535	2,140,376	413,783			
Manitoba.....		1,196,287	511,742	1,157	512,899	837,354	137,038	1,131		
British Columbia.....		2,317,454	2,708,847	47,125	2,755,972	1,448,677	1,846,091	44,961		
N. W. Territories.....		157,462	60,139		60,139		60,139			
Total.....		87,745,574	68,596,560	9,060,230	77,656,790	45,619,123	25,905,812	1,673,472	12,081,095	
1880		Quebec and Ontario.	57,755,013	55,914,851	13,596,338	69,511,189	23,313,649	24,219,897	2,612,784	17,134,747
	Nova Scotia.....	6,138,938	7,027,104	516,580	7,543,684	1,958,526	1,529,757	294,201		
	New Brunswick.....	3,996,698	5,028,538	835,417	5,863,955	1,712,952	1,377,623	822,395		
	P. E. Island.....	799,287	1,734,669	1,854	1,736,533	201,341	370,594	1,189		
	Newfoundland.....	7,256,495			5,870,685	2,069,690	225,776			
	Manitoba.....	1,238,157	560,721	1,993	526,714	848,258	108,205	1,963		
	British Columbia.....	1,736,616	2,584,001	59,569	2,643,570	1,194,582	1,910,322	51,226		
	N. W. Territories.....	117,670	49,813		49,813	117,670	49,813			
	Total.....	79,038,874	78,770,281	15,011,761	93,645,043	31,416,668	29,781,983	2,783,698	17,134,747	
1881	Quebec and Ontario.	72,955,823	66,636,173	12,343,392	78,979,565	28,728,379	24,903,573	984,146	17,002,046	
	Nova Scotia.....	7,052,197	7,998,941	246,797	8,245,738	2,216,609	2,291,119	109,490		
	New Brunswick.....	6,016,972	5,638,806	767,568	6,406,374	2,250,660	1,583,234	750,844		
	P. E. Island.....	993,593	1,774,460	386	1,774,846	224,451	556,801	70		
	Newfoundland.....	6,863,708			8,980,583	1,931,711	357,846			
	Manitoba.....	1,941,463	625,336	780	626,116	1,485,699	123,816	55		
	British Columbia.....	2,467,657	2,231,554	24,199	2,255,753	1,614,439	1,553,865	19,384		
	N. W. Territories.....	183,799	2,431		2,431	183,799	2,431			
	Total.....	98,475,212	93,888,284	13,383,122	97,271,406	38,635,747	31,372,845	1,863,989	17,002,046	
1882	Quebec and Ontario.	88,392,215	73,382,627	6,355,415	79,738,042	36,460,949	38,709,112	681,495	28,543,178	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,153,089	8,860,769	356,526	9,217,295	2,236,905	2,866,224	217,201		
	New Brunswick.....	6,778,412	6,599,881	874,526	7,474,407	2,728,597	1,935,557	862,788		
	P. E. Island.....	785,610	1,885,654	1,492	1,887,146	185,534	627,914	269		
	Newfoundland.....	8,350,222			7,001,222	2,214,700	337,894			
	Manitoba.....	5,223,856	650,674	15,445	666,119	4,396,478	86,977	15,445		
	British Columbia.....	2,882,095	3,118,119	36,075	3,154,194	1,846,939	1,556,800	16,861		
	N. W. Territories.....	433,650				725,626				
	Total.....	120,999,149	101,499,146	7,639,489	109,128,636	50,795,728	46,120,478	1,794,060	28,543,178	

* Exports to United States of foreign products included.

† First time given.

STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1883	Quebec and Ontario	92,207,800	67,014,004	8,519,001	75,533,005	38,727,699	32,293,422	611,660	29,802,820	39,312,568
	Nova Scotia	9,042,017	9,492,653	327,679	9,820,332	2,974,936	3,346,688	180,677		
	New Brunswick	7,265,238	6,678,075	842,032	7,520,107	3,214,833	2,163,196	812,121		
	P. E. Island	717,429	1,315,788	2,761	1,318,549	176,308	548,695	2,277		
	Newfoundland	9,131,464			6,817,685	2,759,302	446,718			
	Manitoba	9,312,053	456,748	53,721	510,469	7,866,486	114,700	53,178		
	British Columbia	3,866,856	3,345,263	39,079	3,383,342	2,346,445	1,512,587	29,522		
	N. W. Territories	725,626				725,626				
	Total	132,268,483	95,120,216	9,783,273	104,903,489	58,771,635	40,426,006	1,689,435	29,802,820	39,312,568
1884	Quebec and Ontario	83,358,362	58,860,781	10,060,114	68,920,895	38,241,899	26,655,311	3,065,328	13,419,227	22,939,385
	Nova Scotia	9,183,146	9,406,971	192,385	9,599,356	2,957,754	3,379,611	79,111		
	New Brunswick	6,513,924	6,655,402	1,097,670	7,753,072	3,098,292	2,006,527	1,089,782		
	P. E. Island	829,032	1,309,639	40	1,309,679	259,844	467,854	246		
	Newfoundland	8,075,792			6,567,135	2,145,976	616,005			
	Manitoba	3,768,851	523,128	197,602	722,730	3,140,685	131,571	197,378		
	British Columbia	4,040,335	3,075,177	25,227	3,100,404	2,307,612	1,691,767	20,054		
	N. W. Territories	486,739				486,739				
	Total	116,256,181	86,400,233	11,573,038	97,973,271	52,638,801	34,948,646	4,451,899	13,419,227	22,939,385
1885	Quebec and Ontario	80,441,406	59,572,378	8,466,804	68,039,182	36,737,786	27,826,043	2,659,544	13,523,613	19,700,458
	Nova Scotia	8,192,381	8,636,638	257,447	8,894,085	2,621,448	3,044,137	167,576		
	New Brunswick	6,124,264	5,233,283	1,256,010	6,489,293	2,799,440	2,024,469	1,243,823		
	P. E. Island	775,444	1,492,380	2,089	1,494,469	230,019	479,340	820		
	Newfoundland	6,698,500			4,726,608	1,946,284	264,856			
	Manitoba	2,759,870	1,024,765	58,763	1,083,528	1,991,270	129,855	58,271		
	British Columbia	4,023,452	3,172,291	65,513	3,237,804	2,381,036	2,062,966	55,890		
	N. W. Territories	390,202				390,202				
	Total	109,405,519	83,858,343	10,106,626	93,964,969	49,097,485	35,831,666	4,185,924	13,523,613	19,700,458
1886	Quebec and Ontario	78,997,650	59,495,795	5,764,412	65,260,207	35,770,150	26,997,914	729,022	10,861,020	20,241,079
	Nova Scotia	7,849,224	7,818,181	253,332	8,071,513	2,217,408	2,542,765	121,253		
	New Brunswick	5,918,732	5,197,058	1,350,038	6,547,096	2,978,765	1,853,996	1,331,894		
	P. E. Island	683,434	1,563,876	2,391	1,566,267	179,775	679,886	1,067		
	Newfoundland					1,672,846	192,302			
	Manitoba	1,959,337	789,983	62,632	852,615	1,275,708	196,593	62,125		
	British Columbia	4,011,726	2,891,811	61,805	2,953,616	2,253,442	2,013,543	48,812		
	N. W. Territories	182,791				182,791				
	Total	99,602,896	77,756,704	7,494,610	85,251,314					

* No returns.

MEMO. :—

The figures in the following tables are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada, but in compiling them a somewhat different classification is made from that in the annual volumes. These changes are as follows :—

In "Products of the Mine," crude gypsum, phosphates, plumbago and manganese are grouped together and placed with "Other Articles" at the end of the class. Wherever pig and scrap iron and salt have been found in this class, they are transferred from it to "Manufactures."

In "The Fisheries," "Fish Preserved," in the tables, includes canned fish as well as that which is denominated "Preserved Fish" in the annual reports. "Pickled Fish" and "Fish Wet Salted" are grouped together under the latter heading.

From "Products of the Forest," the following articles have been taken and placed under the head of "Manufactures," as manufactures of wood: ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other; treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds. Bark for tanning is placed in with "Other Articles" at the end of the class.

In "Animals and their produce," the only difference in classification from the annual reports is that grease and scraps are grouped in with "Other Articles."

In "Agricultural Products the changes are: "Other Seeds" and "Other Grains" are grouped and put under the former heading. All kinds of meal are grouped together. Hemp and straw are placed with "Other Articles."

In "Manufactures," agricultural implements and machinery are grouped together under the latter heading. Grindstones are placed in with "Stone, Wrought" and "Marble." Stoves, castings, and steel and manufactures thereof, are included under the general heading of "Iron and Hardware." "Leather and manufactures of," includes leather—sole and upper; harness and saddlery and "Other Manufactures of." Wine is grouped in with "Whisky and other Spirits." The following are grouped in with "Other Articles" at the end of the class: Extract of hemlock bark, India rubber, oils, sails, starch, straw, sugar, vinegar, and such minor articles as were met occasionally.

British Guiana has been grouped with the British West Indies; and Jersey with Great Britain.

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1868.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	265,335	640,708	1,618	525,992			15,402	95,894	1,802
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		15,814	15,734	80					
Copper..... Tons.	135	17,922	15,524	2,398					
Copper, Ore.....	5,440	376,298	366,746	9,552					
Lead, ".....	56	2,893	2,893						
Iron, ".....	25,312	54,723	500	54,223					
Stone.....		131,677	1,680	125,142			670	4,115	70
Mineral oil..... Galls.	46,282	9,341		6,238			500	2,503	
Other articles.....		26,763	16,293	10,355					
Total Product of Mine.....		1,276,129	421,093	733,980			16,572	102,612	1,872
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		104,334	91,181	5,563			2,322		5,328
" fresh.....		59,993		59,993					
" salmon, fresh.....		58,249		58,249					
" pickled.....		62,829	1,365	46,169			1,669	126	13,500
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	603,511	1,955,070	54,879	151,792			949,558	1,765	797,086
" " wet..... Brls.	197,995	974,655	9,535	550,270			76,893	24,003	313,954
" smoked.....		30,584	7,060	18,462			2,119	124	2,819
" oil of..... Galls.	195,840	100,236	53,077	34,867			3,992	800	7,500
" furs or skins of.....		10,858	9,818	836			204		
" other produce of.....		702		651			45	6	
Total Product of Fisheries.....		3,357,510	226,915	926,792			1,036,302	26,814	1,140,167
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	3,909	32,715	30,979	1,318	104		314		
" birch.....	23,183	164,356	163,609	254	200	5	50	238	
" elm.....	33,657	309,518	305,292	806	143	960	2,163	154	
" maple.....	472	3,368	2,986	19	108	3	252		
" oak.....	63,841	723,911	593,676	75,109	10,034	11,749	32,840	603	
" white pine.....	455,837	2,467,629	2,317,474	120,890	2,628	9,334	17,171	132	
" red.....	65,952	438,256	429,005	1,520	3,624	400	3,428	279	
" tamarac.....	4,077	20,794	15,817	4,537				440	
" walnut..... M. Ft.	808	28,045	23,203	98	1,760	2,464	520		
Basswood, butternut and hickory.....	607	11,477	10,600	679	28	150	20		
Firewood..... Cords.	226,378	495,618	9	495,098			537	4	
Sawlogs and shingle bolts.....		170,489		170,489					
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces.	630,810	122,834	30,174	92,650	10				
Knees and futtocks.....	8,299	6,577	787	5,580	210				
Spars and masts.....	12,080	85,538	52,975	15,404	2,461	6,943	6,240		1,515
Other woods.....		388,387	57,885	318,583	232	260	8,985	2,541	401
Total Produce of the Forest.....		5,470,042	4,034,471	1,303,034	21,542	32,268	72,520	4,291	1,916
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	7,175	590,054		584,658			350	4,686	380
Horned cattle.....	44,442	1,099,940		999,378			6,372	86,216	7,974
Swine.....	10,902	42,858		42,298			22	538	
Sheep.....	102,433	233,615		219,114			2,206	11,645	650
Poultry.....		44,286	229	43,411			320	326	
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	94,521	783,819	775,128	4,901			953	2,257	480
Beef.....	24,194	202,917	177,368	14,426			3,452	4,235	3,436
Bones.....	1,941	9,560		9,560					
Butter.....	10,649,733	1,698,042	544,707	1,015,702		1,496	14,870	93,777	*26,986
Cheese.....	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	63,784			891	1,954	340
Eggs..... Doz.	1,893,872	205,971	66	205,461			101	353	
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		422,835	365,662	55,377			1,495	300	
Hides.....		83,462		83,462					
Horns, hoofs and hair.....		1,100	70	1,030					
Lard..... Lbs.	1,074,007	109,077	103,305	3,529			1,524	719	
Pork..... Cwt.	31,304	239,452	132,951	15,477			100	190,924	8
Sheep pelts..... No.	160,964	48,652	36	48,608					
Tallow..... Lbs.	14,000	1,157	1,157						
Tongues..... Kegs.	152	1,078	861	217					
Venison..... No.	192	1,333	26	1,307					
Wool..... Lbs.	1,605,637	444,195	60,379	374,809				7	
Other articles.....		9,221	4,498	3,174			1,345	150	54
Total Animals and their Produce.....		6,893,167	2,724,017	3,794,673		1,496	32,506	300,195	40,280

* Cheese and lard included in New Brunswick returns.

† Includes meats of all kinds from New Brunswick.

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1868.—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam.....		7,787	2,920	4,867					
Barley and rye..... Bush.	4,055,872	3,186,556	93,674	3,092,864				18	
" pot and pearl..... Lbs.	1,424	46						46	
Beans..... Bush.	33,340	56,146		55,442				62	642
Bran..... Cwt.	141,232	53,326		52,734			225	142	225
Flax..... " "	16,134	113,498	1,449	112,049					
" seed..... Bush.	45,743	76,894	4,835	72,059					
Flour..... Brls.	322,467	2,294,488	1,011,398	710,870			35,860	513,171	*13,189
Fruit, green..... " "	34,405	87,333	44,405	35,740			871	5,673	644
Hay..... Tone.	7,859	70,621	30	56,700			4,050	7,029	2,812
Hemp..... Cwt.	2,512	1,463		1,463					
Hops..... Lbs.	219,357	72,677	5,018	67,262				397	
Indian corn..... Bush.	10,057	6,191	4	5,500			37		650
Malt..... " "	33,896	58,382		38,382					
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	5,832	568	18	478				72	
Meal..... Brls.	60,877	345,052	162,685	139,899			94	41,644	730
Oats..... Bush.	1,738,441	754,526	396,294	342,310	2,440		2,647	1,980	8,855
Peas..... " "	2,133,817	1,850,665	1,122,900	709,241			360	11,134	7,090
Other seeds..... " "		85,853	61,599	23,703				551	
Tobacco..... Lbs.	388,740	12,942		12,628				262	52
Vegetables..... " "		117,900	12	107,780			5,898	2,200	2,070
Wheat..... Bush.	2,284,702	3,648,081	1,149,099	2,494,047			38	4,697	
Total of Agricultural Products.....		12,871,055	4,056,340	8,136,018	2,440		50,020	589,278	36,959
MANUFACTURES.									
Pig and scrap iron..... Tons.	7,929	170,728	15,083	155,320				325	
Books..... " "		13,793	746	12,923			124		
Biscuits..... " "		18,985	100	7			236	18,592	
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	205,505	18,330					10,742	2,741	4,847
Carriages..... No.	424	21,952	1,525	19,797				630	
Cottons..... " "		3,000		2,650				350	
Furs..... " "		2,339	315	466		50		1,508	
Glass..... " "		2,079		2,079					
Ground plaster and lime..... " "		42,261	8	40,872			79	1,302	
Iron and hardware..... " "		150,411	10,709	67,492			43,357	27,121	5,732
Leather..... " "		112,094	40,053	41,482			875	29,479	200
Machinery..... " "		92,380	45,449	32,762		11,592	670	1,917	
Musical instruments..... " "		5,529		4,374				1,155	
Oil cake..... " "		37,051	34,465	476					2,110
Rags..... " "		28,384	7,874	20,510					
Sewing machines..... " "		52,901	19,500	33,260			141		
Starch..... Lbs.	24,926	2,490	1,205	1,196				89	
Straw..... " "		11,202	1,200	10,002					
Tobacco..... Lbs.	272,402	32,340	110	3,025			7,023	22,184	
Wood..... " "		13,344,075	5,326,668	6,572,345	24,428	6,480	894,498	104,981	414,676
Woollens..... " "		28,875	1,602	7,743			4,691	14,639	
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	52,662	15,785	167	3,725			50	839	11,004
Whiskey and other spirits..... " "	52,697	44,060	1,284	40,297				2,479	
Vinegar..... " "	42,162	8,030	22	7,229				779	
Other articles..... " "		578,605	139,574	423,328			6,385	5,936	3,382
Total of Manufactures.....		14,837,680	5,653,664	7,493,348	24,428	18,122	968,921	237,246	441,951
New ships built at Quebec. Tons.	22,722	837,592	789,330		48,262				
Gold and bullion.....		4,866,168	889,032	3,975,189				1,927	

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the Mine.....	1,276,129	421,003	733,980			16,572	102,612	1,872
" Fisheries.....	3,357,510	226,915	926,792			1,036,802	26,814	1,140,187
" Forest.....	5,470,042	4,034,471	1,303,034	21,542	32,268	72,520	4,291	1,916
Animals and their produce.....	6,893,167	2,724,017	3,791,673		1,496	32,506	300,195	49,280
Agricultural products.....	12,871,055	4,056,340	8,136,018	2,440		50,020	589,278	36,959
Manufactures.....	14,837,680	5,653,664	7,493,348	24,428	18,122	968,921	237,246	441,951
New ships built at Quebec. Tons.	837,592	789,330		48,262				
Total produce of Canada.....	45,543,175	17,905,830	22,387,845	96,672	51,886	2,177,341	1,260,436	1,663,165
Gold and bullion.....	4,866,168	889,032	3,975,189				1,947	
Good not produce.....	4,196,821	2,534,148	1,171,257			71,279	364,840	55,297
Total Exports.....	54,606,164	21,329,010	27,534,291	96,672	51,886	2,248,620	1,627,223	1,718,462

* Includes flour and meal from Nova Scotia.

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1869.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	440,308	763,262	325	659,234			12,694	91,004	5
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		174,806	159,810	14,996					
Copper..... Tons.	392	33,910	33,587	323					
Copper Ore..... "	9,533	482,720	461,731	20,989					
Lead..... "	13	617		617					
Iron..... "	27,848	60,289	20	60,278					
Antimony Ore..... "	1	10							
Stone..... "		250,038	590	245,310			90	4,188	
Mineral Oil..... Galls.	690,553	127,319	65,685	57,398				1,236	
Other articles.....		38,505	10,615	37,691			199		
Total Produce of Mine.....		1,941,485	735,373	1,096,736			12,983	96,388	5
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		117,101	84,907	29,861			294	6	2,033
" fresh.....		101,366		101,366					
Salmon, fresh.....		61,912		61,912					
" pickled.....		58,314	2,388	43,886		10	633	11,397	
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	1,661,453	1,793,639	89,846	181,663			824,404	8,550	689,176
" wet..... Brls.	217,509	926,605	17,347	550,109			55,395	25,741	273,013
" smoked.....		32,618	8,812	16,183			3,033	162	4,428
" oil of..... Galls.	271,756	135,016	33,042	98,254			278	1,202	2,240
" furs or skins of.....		14,725	13,418	1,307					
" other produce of.....		1,414		1,070			178	100	66
Total Produce of Fisheries.....		3,242,710	249,760	1,085,611		10	884,215	47,158	975,966
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	4,479	35,213	34,360	391	98		364		
" birch..... "	31,377	223,304	222,018	281			40	736	229
" elm..... "	35,965	319,102	318,107	763	208		24		
" maple..... "	467	2,695	2,250	445					
" oak..... "	67,954	820,489	735,601	42,801	14,163	15,075	12,439	410	
" pine, white..... "	434,802	2,655,257	2,581,287	61,521	3,893	320	7,705	528	
" " red..... "	56,870	407,349	394,414	207	306	7,330	4,662	430	
" tamarac..... "	2,455	18,100	11,963	1,679	140		2,400	1,918	
" walnut..... M. Ft.	1,835	65,622	49,162	100	5,610	10,750			
Basswood, butternut and hickory.....	573	8,452	7,140	1,025	251		36		
Firewood..... Cords.	244,570	527,883	10	527,582			215	76	
Sawlogs and shingle bolts.....		158,640		158,632					8
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	437,630	81,123	9,482	71,641					
Knees and futtocks.....	21,046	14,672	298	14,066	75		129	4	
Spars and masts..... "	23,182	63,413	40,112	12,511	2,430	375	4,018	2,491	1,476
Other woods.....		329,354	56,623	253,459			11,818	2,225	5,229
Total Produce of Forest.....		5,730,568	4,462,827	1,147,104	27,177	33,850	43,850	8,818	6,942
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	10,355	859,174		833,959			80	5,135	
Horned cattle..... "	65,241	1,427,761		1,348,844			7,077	69,780	2,060
Swine..... "	32,271	112,421		112,156				265	
Sheep..... "	195,632	454,568		442,364			2,386	9,018	800
Other animals and poultry.....		59,344	181	58,357			31	725	50
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	78,564	869,746	851,675	17,490				581	
Beef..... "	21,242	154,235	96,362	18,457			4,289	33,698	1,429
Bones..... "	2,739	8,765		8,765					
Butter..... Lbs.	10,853,268	2,342,270	1,367,836	772,063			18,114	159,518	24,739
Cheese..... "	4,503,370	549,572	543,524	3,394			310	1,290	1,054
Eggs..... Doz.	1,529,411	188,249		188,050			125	74	
Furs, dressed or undressed.....		367,557	257,346	110,211					
Hides.....		119,449		119,303				146	
Horns, hoofs and hair.....		6,182	855	5,077				250	
Honey.....		81		81					
Lard..... Lbs.	465,290	58,006	55,157	1,315			672	722	140
Pork..... Cwt.	23,908	203,081	109,605	23,861			217	69,398	
Sheep pelts..... No.	249,736	164,767		164,767					
Tallow..... Lbs.	7,538	541	413	94					34
Tongues..... Kegs.	54	464	464						
Venison..... No.	200	2,004		2,004					
Wool..... Lbs.	2,820,212	816,685	55,905	860,748				42	
Other articles.....		4,485	3,816	669					
Total, Animals and their Produce.....		8,769,407	3,343,139	5,012,029			33,301	350,632	30,306

*Includes all other meats from Nova Scotia.

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1869—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
Balsam		6,188	2,710	3,478					
Barley and rye	Bush.	4,630,069	5,004,105	240	5,003,764			111	
Beans	"	38,802	66,220	1,467	64,749			5	
Bran	Owt.	41,078	23,573		23,259			19	295
Flax	"	11,681	116,943		116,943				
" seed	Bush.	27,108	42,425		42,425				
Flour	Brls.	375,219	1,948,696	983,512	423,919		57,128	465,466	*18,671
Fruit, green	"	11,310	30,150	8,788	14,268		1,161	5,195	740
Hay	Tons.	4,952	43,431	2,366	35,447		359	1,941	3,318
Hops	Lbs.	411,842	46,098	40,386	5,166			556	
Indian corn	Bush.	6,089	5,878		4,990		112	44	732
Malt	"	22,332	33,102		33,102				
Maple sugar	Lbs.	4,240	391	51	217		15	108	
Meal	Brls.	23,862	138,314	31,411	86,058		1,322	19,523	
Oats	Bush.	762,610	361,749	210,490	120,773		1,127	5,054	24,305
Peas	"	1,046,300	971,499	578,392	373,762		309	10,341	8,695
Other seeds	"	23,525	37,219	17,131	19,249			839	
Tobacco	Lbs.	9,650	1,288		1,288				
Vegetables			76,896	4,262	50,365		8,766	4,961	8,552
Wheat	Bush.	2,809,208	3,183,383	1,739,388	1,443,730		28	237	
Other articles			45,154		46,087			67	
Total of Agricultural Products.		12,182,702	3,620,584	7,912,017			70,327	514,466	65,308
MANUFACTURES.									
Iron, pig and scrap	Tons.	9,371	152,017	2,605	149,388			24	
Books			18,304	1,410	16,814			80	
Biscuit			19,192	17	29		1,419	17,568	159
Candles and soap	Lbs.	237,784	22,952		576		4,739	3,012	14,625
Carriages	No.	495	25,157	2,760	22,142			135	120
Cotton			16,182	560	15,372			250	
Furs			3,659	105	113			3,341	
Glass			4,606		4,606				
Gypsum and lime			56,046	21	54,784		1,008	233	
Iron and hardware			122,847	19,832	62,216		17,880	21,151	1,768
Leather			214,074	147,258	11,873		286	54,657	
Machinery			65,913	34,112	29,657			2,144	
Musical instruments			7,612		6,752			860	
Oil cake			60,615	60,610	5				
Rags			29,713	4,148	25,565				
Sewing machines	No.	4,867	60,993	44,521	15,882		90		500
Straw			17,121		17,121				
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	Lbs.	230,601	38,836		1,933		4,292	29,780	2,831
Wood			14,757,978	6,704,929	6,396,670	29,810	22,382	1,048,964	87,216
Woolleens			24,453	9,296	8,994		219	5,884	
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	49,836	17,411	18	1,547		61	1,326	14,469
Whiskey and other spirits	"	128,829	89,616	24	65,599			3,993	
Vinegar	"	14,788	2,834		2,718			116	
Other articles			548,028	57,254	452,427		22,971	9,626	15,750
Total of Manufactures.		16,376,059	7,089,480	7,382,733	29,810	22,382	1,101,989	241,396	508,219
New ships built at Quebec	Tons.	27,000	1,080,000	1,003,080		76,920			
Coin and bullion		4,218,208	14,486	4,205,722					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the Mine	1,941,485	735,373	1,096,736			12,933	96,388	5
" " Fisheries	3,242,710	249,760	1,085,611			884,215	47,158	975,956
" " Forest	5,730,568	4,462,827	1,147,104	27,177	33,850	43,850	8,818	6,942
Animals and their produce	8,769,407	3,343,139	5,012,029			33,301	350,632	30,306
Agricultural products	12,182,702	3,620,584	7,912,017			70,327	514,466	65,308
Manufactures	16,376,059	7,089,480	7,382,733	29,810	22,382	1,101,989	241,396	508,219
New ships built at Quebec	1,080,000	1,003,080		76,920				
Total Produce of Canada.	49,322,931	20,504,243	23,636,280	133,907	56,242	2,146,665	1,258,858	1,586,736
Coin and bullion	4,218,208	14,486	4,205,722					
Goods not produce	3,855,801							
Total Exports	57,396,940	20,516,729	27,842,002	133,907	56,242	2,146,665	1,258,858	1,586,736

*This includes meal from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. †This includes also miscellaneous articles for this year.

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1870.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	286,707	588,799	280	454,516			29,586	101,928	2,289
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		131,145	116,145	15,000					
Copper..... Tons.	226	21,062	19,990	1,072					
" ore..... "	5,213	250,159	223,654	26,505					
Lead..... "									
Iron..... Tons.	15,231	34,927	15	34,912					
Silver..... "									
Stone, undressed.....		131,359		103,726				27,533	
Mineral oils..... Galls.	4,748,557	966,461	466,005	495,114			150	4,805	387
Other articles.....		68,729	16,250	51,398			5	911	165
Total Produce of Mine.....		2,192,541	742,339	1,182,443			29,741	135,177	2,841
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		162,073	135,524	24,017			390		2,142
" fresh.....		94,397	70	85,888			31	8,408	
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.		79,035		79,035					
" pickled..... Brls.	4,334	60,116	117	44,415			613		14,971
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	496,837	2,055,692	67,950	150,106			1,006,194	425	831,017
" wet..... Brls.	289,307	950,898	24,347	483,137	4,332		87,432	16,075	335,675
" smoked..... Galls.	155,196	30,255	4,101	20,867			2,226	69	2,992
" furs or skins of.....		87,043	29,590	53,282			80	350	3,741
" other produce of.....		83,223	83,173	50					
		5,817	3,353	2,391				73	
Total Produce of Fisheries.....		3,608,549	348,225	943,188	4,332		1,096,986	25,400	1,190,438
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	7,523	37,726	35,262	1,766	332		376		
" birch..... "	30,044	212,606	211,010	20	323			1,253	
" elm..... "	33,498	313,982	306,813	5,530	144		1,360	135	
" maple..... "		709	629	180					
" oak..... "	68,659	806,537	696,039	61,356	26,238	2,000	20,634	120	
" white pine..... "	374,688	2,805,081	2,707,438	83,737	9,166	400	4,230	116	
" red..... "	45,301	333,756	329,791	1,025	420		2,220	300	
" tamarac..... "	4,282	15,198	8,385	5,871				835	
" walnut..... M Ft.	1,709	52,052	48,241	375	16	3,420			
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... "	814	14,854	11,818	1,291	21	1,700	24		
Firewood..... Cords.	235,762	520,235	8	519,977			50	170	30
Sleepers and railway ties... No.	543,789	104,059	8,529	94,786			745		
Saw-logs and shingle and stave bolts.....		157,252		157,252					
" Knees and futtocks..... No.	12,917	10,764		10,739				25	
" Spars and masts..... "	19,274	36,800	8,311	19,546	953		3,200	2,667	1,923
" Other woods.....		345,968	40,121	269,197	227		14,784	17,850	2,889
Total Products of Forest.....		6,766,479	4,412,296	1,232,643	37,840	7,520	47,773	23,565	4,842
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	16,461	1,458,111		1,452,421				5,690	
Horned cattle..... "	107,731	3,006,378		2,922,610			6,868	77,400	
Swine..... "	107,155	270,952		270,606			21	325	
Sheep..... "	147,375	385,757		375,340			2,728	10,039	650
Poultry.....		65,595		64,217			88	1,290	
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	174,243	1,553,323	1,506,368	42,478			339	4,140	
Beef..... "		197,665	112,224	20,329			8,244	48,878	7,990
Bones..... "	4,266	8,223		8,223					
Butter..... Lbs.	12,260,887	2,353,570	1,449,838	712,463			21,102	134,289	35,878
Cheese..... "	5,827,782	674,486	667,541	2,872			1,044	2,744	285
Eggs..... Dozs.	2,460,687	314,812		314,655			24	133	
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		310,077	239,402	70,675					
Hides and skins.....		156,732	1,560	155,172					
Horns, hoofs and hair.....		1,276	46	1,230					
Honey..... Lbs.	1,470	222		222					
Lard..... "	1,369,117	199,504	188,168	8,808			1,389	827	312
Pork..... Cwt.	53,432	274,301	170,081	12,113			1,426	89,951	730
Sheep pelts..... No.	218,697	115,424		115,424					
Tallow..... Lbs.	14,869	1,342	910	402					30
Tongues..... Kegs.	163	1,612	1,612						
Venison.....		1,894		1,894					
Wool..... Lbs.	2,443,792	770,299	1,116	769,113				70	
Other articles.....		13,106	7,046	5,716				345	
Total Animals and their Produce.....		12,138,161	4,345,909	7,326,983			43,273	376,121	45,875

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1870—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
Balsam.....		5,186	2,041	3,145					
Barley and rye..... Bush.	6,663,877	4,752,774	5,101	4,747,644			4	20	5
Beans..... " "	63,958	70,003	437	68,097			1,116	326	27
Bran..... Cwt.	119,191	107,371		107,324			41	6	
Flax..... " "	64,333	74,273		74,273					
" seed..... Bush	53,875	72,969	62	73,907					
Flour..... Brls.	382,177	2,302,149	1,483,008	264,551			71,064	457,904	25,622
Fruit, green..... " "	20,810	58,811	23,462	23,946			1,659	9,063	681
Hay..... Tons.	8,819	65,216		63,005			242	468	1,501
Hops..... Lbs.	1,194,379	133,539	75,789	57,700				50	
Indian corn..... Bush.	14,644	9,133	4	8,856			39	94	140
Malt..... " "	127,343	112,120		112,120					
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	7,902	682	399	21,217				66	
Meal..... Brls.	38,556	153,772	46,783	95,319			596	10,661	413
Oats..... Bush.	2,187,547	720,455	69,474	638,245			4,488	1,083	7,165
Peas..... " "	1,449,560	1,200,000	842,476	343,330			321	12,293	1,670
Other seeds.....		66,454	507	65,777				170	
Tobacco..... Lbs.	31,218	4,597		4,547				50	
Vegetables.....		55,323	60	21,576			15,678	2,312	15,697
Wheat..... Bush.	3,557,101	3,705,173	2,828,367	822,348	54,170			288	
Other articles.....		5,529		5,403				126	
Total Agricultural Products.....		13,675,619	5,377,970	7,600,330	54,170		95,248	494,980	52,921
MANUFACTURES.									
Books.....		51,793	5,763	46,030					
Biscuits..... Cwt.	3,471	22,022	140	12			4,767	17,063	40
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	141,362	13,841		113			6,933	1,520	5,225
Carriages..... No.	766	24,941	1,185	22,857			130	674	
Cottons.....		12,905	1,153	10,141			611		1,000
Furs.....		9,755	804	8,783				168	
Glass.....		9,290		9,290					
Ground plaster and lime.....		131,142		130,965				177	
Iron and hardware.....		147,931	21,542	71,158			3,628	50,772	831
Leather.....		310,702	180,344	47,139			167	82,894	158
Machinery.....		33,749	4,105	24,737		1,105	72	3,730	
Musical instruments.....		8,902	500	8,302				100	
Oil cake.....		42,802	40,626						2,176
Rags.....		28,818	2,218	26,600					
Sewing machines..... No.	6,425	116,149	76,196	38,072			842	709	330
Straw.....		5,665		5,665					
Tobacco..... Lbs.	421,295	69,879	2,785	2,965			3,074	59,169	1,886
Wood.....		15,853,353	6,204,405	7,734,947	59,464	5,640	1,372,478	107,125	369,294
Woollens.....		34,770	2,043	11,524			234	20,969	
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	56,038	20,431	44	2,016			132	404	17,835
Whisky and other spirits.....	134,324	117,327	400	110,951			179	5,797	
Vinegar..... " "	1,219	525	15	440				70	
Other articles.....		241,022	45,409	176,948			15,579	2,633	453
Pig and scrap iron..... Tons.	16,647	294,497	5,690	288,907					
Total Manufactures.....		17,602,111	6,595,262	8,778,562	59,464	6,745	1,408,876	353,974	399,228
Miscellaneous articles.....		371,652	16,437	335,000	14	1,290	2,665	15,753	493
Coin and bullion.....		8,012,278	1,134,784	6,877,494					
New ships built at Quebec. Tons.	18,127	725,080	602,480		122,600				

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	2,192,541	842,339	1,182,443			29,741	135,177	2,841
" fisheries.....	3,608,549	348,225	913,188	4,332		1,096,966	25,400	1,190,438
" forest.....	5,766,479	4,412,296	1,232,643	37,840	7,520	47,773	23,565	4,842
Animals and their produce.....	12,138,161	4,345,909	7,326,983			43,273	376,121	45,875
Agricultural products.....	13,675,619	5,377,970	7,600,330	54,170		95,248	494,980	52,921
Manufactures.....	17,602,111	6,595,262	8,778,562	59,464	6,745	1,408,876	353,974	399,228
Miscellaneous articles.....	371,652	16,437	335,000	14	1,290	2,665	15,753	493
New ships built at Quebec.....	725,080	602,480		122,600				
Total produce of Canada.....	56,080,192	22,540,918	27,399,149	278,420	15,555	2,724,542	1,424,970	1,696,638
Coin and bullion.....	8,012,278	1,134,784	6,877,494					
Goods not produce.....	6,527,622							
Total Exports.....	70,620,092	23,675,702	37,276,643	278,420	15,555	2,724,542	1,424,970	1,696,638

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1871.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
THE MINE.									
Coal..... Tons.	318,287	662,451	450	548,252			15,991	94,946	2,812
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		163,037	84,152	78,885					
Copper ore..... Tons.	3,117	119,238	109,355	9,883					
Lead "..... "	4	208		208					
Iron "..... "	26,825	58,068		58,068					
Silver "..... "		595,261		595,261					
Stone, undressed.....		129,441	3,000	121,246			200	4,962	33
Mineral oil..... Galls.	5,753,678	1,052,879	505,632	542,875			771	2,909	692
Other articles.....		60,541	3,251	57,153			96	15	26
Total Produce of Mine.....		2,841,124	705,840	2,011,831			17,058	102,832	3,562
FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		134,789	115,689	12,326			1,257		5,517
" fresh.....		126,243	14	125,609				620	
Salmon, fresh.....		66,021	12	66,009					
" pickled..... Brls.	4,905	78,385	708	63,503			816		13,353
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	509,399	2,370,569	123,274	117,487			1,156,134	417	973,257
" wet..... Brls.	219,916	1,029,677	19,202	453,480	10,981		125,159	31,856	398,999
" smoked.....		38,621	6,076	17,528			6,059		8,489
" oil of..... Galls.	142,903	79,631	39,583	36,397				656	2,965
" furs and skins of.....		68,091	62,889	5,202					
Other articles.....		2,248	430					1,818	
Total of Fisheries.....		3,994,275	367,877	897,546	10,981		1,289,425	25,837	1,402,609
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	5,866	53,545	51,877	788	224	156	500		
" birch..... "	28,192	186,379	182,462	1,977		104		1,775	61
" elm..... "	27,456	267,729	260,816	6,585	144	104		80	
" maple..... "	347	1,553	1,187	366					
" oak..... "	94,751	1,350,821	1,189,602	81,546	17,179	756	61,603	135	
" pine, white..... "	358,264	3,349,161	3,265,417	70,884	2,495	725	9,589	57	
" red..... "	50,225	405,622	401,492	2,760	294		848	228	
" tamarac..... "	5,605	13,820	4,855	8,721				244	
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. Ft	2,155	45,614	43,018	2,556		40			
Walnut..... "	1,107	36,386	30,040	74		6,272			
Firewood..... Cords.	211,305	473,246		473,095				124	27
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts.....		144,891		144,891					
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,156,270	217,621	340	217,281					
Knees and futtocks..... "	5,321	4,693		4,684					14
Spars and masts..... "	17,517	38,913	6,387	21,158			6,076	3,477	1,815
Woods, all other.....		433,531	30,318	368,373		80	11,911	18,882	3,967
Total Product of Forest.....		7,023,530	5,467,811	1,405,739	20,336	8,237	90,527	24,996	5,884
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	15,293	1,437,464	130	1,431,769			500	3,945	1,130
Horned cattle..... "	79,613	2,278,554		2,208,259			5,860	46,909	17,526
Swine..... "	11,187	47,101		46,845				256	
Sheep..... "	313,619	829,362		819,698			1,925	6,024	1,725
Other animals and poultry.....		108,672		102,819			337	5,501	15
Bacon and ham..... Cwt.	103,444	1,018,918	1,010,023	7,745				1,150	
Beef..... "	40,876	241,366	151,120	71,789			2,222	15,323	912
Bones..... "	4,124	4,907		4,907					
Butter..... Lbs.	15,439,291	3,065,234	1,929,131	909,750			31,842	147,577	46,934
Cheese..... "	8,271,439	1,109,906	1,099,052	8,413			272	1,892	277
Eggs..... Doz.	3,312,145	424,033		422,842			315	875	
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		315,622	223,137	77,746				14,739	
Hides and skins.....		118,707	75	118,378				254	
Horns and hoofs.....		8,767	8,664	103					
Honey..... Lbs.	9,417	1,100	137	963					
Lard..... "	1,291,138	148,648	140,912	1,236			3,041	1,882	1,577
Pork..... Cwt.	55,497	501,518	285,900	22,505			17,649	149,126	26,338
Sheep pelts..... No.	152,423	84,687		84,687					
Tallow..... Lbs.	2,760	203		54			20	129	
Tongues..... Kegs.	108	1,612	1,612						
Venison..... No.	235	1,967		1,967					
Wool..... Lbs.	2,892,329	839,145		839,145					
Other articles.....		21,013	10,524	9,553				936	
Total Animals and their Produce.....		12,608,596	4,860,407	7,191,154			63,983	396,518	96,434

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1871—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam.....		1,843		1,843					
Barley and rye..... Bush.	4,833,017	3,425,592	8,608	3,416,720				218	46
Beans.....	35,577	44,890	102	44,605				124	159
Bran..... Cwt.	157,598	90,726		90,664			60		2
Flax.....		112,678		112,778					
“ seed..... Bush.	29,314	53,685		53,685					
Flour..... Brls.	306,384	1,609,849	1,006,374	110,403			20,271	468,090	6,711
Frnit, green.....	45,920	98,857	39,791	48,110			1,333	8,706	917
Hay..... Tous.	23,487	290,217		279,294			3,632	3,215	4,076
Hops..... Lbs.	39,671	4,588	2,831	196				1,561	
Indian corn..... Bush.	23,954	16,541	12,821	3,720					
Malt.....	167,939	132,810		132,810					
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	14,396	1,375	29	1,316				30	
Meal..... Brls.	19,119	90,242	12,891	63,262			1,118	12,676	295
Oat..... Bush.	542,386	231,227	38,245	177,556			6,198	2,611	6,617
Peas.....	1,159,956	1,001,755	708,516	277,311			30	11,819	4,079
Other seeds.....		438,343	153,682	283,843				818	
Tobacco..... Lbs.	56,801	12,320		12,320					
Vegetables.....		205,518	249	160,482			26,048	1,912	16,927
Wheat..... Bush.	1,748,977	1,981,917	1,238,579	743,338					
Other articles.....		8,751	313	8,156			25	129	128
Total Agricultural Products..		9,853,924	3,222,931	6,022,412			58,715	509,909	39,957
MANUFACTURES.									
Books.....		32,073	6,554	24,126				1,393	
Biscuit.....		19,131					5,287	13,756	88
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	213,615	15,689		137			2,902	6,163	6,457
Carriages..... No.	535	25,577	1,525	23,326				456	270
Cottons.....		3,704	2,036	630				1,038	
Furs.....		5,201	357	1,405			175	3,264	
Glass and earthenware.....		5,654	100	5,439				115	
Gypsum and lime.....		114,698	972	143,214			300	212	
Iron, pig and scrap..... Tons.	16,394	380,337		380,337					
Iron and hardware.....		173,610	40,134	66,500			5,878	50,979	1,119
Leather.....		173,961	94,780	10,852			350	67,087	912
Vinegar..... Galls.	17,224	3,320		2,854				466	
Machinery.....		41,871	2,206	28,406			160	10,943	156
Musical instruments.....		5,610		5,470					140
Oil cake.....		25,713	25,713						
Rags.....		26,434	681	25,753					
Sewing machines.....		170,293	151,637	7,446		7,698	1,042	2,171	299
Straw.....		9,152		9,152					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars.. Lbs.	605,663	111,151	15,489	22,238			5,063	64,809	3,552
Woolens.....		31,103	2,411	2,249				26,287	156
Wood.....		16,163,797	6,200,078	7,802,754	16,267	300	1,513,807	121,700	503,891
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	81,745	32,226	36	3,633			320	1,914	26,323
Whisky and other spirits... “	178,643	158,629		156,219			263	1,823	324
Other articles.....		156,164	37,635	108,424			228	9,237	640
Total of Manufactures.....		17,915,098	6,591,344	8,830,564	16,267	7,998	1,535,775	383,823	549,327
Miscellaneous articles.....		387,554	22,600	342,323			1,647	14,939	6,045
New ships built at Quebec. Tons.	14,688	558,144	529,682		28,462				
Coin and bullion.....		6,690,350	2,576,738	4,113,612					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	2,841,124	705,840	2,011,831				17,058	102,832	3,563
“ fisheries.....	3,994,275	367,877	897,546	10,991			1,289,425	25,837	1,402,609
“ forest.....	7,023,530	5,467,811	1,405,739	20,336	8,237		90,527	24,996	5,884
Animals and their produce.....	12,608,506	4,860,417	7,191,151				63,983	396,518	96,434
Agricultural products.....	9,853,924	3,222,931	6,022,412				58,715	509,909	39,957
Manufactures.....	17,915,098	6,591,344	8,830,564	16,267	7,998		1,535,775	383,823	549,327
Miscellaneous articles.....	387,554	22,600	342,323				1,647	14,939	6,045
New ships built at Quebec.....	558,144	529,682		28,462					
Total produce of Canada..	55,182,155	21,768,502	26,701,569	76,046	16,235		3,057,130	1,458,854	2,103,819
Coin and bullion.....	6,690,350	2,576,738	4,113,612						
Goods not produce.....	9,853,033								
Total Exports.....	71,725,538	24,345,240	30,815,181	76,046	16,235		3,057,130	1,458,854	2,103,819

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1872.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.]		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
Coal..... Tons.	322,283	733,083	1,875	593,760			36,262	96,104	5,082
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c.....		1,234,440	64,578	1,169,862					
Copper ore..... Tons.	4,449	102,210	97,980	3,975				255	
“..... “	12	1,780	1,300	480					
Iron ore..... “	26,165	64,904	120	64,784					
Silver ore.....		1,088,642		1,088,642					
Stone, undressed.....		154,010		149,249				4,761	
Mineral oil..... Galls.	7,897,154	1,341,124	478,232	860,552			455	1,535	350
Other articles.....		59,401	21,394	37,520			287	200	
Total Produce of Mine.....		4,779,594	665,479	3,968,824			37,004	102,855	5,432
FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		190,410	162,172	24,320			173	25	3,720
“ fresh.....		106,884	8	106,795				21	60
Salmon, fresh.....		69,202		69,132					70
“ pickled.....		55,292	4,106	29,616			4,673		16,895
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	694,233	2,595,057	100,642	75,359			1,342,751	933	1,075,372
“ wet..... Brls.	266,743	1,154,244	10,254	480,651	9,000		209,981	27,710	416,648
“ smoked.....		45,418	7,014	14,069			11,770	750	11,812
“ oil of..... Galls.	203,596	102,743	53,160	45,858			814		2,911
“ furs and skins of.....		57,882	57,827	55					
Other articles.....		9,086	1,355	5,757			1,438		535
Total of Fisheries.....		4,386,214	396,538	851,612	9,000		1,571,602	29,439	1,528,023
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	6,970	68,499	67,900	113	180		306		
“ birch..... “	25,304	173,045	171,215	1,647			65	118	
“ elm..... “	23,431	229,849	226,836	2,295	198		380	230	
“ maple..... “	618	4,429	3,928	381	120				
“ oak..... “	88,712	1,280,420	1,151,501	64,249	23,900		40,297	473	
“ pine, white..... “	433,826	4,155,974	4,078,129	56,672	12,910		7,440	823	
“ red..... “	45,534	387,976	382,023	876			4,068	1,009	
“ tamarac..... “	4,370	9,720	1,363	7,815				542	
“ walnut..... M. Ft.	1,571	51,002	50,077	270	316		320	20	
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... “	1,501	24,510	19,551	4,509			450		
Firewood..... Cords.	188,698	469,781	123	469,438			192	22	6
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts.....		103,195		103,195					
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	936,326	194,698	4,060	188,838			50	1,750	
Knees and futtocks..... “	3,046	8,433	107	3,186	80		60		
Spars and masts..... “	32,546	53,947	17,181	23,072	345		8,748	3,243	1,358
Woods, all other.....		496,665	40,298	417,057			14,230	16,227	8,853
Total Product of Forest.....		7,707,144	6,214,292	1,343,613	37,959		76,606	24,457	10,217
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	11,997	1,214,389		1,209,374				3,715	1,300
Horned cattle..... “	22,438	631,228		540,179			23,552	58,587	8,910
Swine..... “	2,878	13,848		13,507			40	301	
Sheep..... “	353,178	1,015,277		1,000,036			499	13,413	1,329
Other animals and poultry.....		94,182		89,421			2,511	2,085	165
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	125,439	999,156	935,717	61,190			140	2,109	
Beef..... “	19,022	160,872	73,111	54,475			855	12,141	290
Bones..... “	1,149	3,108	15	3,093					
Butter..... Lbs.	19,068,448	3,612,679	2,719,298	634,239			47,914	167,349	43,879
Cheese..... “	16,424,025	1,840,284	1,817,857	12,829			3,358	2,332	3,908
Eggs..... Doz.	3,724,987	454,513		453,491			14	1,000	8
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		591,465	359,142	192,928				38,358	
Hides and skins.....		164,210		164,150				60	
Horns and hoofs.....		2,477	16	2,461					
Honey..... Lbs.	4,767	835		835					
Lard..... “	1,114,047	105,721	92,364	8,256			1,613	2,973	515
Pork..... Cwt.	18,982	138,432	49,344	21,895			6,010	53,903	7,280
Sheep pelts..... No.	290,854	247,733		247,733					
Tallow..... Lbs.	61,150	5,758	5,315	336				94	13
Tongues..... Kegs.	124	479	479						
Venison.....		5,853		5,853					
Wool..... Lbs.	3,213,106	1,371,738	870	1,370,868					
Other articles.....		31,730	15,117	16,535				78	
Total, Animals and their Produce.....		12,705,967	6,088,645	6,103,684		1,037	86,506	358,498	67,597

* Includes tallow from Ontario.

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1872—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam		2,896	796	2,100					
Barley and rye	Bush.	5,604,433	3,474,720	31,016	3,443,647			6	39
Beans	"	45,225	65,833		65,550				133
Brån	Cwt.	58,782	37,607		36,241				1,366
Flax	"	39,419	115,290		115,290				
seed	Bush.	8,118	19,353		19,353				
Flour	Brls.	453,162	2,371,914	1,392,161	598,271		65,251	669,315	6,916
Fruit, green	"	106,628	264,157	139,687	108,852		1,239	13,526	811
Hay	Tons.	50,827	690,033		673,453		5,454	900	10,226
Hops	Lbs.	587,486	125,015	531	125,194			290	
Indian corn	Bush.	102,343	55,966	40,900	15,140			126	800
Malt	"	241,889	205,260		205,260				
Maple sugar	Lbs.	18,851	1,824	8	1,761				55
Meal	Brls.	32,655	150,513	22,487	104,383		1,301	18,962	3,380
Oats	Bush.	485,976	180,342	16,385	151,795		1,575	2,748	7,839
Peas	"	1,458,716	1,246,162	967,349	262,924		612	14,472	805
Other seeds	"		74,519	23,227	50,051				
Tobacco	Lbs.	4,658	1,780	938	842				
Vegetables	"		73,501	42	28,035		15,984	3,221	26,239
Wheat	Bush.	2,993,128	3,900,582	1,804,771	2,047,375	28,717	19,719		
Other articles			19,604	143	18,613		58	325	465
Total Agricultural Products.		13,378,891	4,440,441	8,014,160	28,717	42	111,179	726,719	57,633
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		68,740	12,119	53,686				2,535	400
Biscuit		17,594	100				4,296	12,810	388
Candles and soap	Lbs.	164,750	15,106				2,962	4,386	7,758
Carriages	No.	679	26,912	300	26,412			300	
Cottous			5,908		2,512			3,396	
Furs		20,233	2,084	6,139				12,010	
Glass and earthenware			6,621	6,681				40	
Gypsum and lime		134,855		134,160			200	495	
Iron, pig and scrap	Tons.	32,046	546,624	2,200	544,424				
and hardware		201,594	79,182	58,049			1,657	61,941	765
Leather		165,167	40,726	17,280			1,779	103,081	2,291
Vinegar	Galls	27,510	4,288	2,406			90	1,664	128
Machinery		105,548	11,787	79,698				14,163	
Musical instruments		7,604		7,454			150		
Oil cake		67,787	67,227						580
Rags		20,078	1,267	18,811					
Sewing machines	No.	19,291	227,664	151,426	26,852	31,343	13,253	2,982	1,808
Straw		10,706	900	9,806					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	Lbs.	641,564	99,724	5,521	3,210		6,954	76,724	7,315
Woolens		35,462	2,799	4,422				28,231	10
Wood		16,905,196	6,582,588	7,981,995	26,566		1,597,873	120,884	595,290
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	131,395	41,264	11,858			142	690	28,674
Whisky and other spirits		265,117	200,309	263	197,104		312	2,630	
Other articles		202,211	69,354	118,083			981	7,778	6,015
Total of Manufactures		19,137,195	7,029,843	9,310,862	26,566	21,343	1,630,649	456,540	651,402
Miscellaneous articles		515,985	73,807	391,695		3,840	3,320	40,522	2,801
New ships built at Quebec	Tons.	7,911	332,262	332,262					
Coin and bullion		4,010,398	621,633	3,388,765					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	4,779,594	665,479	3,968,824				37,004	102,855	5,432
" fisheries	4,386,214	396,538	851,612	9,000			1,571,602	29,439	1,528,023
" forest	7,707,144	6,214,292	1,343,613	37,959			76,606	24,467	10,217
Animals and their produce	12,705,967	6,088,645	6,103,681	1,037			86,506	358,499	67,597
Agricultural products	13,378,891	4,440,441	8,014,160	28,717	42		111,179	726,719	57,633
Manufactures	19,137,195	7,019,843	9,310,852	26,566	31,343		1,630,649	456,540	651,402
Miscellaneous articles	515,985	73,807	391,695		3,840		3,320	40,522	2,801
New ships built at Quebec	332,262	332,262							
Total Produce of Canada	62,943,252	25,241,307	29,984,440	102,247	36,262	3,516,866	1,739,030	2,323,105	
Coin and bullion	4,010,398	621,633	3,388,765						
Goods not produce	12,744,125								
Total Exports	79,697,775	25,862,940	33,373,205	102,242	36,262	3,516,866	1,739,030	2,323,105	

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1873.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.	
THE MINE.										
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Coal..... Tons.	404,756	051,886	1,551	673,530			133,355	134,270	19,180	
Gold-bearing quartz, bars, dust, &c.....		1,035,254	25,821	1,008,151			1,282			
Copper ore..... Tons.	2,551	159,497	151,056	8,841						
..... "..... "	37	6,628	3,500	3,128						
Iron ore..... "..... "	47,200	112,366		112,366						
Silver ore..... "..... "	2,032	1,379,380	35,000	1,344,380						
Stone, undressed.....		199,032	600	193,337				4,956	139	
Mineral oil..... Galls.	9,355,325	1,819,183	775,909	1,041,629			34	1,559	52	
Other articles.....		54,854	20,508	26,263			6,400	1,683		
Total Produce of Mine.....		5,718,480	1,013,945	4,401,625			6,400	134,671	142,468	19,371
FISHERIES.										
Fish, preserved.....		1,451,607	243,887	808,857			120,294	19,879	258,690	
" fresh.....		233,555		181,010			43,245	134	9,166	
Salmon, fresh..... Lhs.	656,214	76,230	21,896	54,084			250			
" pickled..... Brls.	4,747	67,632	211	45,458			5,534		16,429	
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	677,077	2,664,454	119,338	165,960			1,330,953	16,771	1,030,432	
" wet..... Brls.	9,112	64,812	171	34,064			9,330	3,474	17,773	
" smoked..... Lbs.	1,071,383	35,336	16,195	8,830			4,603	510	5,198	
" oil of..... Galls.	261,992	126,605	70,970	32,698			16	22,551	470	
" furs and skins of.....		53,027	53,025					2		
Other articles.....		6,019	465	4,886			435		233	
Total of Fisheries.....		4,779,277	526,158	1,336,747			1,514,660	63,321	1,338,391	
THE FOREST.										
Timber, ash..... Tons.	6,075	66,297	65,307	290	300		400			
" birch..... "..... "	30,750	242,064	237,199	3,738				1,127		
" elm..... "..... "	22,401	267,576	260,029	779	5,868		900			
" maple..... "..... "	1,391	15,154	14,450	699			5			
" oak..... "..... "	83,174	1,242,484	1,125,256	81,120	800		35,308			
" pine, white..... "..... "	380,554	3,973,518	3,837,466	116,808	900		17,608	736		
" red..... "..... "	40,959	400,986	393,886	5,005			2,095			
" tamarac..... "..... "	2,071	8,049	2,251	5,798						
" walnut..... M. Ft.	556	20,908	17,834	2,984			90			
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... "..... "	877	17,592	12,129	1,067			4,396			
Firewood..... Cords	263,140	719,742		719,678			64			
Saw-logs, shingle and stave bolts.....		107,699		107,599				160		
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,659,718	391,662	6,606	381,733				3,323		
Knees and futtocks..... "..... "	10,943	11,096		10,860			236			
Spars and masts..... "..... "	19,816	39,014	1,700	27,887			4,307	3,080	1,540	
Woods, all other.....		1,059,538	72,809	934,648			27,710	18,939	5,483	
Total Product of Forest.....		8,583,429	6,046,922	2,400,693	7,868		93,619	27,305	7,022	
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.										
Horses..... No.	8,784	922,233		912,836				9,272	125	
Horned cattle..... "..... "	25,637	655,594		555,552			5,820	89,522	4,700	
Swine..... "..... "	5,335	84,531		84,245				286		
Sheep..... "..... "	315,832	857,721		943,200			1,175	12,576	210	
Other animals and poultry.....		88,942		87,724			813	230	175	
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	356,983	2,323,289	2,233,076	88,117			251	1,811	44	
Beef..... "..... "	14,374	113,390	79,463	24,584			1,866	6,963	514	
Bones..... "..... "	2,181	3,516	1,254	2,262						
Butter..... Lbs.	15,208,633	2,808,979	1,833,223	751,496			41,895	151,286	31,079	
Cheese..... "..... "	19,483,211	2,280,412	2,207,779	63,737			1,119	6,826	961	
Eggs..... Doz.	3,753,781	509,447		508,270			480	697		
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		935,973	538,965	392,889				4,119		
Hides and skins.....		469,128		469,128						
Horns and Hoofs.....		8,047	950	7,097						
Honey..... Lbs.	4,724	513		513						
Lard..... "..... "	2,353,344	204,222	195,805	6,813			754	1,350		
Pork..... Cwt.	44,539	267,720	130,392	73,558			1,846	60,008	1,916	
Sheep pelts..... No.	97,205	47,919		47,919						
Tallow..... Lbs.	128,927	12,286	12,001	72				213		
Tongues..... Kegs.	257	1,165	1,165							
Wenison..... No.	329	3,143		3,143						
Wool..... Lbs.	3,126,572	1,450,927	668	1,450,259						
Other articles.....		93,910	12,436	80,466				927	81	
Total Animals and their Produce.....		14,243,017	7,246,677	6,553,870			56,579	346,086	39,805	

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1873—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam		3,795	625	3,170					
Barley and rye..... Bush.	4,346,923	2,956,106		2,956,008				15	83
Beans	50,366	72,329		72,217				78	34
Bran	33,336	19,714		19,686			21	7	
Flax	8,124	86,879	270	86,609					
“ seed	Bush. 887	2,581		2,581					
Flour	Brls. 474,209	2,903,454	1,583,562	364,930			52,125	901,591	2,246
Fruit, green	61,243	183,348	131,876	30,493			1,421	17,429	2,129
Hay	Tons. 36,385	448,281		436,010			4,296	244	7,731
Hops	Lbs. 499,755	103,743	2,000	100,926				817	
Indian corn	Bush. 706,619	398,388	395,299	2,934			15	140	
Malt	374,994	215,137		215,137					
Maple sugar	Lbs. 33,923	2,437	10	2,357				70	
Meal	Brls. 47,661	230,632	151,694	54,798			2,999	16,425	4,716
Oats	Bush. 629,467	217,028	140,050	66,488			1,942	2,262	6,286
Peas	1,128,027	927,972	672,124	244,393			598	9,403	1,454
Other seeds		6,383	687	4,973				723	
Tobacco	Lbs. 125,345	12,606	400	12,206					
Vegetables		153,835	2,010	96,831			22,838	2,429	29,727
Wheat	Bush. 4,379,741	6,023,876	5,361,078	1,662,304				494	
Other articles		26,816	13,585	11,323			1,300	117	491
Total of Agricultural Products.		14,995,340	7,455,270	6,446,374			86,555	952,244	54,897
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		44,832	11,028	32,629				1,146	29
Biscuit	Cwt. 4,871	26,201	24	400			3,228	22,136	413
Candles and soap	Lbs. 160,804	14,982	27				2,270	3,334	9,351
Carriages	No. 484	25,262	945	23,753			14	550	
Cottons		9,376		5,949				3,427	
Furs		6,634	810	2,608				3,216	
Glass and earthenware		3,863		3,691				172	
Gypsum and lime		121,236	850	120,229				157	
Iron, pig and scrap	Tons. 26,060	752,682	14,410	738,272					
“ and hardware		307,057	81,180	128,567			6,259	91,011	40
Leather		314,603	148,308	10,606			210	149,324	6,155
Vinegar	Galls. 24,234	3,987		3,569				418	
Machinery		66,336	14,358	44,385			86	7,507	
Musical instruments		8,478	400	3,248				4,830	
Oil cake		63,938	63,938						
Rags		9,401		9,401					
Sewing machines	No. 34,558	366,231	290,523	54,860	1,728	69,925	41,225	3,387	4,585
Straw		4,847		4,847					
Salt	Bush. 801,867	135,382		135,382					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars		71,858	15,571	2,343			1,926	48,320	3,698
Woolens		52,780	5,183	23,833			42	23,722	
Wood		20,814,105	7,711,044	10,287,834	7,411	230	2,061,763	325,159	420,664
Ale, beer and cider	Galls. 107,070	37,997		5,685			875	460	30,877
Whisky and other spirits		192,015	1,507	129,117			125	5,164	396
Other articles		279,496	110,647	128,038			1,114	37,032	2,665
Total of Manufactures		23,677,773	8,370,753	11,899,246	9,139	70,153	2,119,137	730,472	478,873
Miscellaneous articles		465,290	55,053	353,389			709	25,170	969
New ships built at Quebec	Tons. 15,658	782,900	757,350		14,900		10,650		
Coin and bullion		3,845,977	105,020	3,740,957					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	5,718,480	1,013,945	4,401,625		6,400	134,671	142,468	19,371
“ fisheries	4,779,277	526,158	1,336,747			1,514,660	63,321	1,338,391
“ forest	8,583,429	6,046,922	2,400,893	7,868		95,619	27,305	7,022
Animals and their produce	14,243,017	7,246,677	6,563,870			56,579	346,086	39,805
Agricultural products	14,995,340	7,455,270	6,446,374			86,555	952,244	54,897
Manufactures	23,677,773	8,370,753	11,899,246	9,139	70,153	2,119,137	730,472	478,873
Miscellaneous articles	465,290	55,053	383,389			709	25,170	969
New ships built at Quebec	782,900	757,350		14,900		10,650		
Total Produce of Canada	73,246,506	31,472,128	33,421,944	31,907	76,553	4,016,580	2,287,066	1,939,328
Coin and bullion	3,845,977	105,020	3,740,957					
Goods not produce	7,405,910	274,912	8,500,236			80,563	510,389	29,810
Total Exports	86,497,393	31,852,060	45,663,137	31,907	76,553	7,097,143	2,807,455	1,969,138

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1874.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal	Tons. 418,357	1,343,739	1,980	1,054,467	657		134,517	125,210	26,908
Gold-bearing quartz, bars, dust, &c	" 21,548	1,073,922	5,033	1,068,889					
Copper ore	" 3,148	135,077	133,707	1,370					
Iron "	" 44,278	97,740	4,400	93,340					
Silver "	" 346	407,835	510	407,325					
Stone, undressed	" 201,338			201,205				133	
Mineral oil	Galls. 1,276,641	298,417	212,396	85,428			120	473	
Other articles		53,333	13,843	39,443				47	
Total of the Mine		3,611,401	371,869	2,951,467	657		134,637	125,863	26,908
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved		733,482	576,579	149,214			5,238		2,451
" fresh		238,512	694	136,256			75,316	1,235	25,022
Salmon, fresh	Lbs. 811,370	84,024		84,024					
" pickled	Brls. 7,427	103,798	4,599	50,910			31,961		16,328
Fish, salted, dry	Cwt. 781,530	2,657,287	28,538	173,992			1,396,206		1,059,551
" wet	Brls. 220,922	1,261,670	1,780	915,177			113,786	938	229,669
" smoked	Lbs. 760,445	34,549	7,376	14,213	50		7,172	10	5,728
" oil of	Galls. 283,390	129,694	63,513	62,119				2,191	1,871
" furs and skins of		19,473	14,544	4,929					
Other articles		29,879	3,200	25,829			384	49	417
Total of Fisheries		5,292,368	700,813	1,616,663	50		1,630,062	4,443	1,340,337
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash	Tons. 6,822	83,662	83,597	65					
" birch	" 43,988	405,796	395,067	10,310			60	359	
" elm	" 27,696	394,840	394,415	135			260	40	
" maple	" 1,008	8,048	7,595	454					
" oak	" 90,425	1,594,099	1,456,483	81,566		4,650	51,170	240	
" pine, white	" 256,371	2,740,558	2,651,724	33,572	39,537	8,665	7,090		
" red	" 20,534	247,955	238,595	7,000				2,360	
" tamarac	" 1,807	13,394	511	12,883					
" walnut	M. ft. 930	35,453	24,453	1,000					
Basswood, butternut and hickory	" 1,450	18,235	17,948	287					
Firewood	Cords. 207,262	570,413	180	570,107			5	62	59
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts		65,814		65,664				150	
Sleepers and railroad ties	Pieces 1,869,547	469,443	60	469,383					
Knees and futtocks	" 16,724	14,820		14,770				24	26
Spars and masts	" 38,985	98,871	41,405	39,559			15,908	798	1,201
Woods, all other	"	666,035	52,389	590,565			4,468	2,655	13,958
Total Product of Forest		7,417,437	5,364,422	1,897,310	39,537	13,285	80,951	6,688	15,244
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses	No. 5,399	570,544		560,349				7,730	2,465
Horned cattle	" 39,623	951,269	142,280	724,254			7,982	74,525	2,228
Swine	" 6,983	56,894		55,901			69	852	72
Sheep	" 252,081	702,564		689,888			2,269	9,719	688
Other animals and poultry		79,224		77,297			154	1,444	329
Bacon and hams	Cwt. 180,694	1,587,463	1,538,544	43,375			1,516	4,325	203
Beef	" 59,018	270,308	172,502	80,739			2,127	14,887	51
Bones		14,204	850	13,354					
Butter	Lbs. 12,231,046	2,620,305	1,743,333	712,002		200	30,865	119,909	13,896
Cheese	" 24,050,982	3,523,201	3,348,840	137,143			252	36,379	587
Eggs	Doz. 4,407,534	587,599		587,284			250	81	34
Furs, dressed and undressed		1,633,501	1,212,276	419,118				2,107	
Hides and skins		326,684	600	326,072				12	
Horns and hoofs		3,091	1,926	1,145				10	
Honey	Lbs. 5,828	1,080		1,080					
Lard	" 2,137,145	218,497	214,672	1,238			911	1,676	
Pork	Cwt. 100,291	314,810	65,028	177,775			2,686	69,066	265
Sheep pelts	No. 143,927	64,304		64,304					
Tallow	Lbs. 1,095,343	88,363	85,962	2,226			46	135	
Tongues	Kegs 235	1,475	1,420						55
Venison	Lbs. 13,602	2,391		2,393					
Wool	" 2,764,796	983,846	17,401	966,445					
Other articles		77,560	11,130	62,985			292	115	38
Total Animals and their Produce		14,679,169	8,559,764	5,706,366		200	49,013	342,922	20,904

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1874—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam		12,300	612	11,688					
Barley and rye	Bush.	3,748,270	4,076,855	24	4,074,553			2,233	45
Beans		90,098	132,928		132,508		420		
Bran	Cwt.	13,898	27,992		27,992				
Flax		782,064	113,256		113,256				
" seed	Bush.	15,257	8,475		8,475				
Flour	Brls.	540,317	3,194,672	1,809,409	802,895		67,640	513,714	1,014
Fruit, green	"	51,084	128,915	59,651	67,104		911	6,045	204
Hay	Tons.	26,725	293,210		282,660		2,138	3,440	4,972
Hops	Lbs.	169,726	40,177	75	40,022			80	
Indian corn	Bush.	235,864	81,224	81,144	57			20	3
Malt	"	481,099	163,780		153,780				
Maple sugar	Lbs.	7,617	696		696				
Meal	Brls.	53,162	230,820	180,302	41,959		2,275	6,022	262
Oats	Bush.	998,100	455,799	367,428	57,148		1,281	21,012	8,930
Pean	"	1,717,112	1,393,761	934,730	451,299		132	6,956	654
Other seeds			3,831	185	3,194		10	442	
Tobacco	Lbs.	125,844	3,568		3,508			60	
Vegetables			332,078	9,434	214,622		36,465	34,711	36,846
Wheat	Bush.	6,581,217	8,886,077	6,356,277	2,248,200	189,600	92,000		
Other articles			19,728	5,114	13,054		253	1,191	117
Total Agricultural Products..		19,590,142	9,804,375	8,743,669	189,600		203,545	595,909	53,044
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		37,282	2,499	34,529				214	40
Biscuits	Cwt.	5,838	25,520	161			8,002	16,887	470
Candles and soap	Lbs.	121,274	10,677	33	380		1,815	3,209	5,240
Carriages	No.	333	20,050	1,500	18,160			130	260
Cottons			5,037	1,301	3,736				
Furs			3,110	2,123	987				
Glass			3,989	1,800	2,189				
Gypsum and lime			139,224		139,224				
Iron, pig and scrap	Tons.	81,991	365,815	11,963	353,852				
" and hardware			252,114	147,698	75,703		8,063	16,730	2,870
Leather			345,254	130,735	67,799		10,040	122,512	14,168
Machinery			38,769	20,275	18,389			105	
Musical instruments			3,751	120	3,631				
Oil cake			59,632	53,749	8,883				
Rags			13,066	2,864	10,192				
Sewing machines	No.	23,401	253,473	79,105	63,141	2,580	52,026	46,455	2,176
Straw			1,869		1,869				
Salt	Bush.	973,796	149,434		149,434				
Tobacco, snuff and cigars..	Lbs.	353,446	67,301	17,869	1,183		2,204	43,715	2,330
Woolens			26,721	9,782	10,149			6,790	
Ale, beer and porter	Galls.	92,008	32,736	52	7,764		113	2,006	22,611
Whiskey and other spirits..	"	179,670	87,301	276	86,673			314	38
Vinegar	"	3,167	641		260		77	163	141
Wood		19,890,909	9,550,426	7,869,494	34,788		1,720,090	75,403	610,708
Other articles		287,091	71,454	180,715			1,388	22,627	10,909
Total of Manufactures		22,119,756	9,106,326	37,368	37,368	52,026	1,798,245	313,031	676,975
Miscellaneous		419,800	35,547	358,666				24,284	1,303
New ships built at Quebec. Tons.		14,485	796,675	796,675					
Coin and bullion		1,995,835	67,652	1,928,183					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	3,621,401	371,869	2,951,467	657		134,637	125,863	26,908
" fisheries	5,292,368	700,813	1,616,663	50		1,630,062	4,443	1,340,337
" forest	7,417,437	5,364,422	1,887,310	39,537	13,285	80,951	6,688	15,244
Animals and their produce	14,679,169	8,559,764	6,706,366		200	49,013	342,922	20,904
Agricultural products	19,590,142	9,803,375	8,743,669	189,600		203,545	595,909	63,044
Manufactures	22,119,756	10,135,785	9,106,326	37,368	52,026	1,798,245	313,031	676,975
Miscellaneous articles	419,800	35,547	358,666				24,284	1,303
New ships built at Quebec	796,675	796,675						
Total Produce of Canada	73,926,748	35,769,250	30,380,467	267,212	65,511	3,896,463	1,413,140	2,134,715
Coin and bullion	1,995,835	67,652	1,928,183					
Goods not produce	10,614,096	9,105,400	1,183,194			127,364	157,801	40,337
Total Exports	86,536,679	44,942,302	33,491,844	267,212	65,511	4,023,817	1,570,941	2,175,052

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1875.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	288,176	937,923	3,192	663,267			106,330	133,651	32,083
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		1,605,790		1,605,790					
Copper..... Tons.	145	39,314	39,104	210					
" ore..... "	2,300	103,697	102,632	1,065					
Lead..... "	4	60		60					
Iron..... "	32,443	75,917	2,388	73,529					
Silver..... "		443,443	200	443,243					
Stone..... "		177,817		177,432					
Mineral oil..... Galls.	9,884	1,592	132	1,055				385	
Other articles.....		257,845	9,366	248,479				405	
Total Product of Mine.....		3,643,398	157,014	3,214,130			106,330	133,841	32,083
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		2,174,521	505,530	1,090,801			215,303	1,500	361,287
" fresh.....		176,029	1,208	174,524			181	86	30
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	647,076	72,462		72,462					
" pickled..... Brls.	4,315	53,094	400	26,783			10,414		15,497
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	658,735	2,697,537	75,441	165,197			1,345,400	6,058	1,105,441
" wet..... "	6,276	26,790	687	9,963			6,620		8,520
" smoked.....		54,280	10,989	39,866			1,839	5	1,681
" oil of..... Galls.	201,566	38,917	32,286	56,321				260	60
" furs or skins of.....		26,583	26,353	200					
" other produce of.....		12,344	876	8,709			208		2,551
Total Product of Fisheries....		5,380,527	652,870	1,644,826			1,579,965	7,899	1,494,967
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	9,173	113,137	111,890	840	407				
" birch..... "	54,194	458,099	454,581	2,470	302			746	
" elm..... "	26,629	389,509	377,126	9,871	2,512				
" maple..... "	968	13,225	13,063	87	75				
" oak..... "	81,959	1,632,664	1,544,048	12,918	11,352		54,346		
" white pine..... "	349,173	3,544,255	3,460,850	39,091	23,075	18,129	2,811	299	
" red pine..... "	44,056	432,946	432,000	803			83		60
" tamarac..... "	2,132	9,672	425	8,136			1,111		
" walnut..... M. Ft.	717	26,842	25,562	1,280					
" basswood, butter-nut and hickory..... "	2,111	38,271	35,446	2,655	170				
Firewood..... Cords	169,398	408,352	1,717	406,273			159	36	170
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts.....		30,663		30,663					
Sleepers and railroad ties... No.	966,026	208,404		196,066			12,338		
Knees and futlocks..... "	49,692	53,990	1,256	52,478			256		
Spars and masts..... "	39,948	104,772	19,215	52,262	629		19,809	3,672	9,185
Other woods.....		608,196	108,554	478,208	395		9,385	4,840	6,814
Total Products of the Forest..		8,072,997	6,595,733	1,294,098	38,917	18,129	100,298	9,593	16,229
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	4,382	460,672		442,027				14,726	3,920
Horned cattle..... "	38,968	823,522	33,471	672,060			9,982	104,549	3,460
Swine..... "	16,779	152,252		151,963			123	146	20
Sheep..... "	242,438	637,561		617,632			2,325	17,079	625
Poultry.....		49,787	172	45,940			298	2,644	735
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	88,969	828,691	667,701	154,110			621	4,137	222
Beef..... "	18,450	133,747	69,472	48,110			3,776	12,148	239
Bones.....	4,024	8,580	240	8,340					
Butter..... Lbs.	9,268,044	2,337,324	1,663,524	353,987			46,884	244,059	23,870
Cheese..... "	32,342,030	3,886,226	3,681,296	198,878			708	4,658	686
Eggs..... Doz.	3,521,068	434,273	12,250	420,548			236	1,239	
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,324,006	661,328	662,678					
Hides and skins.....		280,467	1,417	278,750				300	
Horns, hoofs and hair.....		5,174	3,826	1,348					
Honey..... Lbs.	2,625	535		535					
Lard..... "	339,056	40,544	37,090	1,969			1,126	305	54
Pork..... Cwt.	27,150	247,732	161,475	6,830			1,748	77,679	
Sheep pelts..... No.	103,068	80,152		80,152					
Tallow..... Lbs.	484,654	17,737	14,534	3,188				15	
Tongues..... Kegs.	221	2,071	1,978				32	53	8
Venison.....		1,689		1,689					
Wool..... Lbs.	2,647,498	919,680	1,725	917,949				6	
Other articles.....		30,085	10,231	16,489			687	2,640	38
Total, Animals and their Produce.		12,700,507	7,026,730	5,085,172			68,346	486,382	33,877

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1875—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam		8,428	3,077	5,351					
Barley and rye	Bush.	5,419,054	5,363,271	5,359,341				3,825	105
Beans	"	111,450	128,534	128,400				134	
Bran	Cwt.	15,093	18,153	18,153					
Flax	"	18,212	164,406	164,406					
" seed	Bush.	4,648	7,037	7,057					
Flour	Brls.	302,783	1,545,242	740,583	193,484		55,112	555,803	260
Fruit (green)	"	63,397	176,295	139,915	20,511		4,970	8,608	2,291
Hay	Tons.	20,768	210,686	192,778			6,011	1,840	10,057
Hops	Lbs.	155,591	42,116	6,660	35,016				440
Indian corn	Bush.	28,399	23,256	21,482	1,414		360		
Malt	"	101,889	109,517	109,517					
Maple sugar	Lbs.	18,503	1,709	12	1,697				
Meal	Brls.	30,726	140,398	46,868	81,114		982	10,567	867
Oats	Bush.	2,989,839	1,446,795	778,276	610,539		1,775	39,398	16,807
Peas	"	2,839,781	2,654,776	2,138,675	502,176		471	12,604	850
Other seeds		45,225	7,605		37,333			287	
Tobacco	Lbs.	420,653	33,788		33,788				
Vegetables		147,913	390	71,545			20,773	35,188	20,117
Wheat	Bush.	4,383,022	4,959,736	4,548,914	410,822				
Other articles		31,077	506	28,391			210	1,553	417
Total of Agricultural Products		17,258,358	8,432,962	8,012,813			90,664	670,247	51,671
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		45,634	4,632	40,935				17	50
Biscuits	Cwt.	7,025	28,134	491			20,615	6,541	487
Candles and soap	Lbs.	113,320	8,659	187	250		1,236	5,122	1,865
Carriages	No.	234	14,203	700	13,277		106	90	30
Cottons		2,245		2,209				36	
Furs		2,488		2,346			113		
Glass		2,587		2,587					
Ground plaster and lime		49,809	31	48,795			693	148	142
Iron and hardware		197,180	84,379	90,811			4,631	10,931	6,428
Leather		527,348	328,569	37,549			2,515	142,722	15,993
Machinery		40,763	8,953	24,190	2,600		20	5,000	
Musical instruments		7,196	1,310	5,886					
Oil cake		58,532	30,966	25,566					
Rags		14,212	5,560	8,552					
Sewing machines	No.	21,832	254,510	100,089	69,303	43	46,834	32,488	892
Straw		3,523		3,523					
Tobacco	Lbs.	447,334	97,430	36,409	875		2,550	55,220	2,376
Wood		17,104,976	9,717,385	5,191,898	171,126	962	1,314,414	93,197	615,994
Woolens		17,954	9,352	2,873				5,729	
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	66,888	22,427	10	4,366		164	500	17,387
Whisky and other spirits	"	129,676	94,392	80	93,003		22	836	451
Vinegar	"	1,111	308	10	10		10	268	20
Other articles		409,343	163,631	188,955	1,100		7,315	44,280	4,062
Pig and scrap iron		13,913	234,652	2,450					
Total of Manufactures		19,236,475	10,495,184	6,090,060	174,869	47,796	1,386,891	371,629	670,146
Miscellaneous articles		409,181	54,183	337,426			2,913	14,569	90
Coin and bullion		1,039,827		1,039,827					
New ships built at Quebec	Tons.	15,789	789,450	789,450					
Goods not produce		7,137,319	5,782,857	1,020,307		816	95,629	208,489	29,221

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	3,643,398	157,014	3,214,130			106,330	133,841	32,083
" fisheries	5,380,527	652,870	1,644,826			1,579,965	7,899	1,494,967
" forest	8,072,997	6,695,733	1,294,098	38,917	18,129	100,298	9,593	16,229
Animals and their produce	12,700,507	7,026,730	5,085,172			68,346	486,382	33,877
Agricultural products	17,258,358	8,432,963	8,012,813			90,664	670,247	51,671
Manufactures	19,236,475	10,495,184	6,090,060	174,869	47,796	1,386,891	371,629	670,146
Miscellaneous articles	409,181	54,183	337,426			2,913	14,569	90
New ships built at Quebec	789,450	789,450						
Total Produce of Canada	67,490,893	34,204,127	25,678,525	213,781	65,925	3,335,407	1,694,060	2,299,063
Coin and bullion	1,039,827		1,039,827					
Goods not produce	7,137,319	5,782,857	1,020,307		816	95,629	208,489	29,221
Total Exports	75,668,039	39,986,934	27,738,659	213,786	66,741	3,431,036	1,902,549	2,328,284

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1876.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal	Tons. 277,832	977,189	1,511	775,289			63,208	125,412	11,768
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.		1,472,471		1,472,471					
Copper ore	Tons. 2,230	352,035	351,246	789					
Lead "	" 179	7,516	7,500	16					
Iron "	" 14,286	30,702		30,702					
Silver "	" 691	584,378		584,378					
Stone, undressed		104,733		104,218				515	
Mineral oil	Galls. 14,804	3,363	794	2,455				114	
Other articles		108,510	1,838	106,663				9	
Total Produce of Mine		3,640,896	362,889	3,076,981			63,208	126,050	11,768
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved		1,932,762	517,761	935,465	320		165,550	1,723	311,953
" fresh		159,651	740	168,195			120	596	
" salmon, fresh	Lbs. 584,366	74,534		73,545			789		18,890
" pickled	Bris. 4,107	47,808	950	22,171			5,797		18,890
Fish, salted, dry	Cwt. 629,347	2,976,689	60,572	151,770			1,545,739	33,200	1,185,608
" wet	" 20,633	62,842	903	29,715			18,851		13,368
" smoked	Lbs. 3,203,152	75,776	14,321	47,766			7,772	3	8,913
" oil of	Galls. 361,534	131,383	70,596	44,334	1,500		75	14,613	265
" furs and skins of		21,202	20,188	850				164	
Other articles		18,343	1,075	14,368	2,043		616		310
Total Produce of Fisheries		5,500,989	687,101	1,475,119	3,863		1,745,309	50,299	1,539,298
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash	Tons. 7,502	83,165	76,939	4,889	1,337				
" birch	" 33,177	252,784	241,170	8,804	852		729	1,319	
" elm	" 20,940	231,354	230,937		391			26	
" maple	" 767	6,127	5,956		171				
" oak	" 66,952	1,093,010	1,050,067	16,303	767		18,970		
" pine, white	" 289,441	2,943,260	2,908,641	27,782	4,503		1,594	404	336
" red	" 37,040	300,154	300,039		115				
Baswood, butternut and hickory	M. ft. 2,031	39,825	29,596	11,229					
Firewood	Cords. 176,302	349,472	88	349,033			167		184
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts		47,163	414	45,547			40	1,162	
Sleepers and railroad ties	Pieces 866,300	174,291	560	173,483			20	228	
Knees and fntlocks	" 25,944	28,619	1,010	27,597			12		
Spars and masts	" 32,326	65,424	37,931	15,483	902		7,688	1,563	1,857
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles	" 1,395,262	26,149		25,720			191	100	138
Timber, all other	Tons. 11,193	114,911	88,761	25,784			120	120	26
Woods "		274,557	13,890	250,055			1,836	671	8,105
Total Produce of Forest		6,030,255	4,984,999	981,709	15,941		31,367	5,593	10,646
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses	No. 4,299	442,338		427,343				11,220	3,775
Horned cattle	" 25,357	601,148	83,250	401,381			15,445	97,672	400
Swine	" 3,386	14,541		13,374			254	526	387
Sheep	" 141,187	507,538		487,000			5,652	13,433	1,453
Other animals and poultry		74,317	1,149	71,069			152	1,083	865
Bacon and hams	Cwt. 80,593	839,105	750,272	74,663	100		1,265	6,513	302
Beef	" 15,732	140,108	109,260	15,114			4,737	10,788	209
Bones	" 4,052	2,837	64	2,763					
Butter	Lbs. 12,250,066	2,540,894	1,975,905	339,317			36,443	181,111	8,118
Cheese	" 35,024,090	3,751,268	3,639,619	104,403			564	5,074	1,598
Eggs	Doz. 3,980,813	508,428	200	506,502			258	1,460	5
Furs, dressed and undressed		1,779,038	846,439	931,999	600				
Hides and skins		479,648	62,041	417,604					
Horns and hoofs		6,472	600	5,622			250		
Honey	Lbs. 2,175	314	13	279				22	
Lard	" 637,555	51,796	44,380	5,639			906	848	23
Pork	Cwt. 26,200	242,785	117,695	7,745			1,094	110,983	5,268
Sheep pelts	No. 126,765	49,524		49,314				210	
Tallow	Lbs. 882,571	53,574	44,233	9,288				53	
Tongues	Kegs. 218	1,777	1,604	68			35	9	61
Venison	No. 136	1,163		1,163					
Wool	Lbs. 2,907,229	933,601	17,927	915,774					
Other meats		96,915	40,091	56,824					
Other articles		495,456	146,975	49,548	297,788		178	899	68
Total Animals and their Produce		13,614,569	7,887,627	4,896,786	298,488		67,233	441,903	22,532

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1876—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam.....		4,633	3,140	1,493					
Barley and rye..... Bush.	10,168,176	7,429,604	17	7,426,827			34	2,609	117
Beans.....	75,454	65,266	4,331	60,474			362	59	
Bran..... Cwt.	9,252	6,712		6,820			52	50	
Flax.....	24,632	165,125		165,125					
" seed..... Bush.	5,981	7,100		7,100					
Flour..... Brls.	416,504	2,178,389	1,103,727	485,453			45,234	543,900	75
Fruit, green.....	84,107	170,005	45,127	118,266			1,375	3,728	1,479
Hay..... Tons.	33,520	321,533	13,198	279,832			2,796	11,944	13,763
Hops..... Lbs.	205,333	41,723	2,187	39,485				51	
Indian corn..... Bush.	9,299	8,471	8,327	81			60	3	
Malt.....	153,926	144,336		144,336					
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	10,608	1,296	662	627			7		
Meal..... Brls.	63,961	287,741	145,476	120,513			180	20,402	1,170
Oats..... Bush.	2,644,233	1,138,261	857,706	34,352	192,786		1,344	32,393	26,680
Peas.....	2,368,659	1,939,589	1,040,529	886,815			727	11,192	326
Potatoes.....	231,451	85,326	315	6,067			14,093	27,588	37,263
Other seeds.....		312,568	43,694	268,893			1	77	
Tobacco..... Lbs.	93,328	7,179		7,149				30	
Vegetables.....		21,705	343	8,719			3,707	5,658	3,278
Wheat..... Bush.	6,070,393	6,749,298	5,125,389	1,623,975			34		
Other articles.....		52,605	135	53,380			72	65	153
Total Agricultural Products.....		21,139,665	8,394,103	11,744,615	192,786		70,078	659,779	78,304
MANUFACTURES.									
Salt..... Bush.	873,045	90,931		90,931					
Books.....	20,529	7,098		13,431					
Bisbuit..... Cwt.	8,296	30,604	980	35			7,025	21,129	1,435
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	128,029	9,832	42	125			608	6,482	2,574
Carriages..... No.	405	17,945	2,434	14,866				645	
Oottons.....		6,980	597	6,383					
Furs.....		3,846	1,797	2,049					
Glass and earthenware.....		3,227		3,227					
Gypsum and lime.....		51,086	12,440	38,014			494	115	23
Iron, pig and scrap..... Tons.	11,356	196,928		196,928					
" and hardware.....		95,282	38,083	44,807			2,423	9,498	472
Leather.....		952,578	810,128	26,519			40	115,039	852
Boots and shoes.....		83,279	55	1,919			2,730	71,432	7,143
Machinery.....		60,308	25,039	35,269					
Musical instrument.....		11,163	7,116	3,247				800	
Oil cake..... Cwt.	27,087	47,766	21,816	25,950					
Rags.....		13,607	3,075	10,532					
Sewing machines..... No.	31,124	305,749	120,975	101,868		49,318	28,360	585	4,643
Stone, wrought.....		56,225	766	55,282			21		166
Tobacco, snuff and cigars.. No.	462,194	77,457	10,793	16,385			5,178	43,478	1,623
Woolens.....		45,249	34,473	4,208			543	6,025	
Wood.....		14,493,161	9,063,912	3,958,905	41,645		931,786	100,826	402,087
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	64,424	19,607	5	3,435			790	549	14,828
Whiskey and other spirits..	47,538	60,359		49,728			78	20	535
Other articles.....		603,138	368,315	219,637			1,508	11,766	1,922
Total of Manufactures.....		17,352,837	10,529,929	4,923,679	41,645	49,318	981,584	388,379	488,303
Miscellaneous articles.....		393,368	52,946	326,242			1,422	11,707	1,051
Ships sold to other countries.Tons	64,134	2,189,270	1,483,280	22,150		76,450	333,830	6,200	257,360
Coin and bullion.....		1,240,037	38,017	1,202,020					
Goods not produce.....		7,247,009	6,303,459	653,701	1,212		42,694	223,119	22,824

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	3,640,896	362,889	3,076,981				63,208	126,050	11,768
" " fisheries.....	5,500,989	687,101	1,475,119	3,863			1,745,309	50,299	1,539,298
" " forest.....	6,030,355	4,984,999	981,709	15,941			31,367	5,593	10,646
Animals and their produce.....	13,614,569	7,887,627	4,896,786	293,488			67,233	441,903	22,532
Agricultural produce.....	21,139,665	8,394,103	11,744,615	192,786			70,078	659,779	78,304
Manufactures.....	17,352,837	10,529,929	4,923,679	41,645	49,318		931,584	388,379	438,303
Miscellaneous articles.....	393,368	52,946	326,242				1,422	11,707	1,051
Ships sold to other countries ..	2,189,270	1,483,280	22,150		76,450		343,830	6,200	257,360
Total Produce of Canada.....	69,861,849	34,382,874	27,447,281	552,723	125,768		3,304,031	1,689,910	2,359,262
Coin and bullion.....	1,240,037	38,017	1,202,020						
Goods not produce.....	7,247,009	6,303,459	653,701	1,212			42,694	223,119	22,824
Total Exports.....	78,348,895	40,724,350	29,303,002	553,935	125,768		3,346,725	1,913,029	2,382,086

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1877.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
THE MINE.									
Coal..... Tons.	249,538	855,968	.....	689,663	.....	.....	52,355	109,109	4,841
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c.....		1,189,075	336	1,188,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper ore..... Tons.	1,313	264,442	183,055	81,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron "..... "	7,755	14,854	50	14,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver "..... "	190	122,695	.....	122,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, undressed..... "	47,965	80,987	4,716	74,852	.....	.....	1,051	368	.....
Mineral oil..... Galls.	3,926,139	900,542	869,024	30,188	.....	.....	.....	900	430
Other articles.....		133,154	4,020	128,874	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
Total Produce of Mine.....		3,561,717	1,061,201	2,331,202	.....	.....	53,666	110,377	5,271
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		753,347	610,326	117,574	.....	.....	23,630	5	1,812
" fresh.....		170,522	230	168,440	.....	.....	1,557	290	5
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	1,267,412	122,735	700	121,714	.....	.....	14	300	10
" pickled..... Brs.	5,240	63,697	4,637	42,890	.....	.....	4,503	.....	11,667
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	734,971	3,250,557	77,038	199,450	.....	.....	1,618,852	53,316	1,301,901
" wet..... Brs.	242,887	1,290,883	8,091	573,701	2,000	.....	231,617	768	474,706
" smoked..... Lbs.	2,579,639	69,545	20,317	29,504	.....	.....	8,700	203	10,791
" oil of..... Galls.	234,586	120,785	63,841	56,086	.....	.....	106	210	542
" furs and skins of.....		23,149	19,666	3,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles.....		9,137	3,454	5,075	.....	.....	209	.....	399
Total Produce of Fisheries.....		5,874,360	808,330	1,317,917	2,000	.....	1,889,182	55,092	1,801,833
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	10,167	106,246	106,031	.....	124	.....	91	.....	.....
" birch..... "	42,286	296,323	293,363	600	100	.....	740	1,520	.....
" elm..... "	26,919	324,689	323,877	.....	536	.....	276	.....	.....
" maple..... "	472	4,549	4,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" oak..... "	94,927	1,597,671	1,501,020	9,956	752	.....	85,943	.....	.....
" pine, white..... "	412,094	4,235,480	5,211,752	9,095	700	.....	13,388	545	.....
" red..... "	56,519	407,998	403,345	1,000	.....	.....	3,553	100	.....
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. ft.	1,908	39,759	32,542	6,917	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood..... Cords.	167,555	337,925	217	337,473	.....	.....	188	7	50
Sawlogs, shingles and stave bolts.....		101,227	19,888	81,176	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	915,886	194,042	28,534	165,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knees and futtocks..... "	26,156	20,343	874	17,739	.....	.....	200	.....	80
Spars and masts..... "	23,716	57,012	15,385	15,833	1,212	.....	20,071	3,234	1,277
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		43,643	657	42,763	.....	.....	65	72	86
Timber, all other..... Tons.	7,808	93,202	87,909	3,352	.....	.....	1,735	190	16
Woods.....		382,839	18,894	361,086	65	.....	1,550	8	1,236
Total Produce of Forest.....		8,242,958	7,048,837	1,052,548	3,789	1,400	127,963	5,676	2,745
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	8,306	779,222	92,715	668,467	.....	.....	60	14,890	3,090
Horned cattle..... "	22,656	715,750	315,230	268,317	.....	.....	14,879	114,799	2,525
Swine..... "	2,063	11,811	.....	11,376	.....	.....	225	210	.....
Sheep..... "	209,899	583,020	21,968	536,648	.....	.....	4,738	17,984	1,682
Other animals and poultry.....		48,303	584	45,434	.....	.....	369	1,458	468
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	140,966	1,252,255	778,187	468,027	.....	.....	938	4,061	1,042
Beef and mutton..... "	48,400	375,974	223,807	126,432	.....	.....	6,890	18,483	362
Pork..... "	26,574	220,222	97,871	30,216	.....	.....	1,248	88,274	2,613
Tongues..... Kegs.	503	4,205	3,460	676	.....	.....	47	7	15
Venison..... No.	58	328	.....	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other meats..... Lbs.	1,478,570	180,795	139,672	581	39,472	.....	121	508	441
Bones..... Cwt.	25,022	22,866	700	22,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter..... Lbs.	14,691,789	3,073,409	2,746,630	65,773	.....	.....	24,915	222,244	13,847
Cheese..... "	35,930,524	3,748,575	3,447,310	295,294	.....	.....	591	4,573	807
Eggs..... Doz.	5,025,953	534,891	1,290	531,560	.....	.....	211	1,750	80
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,322,757	1,036,640	284,676	.....	1,093	.....	348	.....
Hides and skins.....		470,333	8,837	461,401	.....	.....	25	.....	70
Horns and hoofs.....		6,763	2,337	4,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honey..... Lbs.	915	108	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard..... "	539,826	62,998	55,578	5,883	.....	.....	174	1,253	110
Sheep pelts..... No.	83,418	38,236	.....	38,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow..... Lbs.	401,985	30,117	13,473	16,386	.....	.....	36	216	.....
Wool..... "	2,476,484	698,974	16,836	681,978	.....	.....	.....	160	.....
Other articles.....		38,707	10,310	28,330	.....	.....	12	24	31
Total, Animals and their Produce.....		14,220,617	9,013,441	4,592,707	39,472	1,093	55,479	491,242	27,183

SUMMARY Statement of 1877—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balsam		2,166	600	1,566					
Barley and rye	Bush.	6,440,762	4,632,114	58,061	4,568,280			7	5,675
Beans	"	120,100	119,737	1,370	117,920			52	323
Bran	Cwt.	11,592	10,891	5,522	5,227				37
Flax	"	26,195	182,979		182,979				
" seed	Bush.	4,543	4,656		4,656				
Flour	Brls.	268,605	1,485,438	683,769	173,989			32,026	594,364
Fruit, green	"	77,888	194,942	161,156	26,564			889	5,202
Hay	Tons.	29,576	254,763	10,903	227,773			3,381	8,039
Hops	Lbs.	82,758	19,010	12,233	6,407				370
Indian corn	Bush.	1,512	885	116	167			596	6
Malt	"	307,552	276,083		275,213				870
Maple sugar	Lbs.	26,052	2,525	218	2,234				59
Meal	Brls.	35,208	156,436	94,355	49,276			342	12,501
Oats	Bush.	2,970,284	1,247,160	1,130,712	24,906	25,248		1,947	42,530
Peas	"	1,745,917	1,494,914	1,109,104	379,841			709	13,498
Potatoes	"	3,113,820	1,394,784	180	1,297,567			27,119	35,142
Other seeds			284,046	132,321	151,223				502
Tobacco	Lbs.	283,817	11,872		11,872				
Vegetables			65,772	5	53,892			4,506	6,611
Wheat	Bush.	2,393,155	2,742,383	2,357,070	376,019				9,291
Other articles			105,820	4,855	100,679			12	254
Total Agricultural Products.		14,689,376	5,752,550	8,038,250	25,248		71,586	735,278	66,464
MANUFACTURES.									
Books	\$	20,087	4,018	16,019					50
Biscuit	Cwt.	4,948	20,776	443				3,846	16,298
Candles and soap	Lbs.	161,068	13,129	46	1,435				8,807
Carriages	No.	214	14,432	2,473	9,776			1,731	282
Cottons			5,679	599	4,580				500
Clothing, hats and caps		24,682	12,556	7,765				2,046	2,315
Cordage, junk and oakum		35,976	2,525	15,662				3,045	14,096
Furs		4,933		4,933					
Glass and earthenware		1,404		788				7	600
Gypsum and lime		70,165	38,949	31,108				30	78
Iron, pig and scrap	Tons.	3,646	35,472	6,300	29,172				
" and hardware		154,414	79,178	48,648			7,175	7,262	11,333
Leather and manufactures of		523,633	325,303	106,476				195	88,896
Boots and shoes	Pairs.	158,505	195,422	81,533	3,631			21,415	80,719
Machinery		96,259	26,259	44,222			4,420	8,533	12,175
Musical instruments		20,851	8,612	11,161				1,803	
Oil cake	Cwt.	37,809	64,994	18,330	46,654				
Rags		11,407	3,043	8,364					
Sewing machines	No.	26,686	260,115	169,996	46,016			8,380	31,523
Stone, wrought		42,293	438	41,775					60
Salt	Bush.	789,599	82,323		82,323				
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	Lbs.	456,389	80,644	3,394	2,135			4,671	69,317
Woolens		38,652	14,396	1,667				979	21,378
Wood		15,064,745	9,734,887	3,680,749	248,521			885,557	137,352
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	70,987	28,326	100	2,673			201	185
Whiskey and other spirits	"	221,952	155,095	41	154,187				844
Other articles		311,888	142,283	134,897	300			1,275	20,827
Total of Manufactures		17,378,792	10,675,702	4,536,716	248,821	19,975	973,322	485,797	438,459
Miscellaneous articles		320,816	19,764	287,326			2,622	10,850	254
Ships sold to other c'nties. Tons.		17,536	1,576,244	1,111,846	4,000		415,382	20,950	24,066
Coin and bullion		733,739	40,179	690,400			3,160		

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	3,561,717	1,061,201	2,331,202				53,668	110,377	5,271
" fisheries	5,874,360	803,330	1,317,917	2,000			1,889,188	55,092	1,801,833
" forest	8,242,958	7,048,837	1,052,548	3,789	1,400		127,963	5,676	2,745
Animals and their produce	14,220,617	9,013,441	4,592,707	39,472	1,093		55,479	491,242	27,183
Agricultural products	14,689,376	5,752,550	8,038,250	25,248			71,586	735,278	66,464
Manufactures	17,378,792	10,675,702	4,536,716	248,821	19,975		973,322	485,797	438,459
Miscellaneous articles	320,816	19,764	287,326				2,622	10,850	254
Ships sold to other countries	468,811	208,111	4,000				205,284	17,350	24,066
Total Produce of Canada	64,747,447	34,587,936	22,160,666	319,330	22,468	3,379,110	1,911,662	2,366,275	
Coin and bullion	733,739	40,179	690,400			3,160			
Goods not produce	7,111,108	6,035,619	758,513			11,856	55,367	228,802	25,931
Total Exports	72,592,294	40,663,734	23,609,679	319,330	34,324	3,437,637	2,135,464	2,392,226	

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1878.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	340,127	1,210,689		1,034,036			71,905	101,197	3,551
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		1,031,509	48	1,031,461					
Copper ore..... Tons.	654	119,629	62,501	57,128					
Iron "..... "	5,421	13,405		13,405					
Silver "..... "	116	103,681	3,896	99,785					
Stone, undressed..... "	28,705	63,914	3,852	51,071			7,897	1,594	
Mineral oil..... Galls.	73,590	9,423	4,682	218				4,523	
Other articles.....		210,512	67,395	132,290				10,327	
Total Produce of Mine.....		2,762,762	142,374	2,419,394			79,802	117,641	3,551
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		1,341,411	905,768	389,164			43,620		2,859
" fresh.....		230,605	336	228,457			1,078	734	
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	2,893,468	263,159	12	260,846			275		2,027
" pickled..... Brls.	8,134	85,815	670	53,478			15,337		16,337
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	774,665	3,189,336	73,071	277,063			1,565,516	84,121	1,190,566
" wet..... Brls.	246,145	1,484,082	5,399	970,892			173,141	60	334,590
" smoked..... Lbs.	4,431,250	70,730	12,179	48,039	40		5,720	60	4,692
" oil of..... Galls.	274,865	131,550	36,419	94,435					696
" furs and skins of.....		9,437	9,111					326	
Other articles.....		47,850	1,574	44,635			1,233	4	404
Total Product of Fisheries.....		6,853,976	1,043,539	2,367,007	40		1,805,913	85,305	1,552,171
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	5,369	50,154	48,019		1,555		580		
" birch..... "	31,152	216,286	214,036	155	180		1,278	562	75
" elm..... "	20,301	226,695	224,052	2,079	268		233	73	
" maple..... "	385	3,234	3,213			16	5		
" oak..... "	68,888	1,096,546	994,616	6,173	38,557	3,250	53,550	400	
" pine, white..... "	296,516	2,798,472	2,766,961	6,296	10,180	4,411	10,141	483	
" red..... "	36,711	264,408	263,739		165		390	114	
" basswood, butter-nut and hickory..... M. Ft.	1,060	21,406	16,482	2,509	1,238	1,050	127		
" all other..... Feet.	4,845	58,720	41,333	9,613	894	4,462	239	2,179	
Firewood..... Cords	166,934	319,037	136	318,784			52	20	45
Sawlogs, shingles and stave bolts.....		107,641		104,510			152	2,979	
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	914,186	231,636	65,601	165,897				138	
Knees and futtocks..... "	48,608	13,328	380	11,565			256	27	100
Spars and masts..... "	21,764	60,150	30,437	12,116	3,230		7,715	2,882	3,770
Hop, hoop and telegraph and other poles.....		24,011	109	21,925			242	260	1,535
Woods, all other.....		421,415	2,833	415,370			664	1,023	1,525
Total Product of Forest.....		5,912,139	4,671,947	1,076,892	56,257	13,188	75,624	11,080	7,050
ANIMALS AND OTHER PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	14,179	1,273,728	268,706	985,897				13,195	5,930
Horned cattle..... "	29,925	1,152,334	686,700	330,562			17,251	117,661	160
Swine..... "	3,201	23,255	8,278	13,848			155	944	30
Sheep..... "	242,989	699,337	68,402	609,103			5,233	15,379	1,220
Other animals and poultry.....		67,448	7,047	57,531	200		354	1,374	942
Bacon and hams..... Owt.	56,882	477,932	465,540	2,613			2,014	4,048	3,717
Beef and mutton..... "	55,455	487,598	448,361	21,282			1,171	16,197	587
Pork..... "	913,770	59,306	23,044	1,302			1,222	30,217	3,521
Tongues..... Lbs.	122,542	11,350	11,117	94				37	102
Vanison..... "	3,115	175		175					
Other meats..... "	1,107,062	199,438	197,413	732	45		890		358
Bones..... Cwt.	33,017	22,448	542	21,906					
Butter..... Lbs.	13,006,626	2,382,237	2,048,838	140,932			26,219	160,567	5,631
Cheese..... "	38,054,294	3,997,521	3,801,643	186,530			408	8,267	673
Eggs..... Doz.	5,262,920	646,574	13,509	631,204			576	1,250	35
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,326,601	912,745	388,345		25,511			
Hides and skins.....		369,394	12,701	356,675				18	
Horns and hoofs.....		7,710	565	7,043			102		
Honey..... Lbs.	1,179	310	75	235					
Lard..... "	265,347	27,641	26,890	37			70	519	136
Sheep pelts..... No.	89,758	27,458		27,458					
Tallow..... Lbs.	290,965	20,455	20,278	52				130	
Wool..... "	2,445,893	707,319	34,046	673,225				48	
Other articles.....		32,288	3,854	26,325			437	1,625	47
Total Animals and their Produce.....		14,019,857	9,060,279	4,483,106	245	25,511	56,102	371,476	23,138

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1878—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
Balsam		6,100	220	5,880					
Barley and rye	Bush.	7,683,224	4,567,408	526,469	4,031,933		5,779	2,317	860
Beans	"	71,162	76,013	8	75,807			19	179
Bran	Cwt.	19,784	14,260	10,571	3,587			1	101
Flax	"	13,367	98,971		98,971				
" seed	Bush.	323	484		484				
Flour	Brls.	476,431	2,739,466	1,931,999	122,951	18	2,069	33,350	646,770
Fruit, green	"	53,213	149,333	86,115	55,906			805	5,992
Hay	Tons.	17,269	163,628	14,354	137,878			951	6,964
Hops	Lbs.	208,928	19,474	19,213					245
Indian corn	Bush.	655	517		399			52	6
Malt	"	614,199	439,792		439,792				
Maple sugar	Lbs.	7,207	782	515	213				11
Meal	Brls.	176,725	762,178	676,501	72,083			339	11,817
Oats	Bush.	2,340,062	959,985	891,880	6,752			3,544	36,587
Peas	"	2,420,044	1,984,101	1,429,425	537,579		4,772	1,218	11,039
Potatoes	"	1,062,229	361,134	104,411	145,823			30,039	32,464
Other seeds			209,029	151,492	42,983	1,177	12,796	39	542
Tobacco	Lbs.	27,584	1,624	236	1,360				28
Vegetables			26,016	42	17,144			1,522	6,566
Wheat	Bush.	4,393,535	5,376,195	4,241,292	1,131,564	2			3,337
Other articles			52,264	2,586	47,899			501	1,264
Total Agricultural Products..		18,068,754	10,087,329	6,977,038	1,197	25,416	72,380	766,229	79,165
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		23,313	8,605	14,152	385			126	45
Biscuits	Cwt.	6,376	29,986	90			6,799	22,396	701
Candles and soap	Lbs.	303,799	23,419	25	34		177	20,029	3,154
Carriages	No.	626	58,409	5,315	18,720	132	32,167	1,055	1,020
Cottons		2,371	158	196	410		93	1,514	
Clothing, hats and caps		25,326	7,459	15,146			234	2,305	182
Ordage, junk and oakum		38,604	255	21,114			2,505	14,415	315
Furs		6,197	1,370	1,557				3,270	
Glass and earthenware		2,189	202	1,641	300		2	44	
Gypsum and lime		30,828		30,312				516	
Iron, pig and scrap		47,848	6,560	41,073					215
" and hardware		147,725	39,003	71,588	672	167	11,120	24,606	569
Leather and manufactures of		585,432	499,733	7,112	138		3,917	65,140	9,392
Boots and shoes	Pairs.	266,310	236,345	73,777	26,558		12,457	85,275	33,278
Machinery		163,483	64,183	47,496	256	720	40,924	3,219	6,705
Musical instruments		22,075	8,186	6,086	1,100		6,493	160	50
Oil cake	Cwt.	50,866	69,762	23,482	46,280				
Rags		14,611	2,498	12,113					
Sewing machines	No.	30,429	273,258	172,217	18,583	2,370	10,456	63,370	625
Stone, wrought		56,966	2,173	53,790			3		
Salt	Bush.	657,792	52,585		53,585				
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	Lbs.	402,385	81,010	8,064	36,519	226	7,612	26,049	2,540
Woolens		33,897	5,852	2,694	29		305	24,921	96
Wood		13,908,629	8,725,306	3,549,696	275,748	7,200	869,048	136,195	345,430
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	81,486	32,267	106	2,279	52	396	217	29,237
Whiskey and other spirits	"	169,437	137,047	58	136,705	20		138	126
Other articles		459,029	162,574	219,644	2,114	28,652	2,627	33,293	10,125
Total of Manufactures		16,562,631	9,822,231	4,434,673	283,952	47,201	1,060,249	465,508	448,817
Miscellaneous articles		401,871	31,844	367,133	200		202	2,492	
Ships sold to other countries	Tons	35,039	1,218,145	1,000,645	6,000		174,930	34,920	1,650
Coin and bullion		168,989	23,846	144,793			350		

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	2,762,762	142,374	2,419,394			79,802	117,641	3,551
" fisheries	6,853,975	1,043,539	2,367,007	40		1,805,913	85,305	1,552,171
" forest	5,912,139	4,671,947	1,076,992	56,257	13,189	75,624	11,080	7,050
Animals and their produce	14,019,857	9,060,279	4,493,166	245	25,511	56,102	371,476	23,138
Agricultural products	18,008,754	10,087,329	6,977,038	1,197	25,416	72,380	766,229	79,165
Manufactures	16,562,631	9,822,231	4,434,673	283,952	47,201	1,060,249	465,508	448,817
Miscellaneous articles	401,871	31,844	367,133	200		202	2,492	
Ships sold to other countries	1,218,145	1,000,645	6,000			174,930	34,920	1,650
Total produce of Canada	65,740,134	35,860,189	22,131,343	341,891	111,317	3,325,202	1,851,641	2,115,542
Coin and bullion	168,989	23,846	144,793			350		
Goods not produce	11,164,828	10,056,583	719,046	27,500	10,937	66,959	259,296	24,497
Total Exports	77,073,951	45,940,617	22,995,182	369,391	122,254	3,392,521	2,113,947	2,140,039

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1879.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
THE MINE.									
Coal..... Tons.	315,793	937,268	.....	767,794	.....	.....	73,428	91,494	4,552
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c.....		944,095	392	943,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper ore..... Tons.	93	19,762	200	19,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron "..... "	3,562	7,530	13	7,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver "..... "		637,000	.....	637,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, undressed..... Tons.	19,510	40,416	30	39,887	.....	.....	.....	499	.....
Mineral oil..... Galls.	797,079	97,049	97,711	16,111	.....	.....	340	887	.....
Other articles.....		351,113	184,957	156,360	3,478	6,050	.....	140	128
Total Produce of Mine.....		3,034,233	265,303	2,587,934	3,478	6,050	73,768	93,020	4,680
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....	1,722,397	1,243,418	378,195	36,786	5,754	50,003	894	2,257	
" fresh.....	164,639	931	162,302	.....	.....	972	434	.....
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	2,451,463	229,862	1,400	228,425	.....	30	.....	7	
" pickled..... Brls.	8,070	78,911	146	56,080	.....	7,664	30	16,091	
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	806,889	3,195,331	134,192	193,113	.....	1,630,895	12,236	1,224,895	
" wet..... Brls.	264,146	1,247,959	5,051	712,919	150	191,515	186	338,138	
" smoked..... Lbs.	3,748,573	51,972	3,910	41,890	231	3,731	71	2,139	
" oil of..... Galls.	355,134	131,319	73,316	54,410	.....	35	1,304	2,254	
" furs and skins of.....		29,393	28,583	50	.....	.....	760	.....
Other articles.....		77,188	3,899	72,806	.....	126	.....	357	
Total Produce of Fisheries.....		6,928,871	1,494,846	1,899,190	37,167	5,754	1,884,871	15,905	1,591,138
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	2,529	20,772	19,764	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
" birch..... "	21,187	126,620	124,846	30	795	765	171	13	.....
" elm..... "	8,615	97,694	94,107	140	2,142	1,305	.....	.....	.....
" maple..... "	34	318	308	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
" oak..... "	26,779	408,521	308,193	3,322	56,205	40,801	.....	.....	.....
" pine, white..... "	127,478	1,086,078	1,077,478	848	5,748	2,004	.....	.....	.....
" red..... "	20,439	140,693	138,061	.....	.....	2,632	.....	.....	.....
" Basswood, butter-nut and hickory..... M. Ft.	610	9,884	5,275	3,517	360	.....	732	.....	.....
" all other..... Tons.	3,450	42,041	37,756	3,032	281	353	619	.....	.....
Firewood..... Cords.	155,293	299,709	16	299,423	.....	217	10	43	.....
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts		126,121	841	125,167	.....	48	65	.....	.....
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,010,585	191,076	1,040	190,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knees and futtocks..... "	7,317	6,193	320	5,755	.....	40	78	.....	.....
Spars and masts..... "	21,757	21,179	6,893	7,900	12	2,610	2,201	1,563	.....
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles..... "		46,615	497	45,217	.....	544	295	72	.....
Woods, all other.....		299,683	341	298,805	.....	8	398	96	40
Total Produce of Forest.....		2,923,202	1,815,726	983,192	66,561	8	51,717	4,267	1,731
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	16,629	1,376,794	178,653	1,180,461	150	70	14,310	3,150	
Horned cattle..... "	46,569	2,096,696	1,571,211	402,799	.....	15,065	106,316	1,305	
Swine..... "	6,803	60,142	41,402	14,654	.....	3,040	107	939	
Sheep..... "	308,093	988,045	333,531	630,174	.....	6,835	17,020	485	
Other animals and poultry.....		90,880	9,616	79,455	.....	120	1,514	175	
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	46,472	288,615	265,686	21,047	.....	576	1,057	249	
Beef and mutton..... "	23,516	166,170	145,566	2,445	.....	1,152	16,788	219	
Pork..... "	498,290	25,383	13,631	266	.....	512	9,263	1,711	
Tongues..... Lbs.	41,823	2,661	2,231	63	.....	41	104	222	
Venison..... "	480	49	41	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other meats.....	670,216	86,100	76,196	5,328	.....	16	95	3,965	
Bones..... Cwt.	45,681	44,425	3,842	40,583	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter..... Lbs.	14,307,977	2,101,897	1,891,611	37,577	.....	1,010	26,489	140,968	4,242
Cheese..... "	46,414,035	3,790,300	3,589,317	188,317	.....	111	11,149	1,406	
Eggs..... Doz.	5,440,822	574,093	18,691	554,164	.....	696	527	15	
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,191,356	706,976	453,416	.....	30,925	40	.....	.....
Hides and skins.....		386,327	29,955	356,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns and hoofs.....		1,265	907	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard..... Lbs.	312,413	18,444	16,857	1,276	.....	70	229	12	
Sheep pelts..... No.	124,562	28,924	.....	28,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow..... Lbs.	1,054,627	72,065	71,126	209	.....	.....	730	.....	.....
Wool..... "	3,013,587	691,894	144,339	547,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles.....		18,059	8,747	7,301	.....	295	1,708	8	
Total Animals and their Produce.....		14,100,584	9,120,141	4,553,242	150	34,975	52,195	322,717	17,164

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1879—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barley and rye..... Bush.	6,024,846	5,153,504	169,944	4,877,072		43,139	9	62,567	773
Beans..... "	59,151	53,162		52,975			85	92	10
Bran..... Cwt.	40,568	31,543	26,594	5,069			20	135	25
Flax..... "	5,864	46,194		46,194					
" seed..... Bush.	6,584	4,668		4,668					
Flour..... Brls.	574,947	2,572,675	1,953,599	87,903		237	22,882	500,826	7,228
Fruit, green..... "	87,101	157,616	127,822	18,950			1,835	6,486	2,525
Hay..... Tons.	11,704	105,643	35,261	68,004			3,320	4,934	4,124
Hops..... Lbs.	102,499	7,535	5,782	1,338				315	100
Indian corn..... Bush.	1,829	999	624	330			42	3	
Malt..... Lbs.	18,213,444	423,343		423,258				85	
Maple sugar..... "	1,888	192	63	114				15	
Meal..... Brls.	102,534	408,265	386,828	9,998			129	10,350	960
Hops..... Lbs.	2,373,290	804,325	647,798	3,219	96,413		10,979	28,518	17,398
Peas..... "	2,714,995	2,055,872	1,755,017	288,059			369	11,939	488
Potatoes..... "	2,654,422	1,261,389	107	1,128,350			33,177	31,681	68,074
Other seeds.....		188,610	133,407	54,851		21		323	8
Tobacco..... Lbs.	39,644	3,384		714				2,670	
Vegetables.....		25,023	702	15,185			1,614	7,111	409
Wheat..... Bush.	6,610,724	6,274,640	4,803,500	1,469,707	454			979	
Other articles.....		49,580	1,584	45,183			320	2,351	142
Total, Agricultural Products.....		19,628,464	10,048,632	8,591,143	96,867	43,397	74,751	671,380	102,264
MANUFACTURES.									
Books.....		19,519	3,646	15,781				52	40
Biscuits..... Cwt.	6,557	24,298	377				9,500	14,050	371
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	201,150	11,526	28	39			62	9,704	1,693
Carriages..... No.	612	43,984	2,919	23,906			16,025	535	599
Cottons.....		1,418	870	729			145	149	25
Clothing, hats and caps.....		23,392	2,399	15,393			4,082	1,488	50
Cordage, junk and oakum.....		55,666	100	38,712			1,684	15,070	70
Furs.....		10,643	2,357	4,073				4,214	
Glass and earthenware.....		708	150	533				25	
Gypsum and lime.....		6,841	98	6,241			273	229	
Iron, pig and scrap.....		38,303	395	37,908					
" and hardware.....		135,493	21,639	93,219			10,342	8,788	1,605
Leather and manufactures of.....		271,798	157,082	45,526		1,064	41	65,981	2,104
Boots and shoes..... Pairs.	195,256	193,553	49,917	8,113		602	9,527	83,100	42,294
Machinery.....		134,116	66,561	29,310	22,676	2,775	9,821	959	14
Musical instruments.....		24,175	13,065	4,199			6,218		693
Oil cake..... Cwt.	67,910	44,672	22,762	21,810					
Rags.....		26,834	2,155	24,649				30	
Sewing machines..... No.	26,796	218,601	102,599	10,443	415	9,813	85,400	390	8,541
Stone, wrought.....		52,166	660	46,137	14		81	5,774	150
Salt..... Bush.	554,711	48,667	2	48,400				244	21
Tobacco, snuff and cigars..... Lbs.	414,383	56,838	1,427	27,646		632	13,903	13,230	
Woolens.....		35,125	5,007	824			288	26,998	2,008
Wood.....		10,639,075	5,642,576	3,396,615	222,505	521	918,054	92,565	366,239
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	54,399	19,500	310	3,115			910	28	15,137
Whiskey and other spirits.....	105,124	79,706	217	77,267			6	1,937	229
Other articles.....		340,314	119,920	189,297	4,654	1,478	3,120	17,732	4,113
Total of Manufactures.....		12,557,381	6,220,738	4,169,884	250,264	16,885	1,089,482	363,232	446,896
Miscellaneous articles.....		386,999	23,802	356,811			495	692	199
Ships sold to other countries..... Tons	19,318	529,824	399,236	2,750			87,158	18,930	21,750
Coin and bullion.....		704,586	28,599	666,254				9,733	

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	3,034,233	265,303	2,587,934	3,478	6,050	73,798	93,020	4,680
" " fisheries.....	6,928,871	1,494,846	1,899,190	37,167	5,754	1,884,871	15,905	1,591,138
" " forest.....	2,923,202	1,815,726	983,192	66,561	8	51,717	4,267	1,731
Animals and their produce.....	14,100,584	9,120,141	4,553,242	150	34,975	52,195	322,717	17,164
Agricultural products.....	19,628,464	10,048,632	8,591,143	96,867	43,397	74,781	671,380	102,264
Manufactures.....	12,557,381	6,220,738	4,169,884	250,264	16,885	1,089,482	363,232	446,896
Miscellaneous articles.....	386,999	28,802	356,811			495	692	199
Ships sold to other countries.....	529,824	399,236	2,750			87,158	18,930	21,750
Total Produce of Canada.....	60,089,558	29,393,424	23,144,146	454,487	107,069	3,314,467	1,490,143	2,185,822
Coin and bullion.....	704,586	28,599	666,254				9,733	
Goods not produce.....	8,355,644	6,873,695	1,007,218	260,388	5,021	49,159	147,957	12,206
Total Exports.....	69,149,788	36,295,718	24,817,618	714,875	112,090	3,363,626	1,647,833	2,198,028

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1880.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	344,694	1,013,899	5,009	845,465			63,685	95,876	3,864
Gold-bearing quartz, dusts, bars, &c.....		1,086,994		1,086,994					
Copper ore..... Tons.	5,883	150,799	80,921	69,878					
Iron "..... "	30,524	76,474		76,474					
Silver "..... "		149,146		149,146					
Stone, undressed..... Tons.	43,229	67,310		66,995				315	
Mineral oil..... Galls.	10,611	1,049		616				433	
Other articles.....		285,490	130,937	154,153				346	54
Total Produce of the Mine.....		2,831,161	216,867	2,449,721			63,685	96,970	3,918
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		1,223,248	907,081	302,250	850	3,955	5,455	8	3,649
" fresh.....		193,849	132	196,880			1,592	239	6
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	1,760,567	181,405	8,519	172,738					148
" pickled..... Brls.	4,831	60,224	2,359	50,460					3,422
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	939,121	3,561,241	153,761	239,186			1,885,862	27,249	1,255,183
" " wet..... Brls.	259,975	1,067,750	2,891	583,879			168,684	3,767	308,529
" smoked..... Lbs.	6,208,370	98,407	11,743	75,427			5,448	82	5,707
" oil of..... Galls.	331,999	118,519	47,388	68,762			309	2,010	50
" furs or skins of.....		19,581	19,515	66					
Other articles.....		50,432	856	49,222			42	70	242
Total of Fisheries.....		6,579,656	1,154,245	1,738,870	850	3,955	2,071,375	33,425	1,576,936
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	4,591	43,195	40,231		2,603		361		
" birch..... "	34,452	226,873	223,854		52		1,708	1,259	
" elm..... "	14,578	156,645	154,733		1,604		273	35	
" maple..... "	64	523	523						
" oak..... "	43,110	592,083	526,939	7,648	41,250		16,192	54	
" pine, white..... "	148,801	1,214,159	1,175,751	23,508	8,252		4,491	2,157	
" " red..... "	19,911	137,013	136,339				635	39	
" basswood, butter-nut and hickory..... M. Ft.	1,925	23,604	9,598	11,973			477	1,500	
" all other..... Tons.	3,761	55,914	43,554	12,192	56			168	
Firewood..... Cords.	152,968	295,187	2,465	292,086			96	169	351
Sawlogs, shingles and stave bolts.....		220,092		220,068			3		
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	913,296	184,497	31,701	150,996			21		
Knees and fatlocks..... "	15,017	26,241	276	25,283			1,800		
Spars and masts..... "	27,859	33,426	16,627	10,389			682		
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		168,969	680	168,258			3,256	1,943	1,211
Woods, all other.....		567,545	295	566,573			12		19
Total Produce of Forest.....		3,945,966	2,363,576	1,488,974	53,820		30,181	7,824	1,591
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	21,393	1,880,379	65,843	1,793,616			750	12,440	7,730
Horned cattle..... "	54,944	2,744,437	2,292,161	287,057	6,300		38,471	120,812	19,636
Swine..... "	6,229	41,281	33,282	6,887			452	624	36
Sheep..... "	398,746	1,422,830	625,232	771,128			4,706	17,244	4,520
Other animals and poultry.....		141,034	19,125	117,771			411	1,499	2,228
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	95,723	533,993	527,195	1,972			272	3,741	813
Beef and mutton..... "	7,937	47,372	25,905	7,549			676	12,281	588
Pork..... "	12,814	67,280	46,680	2,988		373	217	17,203	192
Tongues..... Lbs.	61,774	4,385	4,209	171				5	
Venison..... "	3,300	149	13	136					
Other meats..... "	1,171,184	124,591	110,534	13,522			76	99	360
Bones..... Cwt.	61,969	48,415	50	48,349			16		
Butter..... Lbs.	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158			24,710	163,290	2,847
Cheese..... "	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507			170	5,710	210
Eggs..... Doz.	6,452,560	740,665	1,510	736,902			462	1,609	182
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,035,626	624,808	401,594			9,223		
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs.....		709,163	100,709	606,842			1,562		
Lard..... Lbs.	498,680	31,270	25,992	4,760			130	288	100
Sheep pelts..... No.	136,564	51,431		51,431					
Tallow..... Lbs.	818,474	50,451	50,252	3					
Wool..... "	3,619,181	920,923	9,501	911,271				161	
Other articles.....		40,468	12,389	27,374			60	80	11
Total Animals and their Produce.....		17,607,577	11,104,223	6,016,998	6,335	11,158	71,579	357,841	39,453

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1880—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
Barley and rye..... Bush.	8,297,382	5,184,386	313,841	4,563,330		11,334	291,210	4,483	188
Beans..... "	75,191	75,948	4,784	71,954			9	201	
Bran..... Cwt.	89,113	52,738	25,088	27,202	80		180		8
Flax..... "	10,137	85,502		95,502					
" seed..... Bush.	32,551	23,608	48	23,560					
Flour..... Brls.	544,591	2,930,955	2,436,891	45,506			6,190	438,362	4,006
Fruit, green..... "	146,548	347,166	294,428	42,065	5		1,560	5,470	3,638
Hay..... Tons.	64,444	484,567	41,997	429,193			4,712	6,242	3,523
Hops..... Lbs.	338,330	45,120	39,566	4,853				355	336
Indian corn..... Bush.	1,569	965	160	81			3	721	
Malt..... Lbs.	38,026,588	843,570		843,132				438	
Maple sugr..... "	119,332	7,985	207	7,772			6		
Meal..... Brls.	102,856	442,847	415,963	17,135			46	9,556	147
Oats..... Bnsh.	4,717,040	1,707,326	1,084,542	152,354	312,290		84,266	37,850	36,004
Peas..... "	3,819,390	2,977,616	2,598,089	321,576	320	8,170	29,89	10,055	17
Potatoes..... "	1,423,415	459,568	147,871	160,693			48,741	29,814	72,549
Other seeds..... "		573,703	426,322	131,435	7,459	6,149	2,052	286	
Tobacco..... Lbs.	10,150	768		708				58	
Vegetables..... "		40,490	572	32,015			1,718	5,652	443
Wheat..... Bush.	5,090,505	5,942,042	4,800,636	1,066,483		6,188	59,735		
Other articles..... "		56,150	1,636	50,236	2,690		74	1,289	225
Total Agricultural Products.		22,294,328	12,641,861	8,086,795	322,844	30,841	539,791	551,012	121,084
MANUFACTURES.									
Books..... "		30,961	7,896	22,865			89	124	187
Biscuits..... Cwt.	5,981	20,631	777	100			5,168	14,123	463
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	132,030	9,072	1,712	24			210	4,693	2,433
Carriages..... No.	867	40,480	4,646	1,999			1,264	1,015	1,565
Cottons..... "		4,170	2,045	1,494				631	
Clothing, hats and caps..... "		9,142	2,136	6,257			49	658	42
Cordage, junk and oakum..... "		49,023	575	37,314			3,852	7,269	13
Furs..... "		4,669	1,765	1,785				1,109	10
Glass and earthenware..... "		6,070	140	5,771			10	84	65
Gypsum and lime..... "		16,972	8	16,882			56	22	4
Iron, pig and scrap..... "		277,157		277,157					
" and hardware..... "		193,268	72,531	106,006			4,230	6,991	3,510
Leather and manufactures of..... "		420,379	368,124	7,030			56	43,490	1,679
Boots and shoes..... Pairs.	169,676	165,147	34,537	1,716			7,468	81,474	19,952
Machinery..... "		106,321	68,099	26,333	451	5,700	5,131	112	495
Musical instruments..... "		37,320	20,920	8,300			7,600		500
Oil cake..... Cwt.	12,155	21,819	16,779	5,040					
Rags..... "		49,294		49,294					
Sewing machines..... No.	27,603	201,545	91,246	12,181		11,082	74,049	180	12,807
Stone, wrought..... "		51,817	120	51,350				347	
Salt..... Bnsh.	492,487	46,190		45,903				282	5
Tobacco, snuff and cigars..... Lbs.	409,173	40,499	3,493	17,824			12,486	3,363	3,333
Woollens..... "		32,687	4,173	7,869			253	18,482	1,910
Wood..... "		13,318,279	6,748,882	5,260,625	309,859	12,930	851,241	72,457	332,285
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	53,219	18,952	3	1,810			403	127	16,609
Whiskey and other spirits..... "	16,810	15,492	623	14,808					61
Other articles..... "		545,665	184,496	333,261	69	241	2,631	19,608	5,359
Total of Manufactures.		15,733,021	7,385,526	6,350,989	310,379	29,953	976,246	276,641	403,287
Miscellaneous articles..... "		640,155	30,653	608,668			50	360	424
Ships sold to other countries..... Tons.	16,208	464,327	310,980	21,700			96,666	32,315	2,665
Coin and bullion..... "		1,771,755	31,936	1,739,819					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	2,831,161	216,867	2,449,721			63,685	96,970	3,918
" " fisheries.....	6,579,666	1,154,245	1,738,870	850	3,955	2,071,375	33,425	1,576,936
" " forest.....	3,945,966	2,363,576	1,498,974	53,820		30,181	7,824	1,591
Animals and their products.....	17,607,577	11,104,223	6,016,988	6,335	11,159	71,579	357,841	39,453
Agricultural products.....	22,294,328	12,641,961	8,086,795	322,844	30,841	539,791	551,012	121,084
Manufactures.....	15,733,021	7,385,526	6,350,989	310,379	29,953	976,246	276,641	403,287
Miscellaneous articles.....	640,155	30,653	608,668			50	360	424
Ships sold to other countries.....	464,327	310,980	21,700			96,666	32,315	2,665
Total Produce of Canada.	70,096,191	35,208,031	26,763,705	694,228	75,907	3,849,573	1,356,388	2,149,359
Coin and bullion.....	1,771,755	31,936	1,739,819					
Goods not produce.....	13,240,006	10,606,095	2,043,879	118,601	6,255	292,337	154,820	18,019
Total Exports.	85,107,052	45,846,962	30,546,403	812,829	82,162	4,141,910	1,511,208	2,167,378

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1881.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
THE MINE.										
Coal	Tons.	420,055	1,123,091	10,062	953,301	2,582	3,640	56,189	93,567	3,750
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c			767,318	767	766,551					
Copper ore	Tons.	19,802	150,412	12,045	138,367					
Iron "	"	44,677	114,850		114,850					
Silver "			31,494	3,000	31,494					
Stone, undressed	Tons.	28,189	81,924		81,456				468	
Mineral oil	Gals.	2,456	631		446				185	
Other articles			455,543	227,778	220,493	2,475		4,620	170	2
Total Produce of the Mine.		2,728,263	253,652	2,306,963	5,057	3,640	60,809	94,390	3,752	
THE FISHERIES.										
Fish, preserved		1,653,312	1,384,395	253,620	9,144	2,084	1,367	60	2,642	
" fresh		283,291	1,266	279,695			1,619	653	58	
Salmon, fresh	Lbs.	1,232,169	125,378	800	124,515				63	
" pickled	Brls.	3,821	46,622	2,996	35,764		4,676		3,186	
Fish, salted, dry	Cwt.	943,304	3,164,665	60,939	476,257		1,568,957		1,058,512	
" wet	Brls.	265,844	1,159,672	1,729	756,768		130,195	51	270,869	
" smoked	Lbs.	8,480,764	128,143	5,896	115,575		2,177	212	6,283	
" oil of	Gals.	276,494	120,536	27,915	92,321				300	
" furs and skins of			105,246	75,991	29,255					
Other articles			80,860	825	79,815				52	
Total of Fisheries.		6,867,715	1,562,812	2,241,585	9,144	2,084	1,709,149	976	1,341,965	
THE FOREST.										
Timber, ash	Tons.	9,302	108,053	107,447	256		350			
" birch	"	36,655	255,826	254,963			635	228		
" elm	"	28,905	375,610	373,984	560		1,066			
" maple	"	197	2,280	2,280						
" oak	"	67,161	1,203,605	1,168,701	23,973	10,532	5,149	250		
" pine, white	"	334,153	3,524,317	3,506,641	9,677	5,100	2,799	100		
" " red	"	37,445	321,206	320,889	317					
" basswood, butternut and hickory	M Ft.	1,895	36,581	28,892	7,689					
" all other	Tons.	9,809	109,699	102,045	7,636		8			
Firewood	Cords	145,594	312,170	128	311,910		34	29	69	
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts			300,034	300	299,210		476	48		
Sleepers and railroad ties	Pieces	3,651,955	324,568	25,791	298,776	1				
Knees and futocks	"	9,093	8,102	100	7,925		29	48		
Spars and masts	"	74,194	54,595	14,513	33,305		4,414	1,110	1,253	
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles			159,594	2,137	157,094				363	
Woods, all other			607,312	17,946	588,510		148	69	639	
Total Produce of Forest.		7,708,542	5,926,757	1,746,838	15,633		15,108	1,882	2,324	
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.										
Horses	No.	21,993	2,094,037	3,750	2,061,567		20	16,130	12,570	
Horned cattle	"	62,277	3,464,871	3,157,009	154,851		20,617	130,336	2,058	
Swine	"	2,819	11,841	6,240	4,386		247	968		
Sheep	"	354,155	1,372,127	594,596	743,945		4,812	18,884	4,890	
Other animals and poultry			133,963	14,884	116,232		323	2,037	487	
Bacon and hams	Cwt.	103,547	758,334	755,015	1,653		200	984	482	
Beef and mutton	"	15,466	92,552	65,796	4,312		546	21,773	125	
Pork	"	15,782	113,694	88,213	636		407	24,314	124	
Tongues	Lbs.	68,916	4,765	4,450	315					
Venison	"	7,352	364	73	291					
Other meats	"	1,040,251	103,289	100,464	2,522			198	105	
Bones	Cwt.	60,194	55,686	4,531	51,155					
Butter	Lbs.	17,649,491	3,873,034	3,333,419	53,522		30,574	143,935	6,584	
Cheese	"	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500		14	10,027	540	
Eggs	Doz.	9,090,135	1,103,812	1,877	1,099,454		420	1,907	154	
Furs, dressed and undressed			1,983,096	1,638,578	338,453		3,200	23	2,843	
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs			432,498	9,822	422,561			115		
Lard	Lbs.	209,679	19,882	19,173				90	592	27
Sheep pelts	No.	48,574	13,201		13,201					
Tallow	Lbs.	855,327	66,173	18,152	27,780		20,210		31	
Wool	"	1,404,123	409,683	16,397	393,286					
Other articles			42,874	24,163	18,322			141	162	86
Total Animals and their Produce.		21,360,219	15,327,964	5,546,944		23,410	58,548	376,121	28,232	

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1881—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barley and rye..... Bush.	9,670,875	7,044,023	101,652	6,594,274		23,675	320,086	4,290	46
Beans	108,923	117,708	750	116,843				115	
Beans	90,130	52,241	18,755	33,254			125	107	
Flax	6,286	67,874	1,780	66,094					
“ seed	14,959	13,877	25	13,852					
Flour	439,728	2,173,108	1,848,259	23,671			5,956	294,755	487
Fruit, green	334,538	645,658	591,006	44,775		6	1,421	6,660	1,790
Hay	168,381	1,813,208	63,620	1,718,679			7,043	10,289	13,577
Hops	10,500	2,712		2,712					
Indian corn	1,284	594	524	6			33	31	
Malt	25,516,764	649,857	10	649,772				75	
Maple sugar	172,285	14,616	92	14,521				3	
Meal	54,624	236,676	227,531	1,990			125	6,893	137
Oats	2,926,532	1,191,873	1,005,516	19,615	38,564		24,378	36,906	56,894
Peas	4,246,590	3,478,003	3,061,074	370,637			37,420	8,872	
Potatoes	2,295,307	830,218	11,923	676,507			38,246	28,499	75,043
Other seeds		192,056	156,606	33,094	1,720	166		470	
Tobacco	6,351	2,332	10	210				2,112	
Vegetables		67,745	53	53,765			1,628	7,740	4,569
Wheat	2,523,673	2,593,820	2,396,370	123,879		52	51,519	22,000	
Other articles		80,128	5,334	73,234			505	875	180
Total Agricultural Products		21,268,327	9,490,890	10,631,374	40,284	23,899	498,485	430,692	152,703
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		31,321	10,082	20,798			192	9	240
Biscuits	3,981	17,228	360				4,838	11,516	464
Candles and soap	121,743	5,206	170	82			1,092	2,206	1,656
Carriages	789	46,442	3,628	31,013			6,861	580	4,360
Cottons		1,540	276	343				921	
Clothing, hats and caps		10,060	2,363	7,342			100	205	50
Cordage, junk and oakum		47,208	2,068	35,857			3,211	5,502	570
Furs		3,223	975	2,223				25	
Glass and earthenware		2,441	155	2,249			27		10
Gypsum and lime		18,079		18,046				33	
Iron, pig and scrap		191,389	1,475	189,914					
“ and hardware		246,065	145,874	87,332		87	3,434	6,691	2,647
Leather and manufactures of		426,634	331,118	16,349			447	76,828	1,892
Boots and shoes	96,828	101,727	35,733	772			10,710	41,660	12,852
Machinery		71,470	21,915	24,061	1,640	3,200	17,452	790	2,412
Musical instruments		31,225	20,742	3,995			714	93	140
Oil cake	18,790	39,474	26,709	12,765					
Rags		49,044	235	48,809					
Sewing machines	22,463	165,452	76,768	11,499		1,606	67,462	305	7,812
Stone, wrought		49,567	487	49,019			14	37	
Salt	253,555	39,566		39,566					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	328,802	44,803	7,307	12,595		137	13,299	7,073	4,392
Woollens		21,681	2,983	2,592			342	14,159	1,605
Wood		17,665,794	8,977,842	6,849,425	590,953	11,594	788,206	73,723	374,051
Ale, beer and cider	56,802	20,824	4,933	1,303			114	72	14,402
Whisky and other spirits	8,071	6,529	821	5,695					13
Other articles		664,131	163,129	466,655		403	5,681	21,744	6,519
Total of Manufactures		20,018,113	9,838,148	7,940,299	592,593	17,741	929,073	261,172	436,087
Miscellaneous articles		622,182	31,106	588,276			353	1,045	1,402
Ships sold to other countries	16,808	348,018	205,900	12,830		6,634	80,409	23,095	19,150
Coin and bullion		971,005	4,200	963,805			3,000		

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	2,728,263	253,652	2,306,963	5,057	3,640	60,809	94,399	3,752
“ fisheries	6,867,715	1,562,812	2,241,685	9,144	2,084	1,709,149	976	1,341,965
“ forest	7,708,542	5,926,757	1,746,838	15,633		16,108	1,882	2,324
Animals and their produce	21,360,219	15,327,964	5,546,944		23,410	58,548	375,121	28,232
Agricultural products	21,268,327	9,490,890	10,631,374	40,284	23,899	498,485	430,692	152,703
Manufactures	20,018,113	9,838,148	7,940,299	592,593	17,741	929,073	234,172	436,087
Miscellaneous articles	622,182	31,106	588,276			353	1,045	1,402
Ships sold to other countries	348,018	205,900	12,830		6,634	80,409	23,095	19,150
Total produce of Canada	80,921,379	42,637,229	31,016,109	662,711	77,408	3,351,934	1,191,373	1,985,615
Coin and bullion	971,005	4,200	963,805			3,000		
Goods not produce	13,375,117	11,110,161	1,863,939		7,524	44,161	332,096	17,196
Total Exports	95,267,501	53,751,580	33,842,903	662,711	84,832	3,399,095	1,523,469	2,002,811

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1882.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	421,311	1,078,704	18,825	824,915	1,200	1,260	123,561	103,807	5,136
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c.....		930,151		930,151					
Copper ore..... Tons.	44,744	139,245	13,598	125,647					
Iron ore..... "	43,835	135,463		135,463					
Silver ore.....		15,110	5	15,105					
Stone, undressed..... Tons.	39,759	92,477	3	83,830			8,100	544	
Mineral oil..... Galls.	662	136						136	
Other articles.....		585,889	279,025	266,492		31,800	9,000	50	2
Total Produce of the Mine.....		2,977,155	311,456	2,381,603	1,200	32,660	140,661	104,537	5,138
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		2,338,217	1,891,283	392,866	17,183	2,900	27,828		6,357
" fresh.....		357,382	1,689	349,589			5,802	184	138
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	1,016,888	139,053		139,053					
" pickled..... Brls.	6,589	76,463	955	62,837			10,046		2,635
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	874,423	3,337,811	83,308	565,979			1,625,702	16,751	1,096,074
" wet..... Brls.	190,761	910,614	1,138	618,519			62,992	146	327,819
" smoked..... Lbs.	10,754,634	161,793	8,389	146,514			1,729	169	4,992
" oil of..... Galls.	383,943	161,294	80,104	80,174			230		786
" furs and skins of.....		79,688	61,938	17,750					
Other articles.....		69,764	1,181	67,943			197		443
Total of Fisheries.....		7,682,079	2,129,982	2,441,204	17,183	2,900	1,734,326	17,256	1,339,234
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	7,706	95,621	93,153	342			2,126		
" birch..... "	25,360	170,081	166,856	1,289	30		1,493	413	
" elm..... "	17,465	206,560	197,686	4,917	2,220		1,691	46	
" maple..... "	834	12,838	11,802				1,036		
" oak..... "	37,629	748,109	707,728	5,327	502		34,507	45	
" pine, white..... "	194,979	2,188,845	2,153,839	24,335	11		9,883	777	
" " red..... "	21,704	188,466	179,333	6,210	19		1,783	1,121	
" basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. Ft	1,417	32,858	27,256	2,557	369		2,676		
" all other..... Tons	8,409	95,394	81,230	10,566	1,130		2,468		
Firewood..... Cords	170,575	367,484	675	366,390			35	2	382
Sawlogs, shingles and stave bolts.....		449,164	8,186	440,112			336	530	
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	2,743,848	537,969	50,799	571,196			5,856	10,118	
Knees and futtocks..... "	25,331	26,213	55	26,082			35	31	10
Spars and masts..... "	34,921	35,520	4,173	27,979			1,083	954	1,331
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		205,054	843	204,105			73		32
Woods, all other.....		649,501	20,414	621,164			1,971	5,282	670
Total Produce of Forest.....		6,109,677	3,704,028	2,312,572	4,281		67,052	19,319	2,425
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	20,920	2,326,637	10,930	2,296,077				12,570	7,060
Horned cattle..... "	62,106	3,256,330	2,706,051	423,807			13,769	109,674	3,029
Swine..... "	3,263	10,875	540	9,492			242	691	
Sheep..... "	311,669	1,228,967	510,152	700,564			3,769	12,973	1,499
Other animals and poultry.....		149,804	2,168	145,507			433	1,562	134
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	98,296	1,071,858	1,067,098	163			42	3,890	755
Beef and mutton..... "	10,843	68,530	26,016	20,128			441	21,685	260
Pork..... "	12,254	93,621	62,015	1,064			832	29,586	124
Tongues..... Lbs.	72,316	6,094	5,621	373				100	
Venison..... "	8,340	431		431					
Other meats..... "	1,286,005	124,888	123,537	1,880				110	361
Bones..... Cwt.	63,135	54,068	250	53,818					
Butter..... Lbs.	15,161,839	2,936,156	2,195,127	529,169			32,052	169,270	10,538
Cheese..... "	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,471,676	18,436			242	8,196	2,318
Eggs.....	10,499,082	1,643,709	60,080	1,531,873			325	1,424	7
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,278,340	1,069,510	168,970		39,700		160	
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs.....		375,565	5,361	367,435			40	2,725	
Lard..... Lbs.	135,169	13,869	13,582	10			14	407	56
Sheep pelts..... No.	43,853	10,664		10,664					
Tallow..... Lbs.	942	61		53				8	
Wool..... "	1,053,306	246,657	22,531	223,926				200	
Other articles.....		86,777	14,354	38,228			80	3,781	334
Total Animals and their Produce.....		20,454,759	13,365,399	6,592,068		39,700	52,281	378,836	26,475

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1882—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barley and rye..... Bush.	12,870,124	11,305,742	6,620	10,921,259		44,633	328,823	4,390	17
Beans.....	95,616	197,602	290	197,215			15	82	
Bran..... Cwt.	56,459	39,590	17,294	22,281				15	
Flax.....	6,509	85,537		85,537					
“ seed..... Bush.	29	36		36					
Flour..... Brls.	469,739	2,748,988	2,131,932	23,008			26,567	565,363	2,118
Fruit, green.....	212,526	540,464	372,519	157,916		5	833	8,573	618
Hay..... Tons.	90,647	915,691	51,953	845,503			3,556	5,850	8,829
Hops..... Lbs.	201,767	41,780	26,090	15,622				68	
Indian corn..... Bush.	49	61		61					
Malt.....	1,171,540	1,108,943		1,108,833				110	
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	277,782	20,864	292	20,545				27	
Meal..... Brls.	52,957	218,432	189,973	12,901			110	15,265	183
Oats..... Bush.	4,146,954	1,728,774	776,533	724,004	97,813		16,646	39,184	74,594
Peas.....	3,521,493	3,193,869	2,522,774	527,746		4,202	16,289	123,833	25
Potatoes.....	3,800,162	2,268,769	117	2,131,126			54,265	29,471	53,791
Other seeds.....	1,098,777	742,487	324,156	17,541	7,086		7,304	128	75
Tobacco..... Lbs.	66,824	6,337	160	5,911		266			
Vegetables.....		195,435	83	180,259			1,348	9,242	4,503
Wheat..... Bush.	3,845,035	5,180,335	4,401,244	750,091			29,000		
Other articles.....		141,686	3,791	137,109				764	22
Total Agricultural Products.....		31,037,712	11,244,152	18,191,118	115,354	56,192	484,756	801,365	144,775
MANUFACTURES.									
Books.....		23,223	7,270	15,035			645	262	11
Biscuits..... Cwt.	4,919	22,095	355	16			7,079	14,379	266
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	125,389	5,049		228			269	3,994	558
Carriages..... No.	426	32,056	4,217	18,230			5,195	938	3,476
Cottons.....		1,372		350			221	651	150
Clothing, hats and caps.....		8,485	1,530	6,434			48	473	
Cordage, junk and oakum.....		42,352	112	31,164			2,992	7,925	169
Furs.....		2,746		600				2,146	
Glass and earthenware.....		1,920	247	1,636				37	
Gypsum and lime.....		18,620		18,497			10	143	
Iron, pig and scrap.....		121,493	20	121,473					
“ and hardware.....		314,744	64,280	226,292			15,887	5,906	2,379
Leather and manufactures of.....		434,470	345,269	7,527				78,921	2,753
Boots and shoes..... Pairs.	116,437	117,868	48,356	892			4,843	58,755	5,022
Machinery.....		123,574	15,385	46,028	269	9,250	39,808	12,834	
Musical instruments.....		91,034	70,703	6,544		435	13,075	187	90
Oil cake..... Cwt.	16,217	38,288	36,488	1,800					
Rags.....		35,800	370	35,430					
Sewing machines..... No.	22,563	150,843	77,627	5,574		1,122	60,581	10	5,729
Stone, wrought.....		68,267	2,244	65,115			903	5	
Salt..... Brls.	381,476	36,418		36,418					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars. Lbs	695,721	67,151	10,639	21,723		6,430	19,197	7,705	1,457
Woolens.....		25,752	1,788	7,942			262	13,352	2,408
Wood.....		18,382,271	7,858,861	8,147,267	685,906	426	1,284,391	64,831	340,589
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	42,450	19,088	1,938	377			319	68	16,376
Whiskey and other spirits.....	12,419	8,888	127	7,555			73	596	537
Other articles.....		651,416	180,973	419,376	260	3,279	4,663	36,814	5,345
Total of Manufactures.....		20,845,082	8,728,799	9,249,493	687,135	20,942	1,460,476	310,932	387,305
Miscellaneous articles.....		535,935	17,811	514,680			8	11	3,425
Ships sold to other countries.....	16,161	402,311	315,186	6,900	400		57,975	15,750	6,100
Coin and bullion.....		371,093	531	370,562					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	2,977,155	311,456	2,381,603	1,200	32,560	140,661	104,537	5,138
“ fisheries.....	7,682,079	2,129,982	2,441,204	17,183	2,900	1,734,326	17,250	1,339,234
“ forest.....	6,109,677	3,704,028	2,312,572	4,281		67,052	19,319	2,425
Animals and their produce.....	20,454,759	13,365,399	6,592,068		39,700	52,281	378,836	26,475
Agricultural products.....	31,037,712	11,244,152	18,191,118	115,354	56,192	484,756	801,365	144,775
Manufactures.....	20,845,082	8,728,799	9,249,493	687,135	20,942	1,460,476	310,932	387,305
Miscellaneous articles.....	535,935	17,811	514,680			8	11	3,425
Ships sold to other countries.....	402,311	315,186	6,900	400		57,975	15,750	6,100
Total, Produce of Canada.....	90,044,710	39,816,813	41,689,638	825,553	152,294	3,997,535	1,648,000	1,914,877
Coin and bullion.....	371,093	531	370,562					
Goods not produce.....	7,628,453	5,457,117	1,787,565	20	820	39,247	332,499	11,185
Total Exports.....	98,044,256	45,274,461	43,847,765	825,573	153,114	4,036,782	1,980,499	1,926,062

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1883.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	430,081	1,087,411	13,265	790,614	1,525	5,299	131,483	143,888	1,337
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c.....		911,383		911,383					
Copper ore..... Tons.	4,402	150,479	10,890	139,589					
Iron "..... " "	44,944	138,775	4,738	134,037					
Silver "..... " "	100	14,200	200	14,000					
Stone, undressed..... " "	26,726	76,411		75,822				589	
Mineral oil..... Galls.	1,422	368						368	
Other articles.....		574,348	280,701	249,095		44,500		52	
Total Produce of the Mine....		2,953,375	309,974	2,314,540	1,525	49,799	131,483	144,897	1,337
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		2,635,232	2,129,746	456,012	21,122		25,887	75	2,390
" fresh.....		496,133	835	486,602			7,911	742	43
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	1,282,809	180,563		180,567				36	
" pickled..... Brls.	6,143	83,746	1,233	69,853			8,917		3,743
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	725,334	3,653,083	88,688	757,620			1,594,580		1,222,195
" wet..... Brls.	220,026	1,219,336	1,163	819,708			85,147	500	312,820
" smoked..... Lbs.	8,489,350	172,703	1,024	164,431			2,038	99	5,111
" oil of..... Galls.	316,596	157,165	40,023	115,379			1,500		263
" furs and skins of.....		145,042	70,512	74,530					
Other articles.....		66,115	3,848	61,558			607		102
Total Produce of Fisheries....		8,809,118	2,337,072	3,186,218	21,122		1,716,587	1,452	1,546,667
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	8,202	101,184	97,539	3,279		366			
" birch..... " "	25,355	194,345	191,455	480			2,033	377	
" elm..... " "	22,830	276,322	273,422	1,120	2,020	15		245	
" maple..... " "		788	9,977						
" oak..... " "	47,802	976,330	972,472	472			3,238	148	
" pine, white..... " "	213,999	2,852,908	2,837,159	13,991		1,126		632	
" red..... " "	25,843	223,298	222,271	504			281	242	
" basswood, butter-nut and hickory. M. ft.	1,560	36,167	26,486	9,579				102	
" all other..... Tons.	6,294	82,492	65,468	15,215		816	135	859	
Firewood..... Cords	164,900	388,910	74	388,659			12	32	133
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts.....		476,721	2,576	473,953			75		117
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces.	2,126,668	554,328	62,606	434,769			6,847	35	70
Knees and futtocks..... " "	36,588	33,660	1,389	30,822			1,248	180	21
Spars and masts..... " "	27,507	44,197	2,960	21,175			14,339	3,931	1,792
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		227,191	753	226,335			76		27
Woods, all other.....		436,552	13,846	414,360			68	8,199	579
Total Produce of Forest.....		6,915,082	4,779,953	2,084,713	2,020	2,323	28,352	14,982	2,739
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	13,019	1,633,291	9,678	1,597,611			5,541	20,461	
Horned cattle..... " "	66,396	3,898,028	3,209,176	516,585			29,069	138,630	4,568
Swine..... " "	3,858	12,281		11,301			371	609	
Sheep..... " "	308,474	1,388,056	632,386	723,655			14,500	16,386	1,129
Other animals and poultry.....		161,229	1,625	157,288			300	1,933	83
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	42,543	499,258	495,617	87			163	2,741	650
Beef and mutton..... " "	10,260	63,548	1,752	35,887			956	23,708	245
Pork..... " "	8,068	69,989	24,304	328			786	44,177	374
Tongues..... Lbs.	32,596	1,801	1,781	20					
Venison..... " "	11,525	648	40	608					
Other meats..... " "	1,770,774	180,080	163,515	16,403				25	137
Bones..... Cwt	53,646	56,131	40	56,091					
Butter..... Lbs.	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154			29,446	131,341	8,291
Cheese..... " "	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468			202	15,480	1,863
Eggs..... Doz.	13,451,410	2,256,586		2,251,304			659	4,603	21
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,087,523	819,769	213,898		52,396		1,461	
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs.....		460,983	4,867	454,335				1,781	
Lard..... Lbs.	51,203	5,855	5,192	5			66	582	10
Sheep pelts..... No.	84,799	18,157		18,157					
Tallow..... Lbs.	3,864	710		508				202	
Wool..... " "	1,375,572	280,530	25,463	255,043			24		
Other articles.....		51,992	22,548	26,852			134	2,212	246
Total Animals and their Produce.....		20,284,343	13,158,194	6,567,588		52,396	82,216	406,332	17,617

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1883—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barley and rye..... Bush.	9,865,025	7,006,133	42,315	6,851,064	24,000	4,051	79,088	5,584	31
Beans..... "	142,422	212,514		212,282			6	190	36
Bran..... Cwt.	24,561	21,805	16,678	4,377			374	376	
Flax..... "	11,634	108,220		108,220					
" seed..... "									
Flour..... Brls.	489,046	2,515,955	1,798,710	14,220			49,460	651,758	1,807
Fruit, green..... "	158,018	499,185	402,654	81,902			608	13,591	418
Hay..... Tons.	93,740	902,105	41,581	843,404			4,942	5,321	5,857
Hops..... Lbs.	177,142	89,859	83,099	6,760					
Indian corn..... Bush.	252	293		169			18	106	
Malt..... "	1,329,958	1,136,700		1,136,556				144	
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	169,662	12,358	173	12,164			12	9	
Meal..... Brls.	70,261	287,592	266,821	8,694			86	11,744	247
Oats..... Bush.	1,024,053	460,821	54,379	275,320	9		5,725	42,034	83,354
Peas..... "	2,339,287	2,161,708	1,692,245	381,084			49,971	37,416	992
Potatoes..... "	2,424,979	1,048,954	62	928,637			32,141	27,153	60,991
Other seeds..... "		266,487	178,925	86,848	448	15	10	166	75
Tobacco..... Lbs.	32,249	6,469		6,469					
Vegetables..... "		91,887	335	82,151			677	6,883	1,941
Wheat..... Bush.	5,867,458	5,881,468	4,896,187	841,738	83,083		60,462	18	
Other articles..... "		107,985	576	107,220			8	18	25
Total Agricultural Products.		22,818,518	9,474,740	11,989,279	107,540	4,086	283,498	802,631	156,744
MANUFACTURES.									
Books.....		45,551	14,127	14,099			9,907	5,215	203
Biscuit..... Cwt.	4,437	19,326	369	4			4,551	14,150	252
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	112,715	4,642	80	154			155	3,906	352
Carriages..... No.	293	21,714	1,933	10,030	71		4,342	415	4,863
Cottons.....		11,565		10,096			779	560	130
Clothing, hats and caps.....		10,971	2,810	6,702			305	881	273
Cordage, tank and oakum.....		46,318	410	37,523			2,440	5,767	178
Furs.....		3,476	116	2,150				1,210	
Glass and earthenware.....		1,823	8	1,630			56	229	
Gypsum and lime.....		20,062		19,326				732	4
Iron, pig and scrap.....		46,799		46,799					
" and hardware.....		370,526	40,992	308,176			4,807	10,982	5,569
Leather and manufactures of.....		397,468	338,008	28,769			40	27,102	3,549
Boots and shoes..... Pairs.	90,872	96,815	19,758	1,402			12,087	57,829	5,749
Machinery.....		91,132	19,651	25,808		1,600	43,998	75	
Musical instruments.....		48,769	26,112	9,153		2,200	10,679	260	365
Oil cake..... Cwt.	8,701	20,865	20,841	4				10	
Rags.....		30,820	1,501	29,319					
Sewing machines..... No.	9,147	69,933	28,268	5,710		964	29,144	420	5,427
Stone, wrought.....		70,195	750	67,763			1,600		82
Salt..... Bush.	197,185	17,511		17,511					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars..... Lbs.	652,483	74,037	10,118	32,617	4,342		15,462	9,979	1,619
Woolens.....		31,296	3,013	8,532			1,390	17,616	745
Wood.....		18,996,519	8,494,879	8,085,954	415,069	2,286	1,462,233	124,227	411,871
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	18,641	7,667	50	1,459			809	58	5,281
Whisky and other spirits.....	16,881	15,208	7,458	4,170			77		3,503
Other articles.....		898,849	181,359	663,232	1,912	349	3,692	37,254	6,051
Total of Manufactures.....		21,469,837	9,212,671	9,439,992	417,052	11,741	1,613,533	318,787	456,061
Miscellaneous articles.....		528,895	19,741	502,050	200		1,474	894	4,536
Ships sold to other countries..... Tons.	23,896	506,538	245,902	12,120	65,700	6,750	163,566	4,500	8,000
Coin and bullion.....		631,600		631,600					
RECAPITULATION.									
Produce of the mine.....		2,953,375	309,794	2,314,540	1,525	49,799	131,483	144,897	1,337
" " fisheries.....		8,809,118	2,339,072	3,186,218	21,122		1,716,687	1,452	1,546,667
" " forest.....		6,915,082	4,779,953	2,084,713	2,020	2,323	28,352	14,982	2,739
Animals and their produce.....		20,284,343	13,158,194	6,567,688		52,396	82,216	406,332	17,617
Agricultural products.....		22,818,518	9,474,740	11,989,279	107,540	4,086	283,498	802,631	156,744
Manufactures.....		21,469,837	9,212,671	9,439,992	417,052	11,741	1,613,533	318,787	456,061
Miscellaneous articles.....		528,895	19,741	502,050	200		1,474	894	4,536
Ships sold to other countries.....		506,538	245,902	12,120	65,700	6,750	163,566	4,500	8,000
Total Produce of Canada.....		84,285,706	39,598,067	36,096,500	615,159	127,095	4,020,709	1,694,475	2,193,701
Coin and bullion.....		631,600		631,600					
Goods not produce.....		9,751,773	7,473,113	1,657,935	2,571	6,602	103,834	491,863	14,855
Total Exports.....		94,669,079	47,011,180	38,386,035	617,730	133,697	4,124,543	2,187,338	2,208,556

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1884.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal	Tons. 451,631	1,201,172	43,026	940,890	942	1,200	74,156	132,742	8,218
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c		952,131		952,131					
Copper ore	Tons. 1,677	214,044	3,860	210,184					
Iron "	" 25,308	66,549		66,549					
Silver "	" 37	12,920	20	12,900					
Stone, undressed	" 13,818	63,923	6	63,814				103	
Mineral oil	Galls. 327,563	7,546		7,066				480	
Other articles		711,399	472,760	234,559			3,980	100	
Total Produce of Mine.....		3,229,684	519,672	2,488,093	942	1,200	78,136	133,425	8,216
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved		1,959,409	1,411,534	502,536	14,905		27,233		3,201
" fresh		660,472	637	687,542			1,764	433	96
Salmon, fresh	Lbs. 1,059,781	152,035		152,024					11
" pickled	Brls. 4,774	67,832	90	47,740			10,370		9,632
Fish, salted, dry	Cwt. 850,582	3,739,600	95,667	712,298			1,776,896	880	1,153,859
" wet	Brls. 260,115	1,569,909	1,511	1,217,575			102,603		248,220
" smoked	Lbs. 7,881,585	156,487	2,353	142,657			3,398	505	7,594
" oil of	Galls. 328,179	153,569	28,375	123,771			937	260	226
" furs and skins of		87,828	79,225	320			8,283		
Other articles		44,513	2,444	41,753			110		206
Total Produce of Fisheries....		8,591,654	1,621,816	3,598,216	14,905		1,931,594	2,078	1,423,045
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash	Tons. 9,093	115,095	115,095						
" birch	" 42,396	301,204	299,730	112			394	968	
" elm	" 16,303	215,943	214,900				1,018	25	
" maple	" 759	8,383	6,863	1,520					
" oak	" 44,201	890,497	876,342	8,853			5,302		
" pine, white	" 251,297	3,168,236	3,160,812	7,064			360		
" red	" 26,605	207,792	198,038	110	9,584		30	30	
" basswood, butter-nut and hickory. M. ft.	1,250	29,951	25,024	4,775				152	
" all other	Tons. 6,342	92,407	82,566	7,858			118	1,865	
Firewood	Cords 158,697	353,829	24	353,570			28	33	174
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts		364,910	820	363,619			381	90	
Sleepers and railroad ties	Pieces 1,429,319	415,313	71,413	343,062				808	
Knees and futtocks	" 23,943	18,691	15	18,499				26	
Spars and masts	" 28,260	45,530	18,014	21,274			2,324	2,360	1,558
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles		181,046	16	180,926			93		11
Woods, all other		596,292	48,825	543,039				4,179	279
Total Produce of Forest.....		7,005,119	5,118,497	1,854,281	9,584		10,200	10,535	2,022
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses	No. 11,595	1,617,829	18,728	1,574,906			2,500	16,530	5,165
Horned cattle	" 89,263	5,681,082	4,631,767	893,759			43,499	111,357	700
Swine	" 3,883	14,243		13,833			38	366	6
Sheep	" 304,403	1,544,605	919,495	596,724			10,531	15,794	2,061
Other animals and poultry		192,908	1,022	189,211			485	2,128	62
Bacon and hams	Cwt. 81,181	793,802	789,564	41			42	4,038	117
Beef and mutton	" 6,007	38,459	3,770	13,446			1,047	20,080	116
Pork	" 6,310	44,518	23,648	189			323	20,086	272
Tongues	Lbs. 8,106	521	521						
Venison	" 60	5	5						
Other meats	" 1,793,249	160,212	158,870	515			200	505	122
Bones	Cwt. 57,528	47,527		47,527					
Butter	Lbs. 8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618			16,455	151,324	2,532
Cheese	" 69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,425	24,866			188	19,248	262
Eggs	Doz. 11,490,855	1,960,197		1,950,561			877	8,625	134
Furs, dressed and undressed		1,119,766	802,850	254,130			56,868	5,890	
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs		435,898	37,704	397,886			18	808	
Lard	Lbs. 214,772	21,425	18,549	1,994				848	34
Sheep pelts	No. 101,987	28,740		28,740					
Tallow	Lbs. 136,521	8,929	6,669	1,716				544	
Wool	" 1,501,031	310,060	24,451	285,583			5	21	
Other articles		60,922	13,314	45,957			250	1,237	164
Total Animals and their Produce		22,946,108	16,054,004	6,367,702		56,868	76,458	379,329	11,747

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1884—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barley and rye..... Bush.	8,653,231	5,670,305	40,175	5,445,719		38,496	139,797	6,081	37
Beans..... Bush.	55,919	92,702	611	91,841				248	2
Bean..... Owt.	52,072	46,637	38,325	7,504			220	542	46
Flax..... Bush.	5,312	73,779	890	72,889					
" seed..... Bush.	437	540		526				14	
Flour..... Brls.	197,389	1,025,995	825,732	6,728			2,817	190,019	699
Fruit, green..... Bush.	61,019	173,048	78,890	83,912			308	9,431	507
Hay..... Tons.	108,461	913,057	64,058	831,601			2,645	8,367	6,386
Hops..... Lbs.	117,266	16,402	15,872					530	
Indian corn..... Bush.	11,924	8,941	8,649	275				7	10
Malt..... Bush.	235,959	178,330		178,110				320	
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	391,348	25,018	521	24,299		3		193	
Meal..... Brls.	67,259	260,623	239,423	9,298			203	11,484	215
Oats..... Bush.	1,346,720	501,712	322,479	9,013			19,331	37,014	113,875
Peas..... Bush.	2,201,097	2,009,275	1,518,839	338,602	1,822	29,247	89,190	31,369	206
Potatoes..... Bush.	753,435	231,716	62	98,444			37,947	27,534	67,729
Other seeds..... Bush.		139,471	65,834	66,236		7,273	14	114	
Tobacco..... Lbs.	118	25		25					
Vegetables..... Bush.		92,280	334	79,940			563	10,865	578
Wheat..... Bush.	745,526	812,923	768,255	44,665					3
Other articles..... Bush.		125,064	1,178	113,484	926			9,458	18
Total Agricultural Products.....		12,397,843	3,990,127	7,503,111	2,748	75,019	293,035	343,492	190,311
MANUFACTURES.									
Books.....		105,486	30,271	16,222			49,241	9,495	257
Biscuits..... Cwt.	3,927	18,031	628	9			2,591	14,512	291
Candles and soap..... Lbs.	163,291	7,964	9	343				7,300	312
Carriages..... No.	318	21,756	2,447	12,718			676	460	5,455
Cottons.....		10,931	4,820	2,755			105	3,251	
Clothing, hats and caps.....		16,176	1,967	6,433			81	7,695	
Cordage, junk and oakum.....		47,167	4,908	36,677			3,505	1,725	352
Furs.....		5,369	1,434	3,935					
Glass and earthenware.....		1,325	141	1,027			645	12	
Gypsum and lime.....		22,723	300	21,357			63	244	759
Iron, pig and scrap.....		26,642	10	26,632					
" and hardware.....		261,476	53,967	189,659			1,702	11,768	4,380
Leather and manufactures of.....		409,312	372,201	6,046			469	27,910	2,686
Boots and shoes..... Pairs.	101,501	109,430	33,996	518			12,302	55,711	6,903
Machinery.....		99,743	21,860	40,918		696	33,072	2,997	200
Musical instruments.....		98,089	70,718	14,422		1,675	10,999	275	
Oil cake..... Owt.	4,310	6,947	6,947						
Rags.....		12,799	560	12,239					
Sewing machines..... No.	8,093	95,326	70,047	5,617	680		15,069	498	3,415
Stone, wrought.....		58,981	1,545	56,257			1,030	100	29
Salt..... Bush.	181,742	17,408		17,408					
Tobacco, snuff and cigars... Lbs.	611,917	30,924	1,435	7,277		7,923	7,836	4,957	1,496
Woolens.....		41,060	15,348	2,321			1,216	20,454	1,721
Wood.....		19,427,733	8,878,085	8,326,654	347,539	120	1,396,093	139,363	339,879
Ale, beer and cider..... Galls.	19,305	7,021		634			200	725	5,462
Whiskey and other spirits... " "	9,536	8,464	1,479	4,147			205		2,633
Other articles.....		1,015,462	348,053	500,273		825	113,232	49,695	3,384
Total of Manufactures.....		21,684,225	9,923,176	9,312,498	348,219	11,239	1,650,332	359,147	379,614
Miscellaneous articles.....		560,690	38,958	507,691			1,527	1,741	10,773
Ships sold to other countries. Tons	17,368	416,756	144,620		11,764	39,000	179,317	36,055	6,000
Coin and bullion.....		2,184,292	590	2,183,702					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine.....	3,229,684	519,672	2,488,093	942	1,200	78,136	133,425	8,216
" fisheries.....	8,591,654	1,621,816	3,598,216	14,905		1,931,594	2,078	1,423,045
" forest.....	7,005,119	5,118,497	1,854,281	9,534		10,200	10,535	2,022
Animals and their produce.....	22,946,108	16,054,004	6,367,703			56,868	379,329	11,747
Agricultural products.....	12,397,843	3,990,127	7,503,111	2,748	75,019	293,035	343,492	190,311
Manufactures.....	21,684,225	9,923,176	9,312,498	348,219	11,239	1,650,332	359,147	379,614
Miscellaneous articles.....	560,690	38,958	507,691			1,527	1,741	10,773
Ships sold to other countries.....	416,756	144,620		11,764	39,000	179,317	36,055	6,000
Total Produce of Canada.....	77,132,079	37,410,870	31,631,592	388,162	183,326	4,226,599	1,265,802	2,031,726
Coin and bullion.....	2,184,292	590	2,183,702					
Goods not produce.....	9,389,106	6,324,767	2,324,197	2,793	12,249	47,881	664,447	12,772
Total Exports.....	88,705,477	43,736,237	36,139,491	390,955	195,575	4,268,480	1,930,249	2,044,500

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1885.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal	Tons. 479,706	1,468,166	65,971	1,178,799	311	2,375	48,476	154,913	17,321
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c		999,007		999,007					
Copper ore	Tons. 1,257	246,230	940	245,290					
Iron "	" 54,367	132,074		132,074					
Silver "	" 31	7,539		7,539					
Stone, undressed	" 16,113	56,848		56,365			432	51	
Mineral oil	Galls. 954,966	27,303		27,136				167	
Other articles		690,044	418,497	239,982		30,495	950	120	
Total Produce of Mine		3,627,211	485,408	2,886,192	311	32,870	49,858	155,251	17,321
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved		2,165,609	1,326,726	741,232	32,350	1,909	60,657		2,735
" fresh		567,668	311	566,529		5	474	336	13
Salmon "	Lbs. 2,133,154	223,249		223,249					
" pickled	Brls. 7,330	73,551	702	42,015			24,866	819	5,149
Fish, salted, dry	Owt. 847,703	3,053,321	70,393	641,611		9	1,354,419	13,000	974,889
" " wet	Brls. 297,519	1,397,841	1,558	1,024,730		25	112,959	483	258,086
" smoked	Lbs. 10,451,123	151,817	5,997	134,329			3,169	1,029	7,293
" oil of	Galls. 295,493	117,245	48,394	68,342			65	250	194
" furs and skins of		179,242	88,031	91,211					
Other articles		30,458	902	27,483			97	29	1,947
Total of Fisheries		7,960,001	1,543,014	3,560,731	32,350	1,943	1,556,706	14,946	1,250,306
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash	Tons. 8,452	111,770	111,145				635		
" birch	" 31,803	246,031	241,934	1,373	1,654		290	780	
" elm	" 18,028	257,168	257,168						
" maple	" 233	3,001	2,541	460					
" oak	" 29,366	575,576	552,082	4,607			18,451	435	
" pine, white	" 173,223	2,019,310	1,984,523	19,108	6,446		9,233		
" " red	" 13,477	101,210	100,971				239		
" basswood, butter-nut and hickory	M. ft. 1,459	26,474	14,447	11,610			380	37	
" all other	Tons. 6,482	100,221	95,770	3,215	946		50	240	
Firewood	Cords. 145,245	316,647	165	316,399			40	20	123
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts		326,627		326,301		123	203		
Sleepers and railroad ties	Pieces 760,435	197,826	55,417	142,019				360	
Knees and futtocks	" 12,895	9,619	361	7,610			1,448	200	
Spars and masts	" 17,398	42,691	24,204	5,746			8,125	2,794	1,822
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles		84,789		84,789					
Woods, all other		508,306	2,548	505,242			76		440
Total Produce of Forest		4,927,265	3,443,276	1,428,409	9,046	123	39,160	4,866	2,385
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses	No. 11,978	1,554,629	2,650	1,524,023			1,880	18,346	7,730
Horned cattle	" 143,003	7,377,777	5,752,248	1,411,642		57,250	34,651	119,110	2,876
Swine	" 1,632	7,283	760	5,319	80		424	635	75
Sheep	" 335,043	1,261,071	456,136	773,491	240	580	8,220	21,143	1,261
Other animals and poultry		175,475	1,175	170,268			719	3,261	52
Bacon and hams	Cwt. 81,521	717,255	709,494	5,563		50		2,148	
Beef and mutton	" 8,726	53,248	640	21,501			3,757	27,340	10
Pork	" 5,554	35,269	11,725	117			334	22,840	253
Tongues	Lbs. 389,091	31,509	31,259	116			13	121	
Venison	"								
Other meats	" 241,594	16,864	14,540	1,932				392	
Bones	Cwt. 59,203	53,345		53,345					
Butter	Lbs. 7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,763	16,795		15,173	21,473	161,862	2,835
Cheese	" 79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	68,978			205	15,899	1,207
Eggs	Doz. 11,542,703	1,830,632		1,826,729			956	2,918	29
Furs, dressed and undressed		1,626,826	1,432,572	188,575		5,281	398		
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs		601,111	139,550	459,435				2,126	
Lard	Lbs. 63,559	5,491	5,035	5			103	346	2
Sheep pelts	No. 73,324	20,515	2,020	18,493					
Tallow	Lbs. 62,624	4,034	3,952					80	2
Wool	" 989,925	196,178	9,253	186,925					
Other articles		72,447	15,175	56,310			22	751	189
Total Animals and their Produce		25,337,104	17,979,895	6,789,562	320	78,333	73,155	399,318	16,521

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1885—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barley and rye	Bush.	9,354,691	5,883,706	22,447	5,628,820		26,282		6,157
Beans	"	193,602	185,869	702	184,917			15	160
Bran	Cwt.	62,881	46,677	33,730	10,646		205	261	1,823
Flax	"	7,061	59,904		59,904				
" seed	Bush.								
Flour	Bris.	123,777	556,530	381,194	9,676		12	3,943	161,413
Fruit, green			635,240	541,643	79,275		14	1,407	11,968
Hay	Tons.	134,939	1,270,525	66,367	1,181,616		858	3,223	15,757
Hops	Lbs.	103,438	17,292	16,249	389				654
Indian corn	Bush.	18,885	11,399	11,249	20				70
Malt	"	374,961	280,137		280,137				
Maple sugar	Lbs.	11,704	1,016	65	868		4		79
Meal	Bris.	73,122	270,067	253,633	4,188			21	6,078
Oats	Bush.	2,359,002	893,513	703,001	34,515	15,000	13,858	13,775	47,258
Peas	"	2,693,153	2,077,762	1,713,349	300,669	512	48,640	1,620	11,903
Potatoes	"	660,715	234,812	47	108,797			24,973	41,151
Other seeds		149,393	149,393	68,424	78,736	504	1,706		23
Tobacco	Lbs.			200	61,624			919	12,022
Vegetables			75,062	200	61,624			919	12,022
Wheat	Bush.	2,340,956	1,966,287	1,681,172	268,718		16,386		11
Other articles			103,102	3,291	98,826			26	959
Total Agricultural Products.		14,518,293	5,502,763	8,392,341	16,016	107,965	50,183	317,486	131,539
MANUFACTURES.									
Books		155,511	42,505	23,285			86,586	2,991	144
Biscuits	Cwt.	4,176	19,936	370			3,776	14,707	83
Candles and soap	Lbs.	138,507	5,466	14	153			4,897	402
Carriages	No.	285	17,765	3,160	10,666		150	225	1,616
Cottons			37,191	33,123	2,086			1,352	613
Clothing, hats and caps			15,791	3,066	9,139			20	3,539
Cordage, jnnk and cakum			76,687	5,465	47,027		3,725	17,472	2,083
Furs			9,443	1,857	3,689				3,897
Glass and earthenware			1,135	75	789				271
Gypsum and lime			33,212		30,067			117	611
Iron, pig and scrap			3,797	1,325	2,472				
" and hardware			136,927	36,109	88,539		20	2,061	7,126
Leather and manufactures of			443,181	420,857	4,422		875	15,567	1,460
Boots and shoes			70,199	9,985	800			17,399	36,667
Machinery			108,803	12,576	33,688		397	59,727	2,349
Musical instruments			144,505	117,622	10,283		7,700	8,750	150
Oil cake	Cwt.	12,305	23,127	15,216	7,890				21
Rags			11,634	250	11,384				
Sewing machines	No.	9,418	69,235	47,974	6,810	1,223		9,671	349
Stone, wrought			48,317	458	47,710			23	62
Salt	Bush.	107,523	12,326		12,326				
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	Lbs.	487,137	34,722	8,032	2,796		4,178	11,938	5,877
Woolens			55,733	27,057	2,849			697	23,831
Wood			16,748,442	6,402,588	8,299,523	243,247	630	1,421,163	108,057
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	5,103	2,086	15	258			205	33
Whiskey and other spirits	"	11,038	11,086	1,453	6,845				
Other articles			714,736	200,556	409,804	796	209	45,016	54,154
Total of Manufactures.		19,009,993	7,391,711	9,075,294	245,266	17,009	1,687,369	289,465	303,879
Miscellaneous articles		557,374	54,684	485,964		3,340	1,703	6,164	5,519
Ships sold to other countries		13,177	246,277	78,300	100	16,000	138,792	11,435	1,650
Coin and bullion		2,026,980	5,714	2,021,266					

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	3,627,211	485,408	2,986,192	311	32,870	49,858	155,251	17,321
" fisheries	7,960,001	1,543,014	3,563,731	32,350	1,948	1,556,706	14,946	1,250,306
" forest	4,927,265	3,443,276	1,428,409	9,046	123	39,160	4,866	2,385
Animals and their produce	25,337,104	17,979,895	6,789,562	320	78,333	73,155	399,318	16,521
Agricultural products	14,518,293	5,502,763	8,392,341	16,016	107,965	50,183	317,486	131,539
Manufactures	19,009,993	7,391,711	9,075,294	245,266	17,009	1,687,369	289,465	303,879
Miscellaneous articles	557,374	54,684	485,964		3,340	1,703	6,164	5,519
Ships sold to other countries	246,277	78,300	100		16,000	138,792	11,435	1,650
Total produce of Canada.	76,183,518	36,479,051	32,618,593	303,309	257,588	3,595,926	1,198,931	1,729,120
Coin and bullion	2,026,980	5,714	2,021,266					
Goods not produce	8,079,646	5,392,940	2,164,658		6,487	35,954	472,035	7,572
Total Exports	86,290,144	41,877,705	36,804,517	303,309	264,075	3,632,880	1,670,966	1,736,692

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1886.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.
THE MINE.									
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal..... Tons.	493,508	1,416,160	76,304	1,127,677	3,610	895	54,764	145,036	7,874
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, bars, &c.....		1,210,864	450	1,210,414					
Copper ore..... Tons.	2,324	291,397		291,397					
Iron..... "	7,542	23,039		23,039					
Silver..... "	81	25,137	3	25,134					
Stones, unpressed..... "	15,541	66,502		64,144			296	94	1,968
Mineral oil..... Galls.	260,449	30,957		27,742				799	2,416
Other articles.....		860,342	513,075	319,435		21,399	2,894	164	3,375
Total Produce of the Mine.....		3,924,398	589,382	3,088,982	3,610	22,294	57,954	146,093	15,633
THE FISHERIES.									
Fish, preserved.....		2,094,297	1,299,001	524,176	231,687	1,190	34,895		3,348
" fresh.....		618,034	4,559	611,564			881	1,016	14
" pickled..... Lbs.	2,152,500	219,518	160	219,358					
" smoked..... Brls.	5,327	48,416	753	32,225			8,646		6,792
Fish, salted, dry..... Cwt.	761,222	2,384,500	82,645	406,392		1,400	1,179,181	900	713,982
" wet..... Brls.	274,217	1,048,992	1,514	571,333	320	277	184,384	151	291,013
" oil of..... Lbs.	5,493,044	75,555	312	68,204		28	2,327	236	4,448
" furs and skins of..... Galls.	166,005	63,747	44,795	17,265			1,250	70	367
Other articles.....		231,910	152,695	79,215					
		58,419	337	57,816			62	32	172
Total Produce of Fisheries.....		6,843,388	1,586,771	2,587,548	232,007	2,895	1,411,626	2,405	1,020,136
THE FOREST.									
Timber, ash..... Tons.	7,119	83,490	83,347				143		
" birch..... "	37,735	265,273	263,296	828	781		368		
" elm..... "	19,667	259,768	259,528				201	39	
" maple..... "	174	1,799	1,799						
" oak..... "	36,492	704,986	703,725	205			951	106	
" pine, white..... "	167,639	1,750,529	1,748,055	2,226			248		
" red..... "	16,897	131,043	130,772	271					
" basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. ft.	815	18,611	17,473	1,050				88	
" all other..... Tons.	3,235	75,732	73,816	1,916					
Firewood..... Cords	155,178	313,480	40	313,214			44	16	166
Sawlogs, shingles and stave bolts.....		431,801	3,709	427,293			809		
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,358,398	367,457	106,052	261,405					
Knees and futtocks..... "	12,430	6,031	52	5,446			183	350	
Spars and masts..... "	25,243	37,454	15,719	12,063			8,072	1,006	594
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		106,745	50	106,665			30		
Woods all other.....		372,027	1,195	370,220			67	141	404
Total Produce of Forest.....		4,926,226	3,408,628	1,502,792	781		11,116	1,745	1,164
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.									
Horses..... No.	16,525	2,147,584	19,279	2,104,355	400		312	14,448	8,790
Horned cattle..... "	91,866	5,825,188	4,998,327	633,094		40,220	24,362	127,366	1,825
Swine..... "	2,994	7,588		6,401			409	754	24
Sheep..... "	359,407	1,182,241	317,987	829,884		1,660	7,814	23,350	1,546
Other animals and poultry.....		126,162	185	121,248			1,012	3,475	242
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	85,665	653,852	651,582	176			228	1,722	144
Beef and mutton..... "	9,553	50,891	626	23,261		12	1,825	25,095	72
Pork..... "	3,461	18,911	6,055	382			1,335	11,116	23
Tongues..... Lbs.	391,992	31,041	25,612	4,403		587	111	255	73
Venison..... "									
Other meats..... "	618,003	63,393	14,655	53,005			92	567	64
Bones..... Cwt.	141,508	94,895	660	94,235					
Butter..... Lbs.	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545			17,577	142,485	1,885
Cheese..... "	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
Eggs..... Doz.	12,758,532	1,728,082		1,722,579			1,677	3,814	12
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,656,204	1,325,309	306,295		23,469	850	281	
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs.....		469,087	785	465,370				2,932	
Lard..... Lbs.	95,790	6,722	6,215	5			48	454	
Sheep pelts..... No.	134,691	28,901		28,901					
Tallow..... Lbs.	68,700	4,730	4,222	88	160			260	
Wool.....	1,524,184	316,937	45,254	271,424			110	149	
Other articles.....		61,063	15,922	44,660		40	47	384	
Total Animals and their Produce.....		22,065,433	14,814,672	6,742,789	640	66,078	57,965	368,040	15,249

SUMMARY Statement of Exports for 1886—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL EXPORTS.		TO WHAT COUNTRY EXPORTED.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British West Indies.	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.										
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Barley and rye	Bush.	8,725,066	5,823,359	11,248	5,802,288		4,508		5,313	2
Beans	"	156,088	156,114		154,739			40	311	1,924
Bran	Cwt.	116,107	64,513	23,657	39,775		650	16	389	126
Flax	"	7,286	49,301		49,301					
" seed	Bush.	2	8					8		
Flour	Brls.	386,099	1,744,969	1,056,558	79,230			16,729	590,617	1,935
Fruit, green	"	499,598	410,936	410,936	77,366		39		9,080	717
Hay	Tons.	93,944	1,001,336	69,534	897,808		735		15,514	11,178
Hops	Lbs.	136,577	80,383	79,607	480				296	
Indian corn	Bush.	494	313		12			10	291	
Malt	"	284,443	222,187		222,187					
Maple sugar	Lbs.	150,955	10,870	1,119	9,741			10		
Meal	Brls.	82,575	330,662	304,738	16,665			23	9,194	142
Oats	Bush.	4,149,988	1,453,996	1,147,969	76,817	73,665	35,642	1,128	39,405	80,370
Peas	"	3,219,141	2,207,093	1,739,917	377,003	541	59,134	1,115	28,073	1,310
Potatoes	"	2,222,927	492,702	192	374,122			39,189	30,629	48,570
Other seeds	"		180,726	131,789	32,509	538	15,521	3	364	2
Tobacco	Lbs.									
Vegetables	"		64,006	254	49,828	41		2,135	11,256	492
Wheat	Bush.	3,419,168	3,025,864	2,750,251	256,767	18,840			6	
Other articles	"		214,779	1,496	237,458			7	5,803	16
Total Agricultural Products..		17,652,779	7,729,264	8,752,994	83,625	116,129	68,442	746,441	145,884	
MANUFACTURES.										
Books		86,677	24,243	16,001			365	39,785	2,467	8,816
Biscuits	Cwt.	3,359	15,384	2,840				3,019	9,315	210
Candles and soap	Lbs.	158,621	8,567	289	301				7,845	132
Carriages	No.	361	22,369	3,923	12,130		835	1,145	165	4,181
Cottons	"	20,632	6,373	7,860				4,486	1,832	81
Clothing, hats and caps	"	13,358	4,297	8,004	100			135	766	67
Cordage, junk and oakum	"	62,459	575	39,818				16,104	5,907	73
Furs	"	3,811	511	3,109					191	
Glass and earthenware	"	4,050	625	1,631				1,196	593	5
Gypsum and lime	"	37,682		37,037				20	376	249
Iron, pig and scrap	"	46,117		46,117						
" and hardware	"	113,899	45,068	48,450	30			5,921	11,104	3,326
Leather and manufactures of	"	290,056	249,653	15,276	300			128	23,189	1,500
Boots and shoes	"	68,534	6,552	4,207				15,849	37,086	4,840
Machinery	"	97,113	17,966	30,621	31			46,248	2,247	
Musical instruments	"	162,754	119,459	17,312			14,255	11,629		99
Oil cake	Cwt.	24,401	60,347	5,176	45,158					13
Rags	"	5,947	600	5,347						
Sewing machines	No.	5,294	35,627	17,954	4,714	1,427		9,725	25	1,782
Stone, wrought	"	38,911	828	36,063					2,020	
Salt	Bush.	384,493	26,749		26,714				35	
Tobacco, snuff and cigars	Lbs.	366,058	31,497	2,538	5,303		2,227	13,524	6,350	1,555
Woolens	"	28,283	5,608	6,739				799	15,337	800
Wood	"	16,745,976	7,681,913	7,459,820	213,720	829	1,128,798	76,552	185,344	
Ale, beer and cider	Galls.	4,774	2,384	169	636			236	173	1,170
Whiskey and other spirits	"	10,453	11,743	363	6,616		10	376		4,478
Other articles	"	661,991	220,847	390,450	40	2,748		9,811	33,718	4,367
Total of Manufactures		18,692,908	8,418,352	8,274,334	215,648	21,269	1,308,934	236,305	218,065	
Miscellaneous articles		604,011	47,136	551,503	243	356	691	623	3,459	
Ships sold to other countries	Tons.	14,343	266,363	99,608	2,350		149,705	6,900	7,800	
Coin and bullion		56,531	2,325	50,100			4,100	6		

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the mine	3,924,398	589,832	3,088,982	3,610	22,294	57,954	146,093	15,633
" fisheries	6,843,388	1,586,771	2,687,548	232,007	2,895	1,411,628	2,405	1,020,136
" forest	4,926,226	3,408,628	1,502,792	781		11,116	1,748	1,164
Animals and other produce	22,065,433	14,814,673	6,742,789	640	66,078	57,965	363,049	15,249
Agricultural products	17,652,779	7,729,264	8,752,994	93,625	116,125	68,442	746,441	145,884
Manufactures	18,692,908	8,418,352	8,274,334	215,648	21,269	1,308,934	236,306	218,065
Miscellaneous articles	604,011	47,136	551,503	243	356	691	623	3,459
Ships sold to other countries	266,363	99,608	2,350			149,705	6,900	7,800
Total Produce of Canada	74,975,506	36,694,263	31,503,292	546,554	229,021	3,066,433	1,508,553	1,427,390
Coin and bullion	56,531	2,325	50,100			4,100	6	
Goods not produce	7,438,079	4,846,041	2,244,179	6,649	5,437	78,029	243,489	14,255
Total Exports	82,470,116	41,542,629	33,797,571	553,203	234,458	3,148,562	1,752,048	1,441,645

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

PRODUCTS OF CANADIAN—	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mines	889,300	1,245,924	1,469,152	2,392,168	4,612,095	5,139,897	3,305,319	3,446,332	1,185,005	2,413,525
Fisheries	926,792	1,085,611	959,684	897,546	947,652	1,336,398	1,616,663	1,644,828	1,475,330	1,317,917
Forests	7,757,936	7,424,634	8,966,736	9,068,400	17,474,815	12,498,472	9,654,890	6,355,902	4,973,354	4,522,508
FARMS.										
(a.) Animals and Products	3,784,673	5,011,357	7,294,775	7,314,090	9,035,048	6,541,037	5,706,367	5,085,172	4,838,412	4,592,707
(b.) Agricultural	8,146,017	7,912,181	7,585,992	6,046,568	11,039,359	6,446,561	8,680,997	8,012,813	11,744,715	8,038,250

PRODUCTS OF CANADIAN—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mines	2,472,979	2,636,334	2,495,624	2,436,529	2,418,021	2,198,014	2,505,501	2,898,518	3,115,696	49,275,933
Fisheries	2,367,007	1,899,190	1,738,870	2,241,585	2,441,204	3,186,218	3,599,216	3,560,731	2,587,548	35,828,990
Forests	4,481,053	4,231,489	6,532,418	8,349,844	10,192,933	9,916,040	9,888,749	9,355,736	8,545,406	160,191,315
FARMS.										
(a.) Animals and Products	4,483,106	4,553,262	6,016,988	5,546,944	6,592,068	6,567,588	6,367,702	6,789,562	6,782,789	112,903,647
(b.) Agricultural	6,977,038	8,591,143	8,086,795	10,631,374	18,189,118	11,989,280	7,503,111	8,392,341	8,752,994	172,766,636

TOTAL SINCE CONFEDERATION.

	Exported to Great Britain.	Exported to United States.
	\$	\$
Mines	9,601,890	49,275,933
Fisheries	19,327,798	35,828,990
Forests	233,886,314	160,191,315
Animals and Products	140,737,334	112,903,647
Agricultural Products	182,737,348	172,766,636
	<u>\$ 586,290,684</u>	<u>\$ 530,966,521</u>

YEARLY AVERAGE.

Mines	505,362	2,593,470
Fisheries	1,017,252	1,885,736
Forests	12,309,806	8,431,122
Animals and Products	7,407,228	5,942,297
Agricultural Products	9,617,755	9,092,981
	<u>\$ 30,857,403</u>	<u>\$ 27,945,606</u>

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH NOT INCLUDING OILS BY THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS	TOTAL IMPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.			IMPORTS FROM B.N.A.		EXPORTS TO B.N.A.		Fresh Fish.	REMARKS.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Foreign Free.	Foreign, Dutiable.	Domestic.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1886	1,076,673	2,536,354	75,269	205,492	4,208,901	1,071,226	1,103,274	135	12,482	670,550	Washing'n Treaty not in operation. Washing'n Treaty in operation.
1885	3,452,497	1,353,138	217,936	26,543	4,892,919	3,447,294	68,266	12,411	8,104	*730,236	
1884	3,726,256	1,852,629	220,271	181,147	4,742,931	3,720,312	153,387	11,524	115,136	*696,888	
1883	3,192,822	1,732,855	105,204	214,706	4,530,502	3,190,851	166,358	8,384	110,361	*572,427	
1882	2,517,834	1,532,162	54,385	260,503	4,187,338	2,515,246	171,908	5,975	124,038	488,925	
1881	2,315,976	1,419,722	65,160	92,823	4,005,791	2,293,388	40,544	15,732	48,412	376,508	
1880	1,879,801	1,523,501	189,525	49,632	3,474,930	1,780,294	14,414	5,665	12,309	319,301	
1879	1,889,532	1,219,659	207,124	84,103	4,059,633	1,388,397	61,348	7,251	16,274	283,827	
1878	2,114,777	1,007,639	78,492	146,721	4,465,490	2,114,457	83,150	4,398	12,423	339,561	
1877	1,400,736	1,054,748	41,208	{ 18,411 1,195 }	8,579,086	1,399,149	23,222	6,010	24,802	236,098	
1876	1,774,718	878,530	57,438	78,042	3,500,998	1,704,669	5,524	7,515	11,217	271,597	
1875	2,153,106	855,509	159,345	46,875	2,994,788	2,051,814	8,878	7,681	17,447	351,889	
1874	1,831,227	1,377,300	30,826	141,678	2,023,812	1,831,204	62,325	7,666	51,736	294,815	Washing'n Treaty in operation. No treaty.
1873	278,921	2,806,336	.....	519,089	1,420,100	278,707	1,340,714	.....	66,053	278,707
1872	242,429	1,907,688	246,287	1,500,636	242,429	1,020,081	31,654	242,429	do
1871	2,503,924	337,747	1,299,362	1,291,175	33,523	do
1870	
1869	
1868	
1866	1,910,913	1,064,351	129,019	1,286,699	1,910,913	112,666	87,774	3,084	26,117	Treaty of 1854 in operation.

* Includes Fresh Salmon.

PRICES OF CANADIAN PRODUCE IN THE MONTREAL MARKET.

SPECIE VALUATION.

MONTHS.	Flour.			Spring Wheat.	Oats, per 33 Pounds.	Barley, per 48 Pounds.	Pork, Mess.	Butter, Choice.	Cheese.
	Super Extra, per Barrel.	Super, per Barrel.	Fine, per Barrel.						
1865.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	4 70 to 4 80	4 20 to 4 30	3 60 to 3 75	0 00 to 0 96	0 00 to 0 32	0 65 to 0 67½	17 00 to 18 00	19 to 20	9 to 11
February	4 80 to 4 90	4 25 to 4 30	3 60 to 3 75	0 96 to 0 97½	0 33 to 0 35	0 65 to 0 67	19 50 to 20 00	19 to 20	9 to 11
March	4 80 to 4 90	4 40 to 4 50	3 60 to 3 75	0 96 to 0 97½	0 35 to 0 37	0 70 to 0 72½	20 00 to 20 50	18½ to 19½	9 to 11
April	5 20 to 5 40	4 65 to 4 80	4 00 to 4 15	0 00 to 1 00	0 40 to 0 42	0 70 to 0 72½	20 25 to 20 75	00 to 18	9 to 11
May	5 50 to 5 70	4 75 to 4 90	4 10 to 4 30	0 00 to 1 00	0 34 to 0 35	0 60 to 0 65	21 50 to 22 00	00 to 14	10 to 11
June	6 25 to 6 50	5 20 to 5 40	4 40 to 4 60	1 20 to 1 35	0 28 to 0 30	.....	21 00 to 21 25	18 to 20	10 to 12
July	6 00 to 6 30	4 80 to 5 00	3 80 to 4 00	1 00 to 1 05	0 00 to 0 32	.....	20 00 to 20 50	15 to 16	9½ to 11
August	6 00 to 6 30	4 65 to 5 00	4 00 to 4 15	1 00 to 1 05	0 35 to 0 36	.....	23 00 to 24 00	16½ to 17½	9 to 10½
September	7 10 to 7 25	5 40 to 5 50	4 30 to 4 50	1 10 to 1 15	0 35 to 0 36	0 67 to 0 68	0 00 to 23 00	19 to 20	9½ to 11
October	7 95 to 8 25	6 00 to 6 50	5 00 to 5 25	1 20 to 1 25½	0 33 to 0 34	0 70 to 0 72½	0 00 to 26 00	23 to 24	10 to 11½
November	7 75 to 8 00	6 15 to 6 30	5 00 to 5 25	1 22 to 1 27½	0 32 to 0 33	0 00 to 0 65	0 00 to 27 00	25 to 27	11 to 12½
December	7 50 to 7 75	5 75 to 6 10	5 00 to 5 25	.....	0 30 to 0 32	0 00 to 0 65	25 00 to 26 00	24 to 25	12½ to 13
1866.									
January	7 00 to 7 25	5 40 to 5 75	4 00 to 4 25	1 16 to 1 20	0 30 to 0 32	0 00 to 0 65	24 00 to 25 00	20 to 21	13½ to 13
February	7 75 to 8 25	5 40 to 5 75	4 25 to 4 40	1 16 to 1 20	0 32 to 0 34	0 00 to 0 65	23 00 to 24 00	19 to 20	13½ to 13
March	8 25 to 8 50	5 40 to 5 85	4 25 to 4 40	1 16 to 1 20	0 32 to 0 34	0 00 to 0 65	22 00 to 22 25	21 to 22½	14½ to 16
* April	8 25 to 8 50	5 65 to 5 80	4 70 to 4 80	1 18 to 1 20	0 34 to 0 35	0 57 to 0 60	23 00 to 24 00	21 to 22½	14½ to 16
May	8 50 to 8 75	6 70 to 7 00	5 50 to 5 75	1 35 to 1 37½	0 34 to 0 35	0 48 to 0 54	23 50 to 24 00	23 to 28	14½ to 16
June	9 00 to 9 50	6 50 to 6 85	5 75 to 6 00	1 45 to 1 50	0 34 to 0 36	.....	24 50 to 25 00	18 to 21	12 to 14
July	9 00 to 9 50	6 65 to 6 85	6 00 to 6 15	1 47 to 1 50½	0 37 to 0 38½	.....	24 00 to 24 50	16 to 17	11 to 13½
August	7 50 to 8 00	5 70 to 6 00	0 00 to 4 75	0 00 to 1 20	0 35 to 0 40	.....	24 50 to 25 00	17 to 18	11½ to 12½
September	0 00 to 7 50	6 80 to 7 10	5 50 to 5 65	0 00 to 1 20	0 35 to 0 37½	0 55 to 0 60	25 00 to 25 50	17 to 17½	11 to 11½
October	8 25 to 8 50	7 70 to 7 85	6 25 to 6 75	1 50 to 1 55	0 32 to 0 34	0 60 to 0 75	0 00 to 27 50	17 to 18	10½ to 11½
November	8 00 to 8 25	7 20 to 7 35	5 75 to 6 00	1 50 to 1 55	0 31 to 0 36	0 62½ to 0 67	26 50 to 27 00	00 to 17	9½ to 12
December	8 00 to 8 25	7 00 to 7 10	6 25 to 6 40	1 50 to 1 55	0 32 to 0 33	0 58 to 0 60	20 00 to 21 00	14 to 15	9 to 12
1867.									
January	8 25 to 8 50	7 10 to 7 20	6 15 to 6 30	1 47½ to 1 50	0 00 to 0 32	0 56 to 0 58	19 00 to 20 00	14 to 15	9½ to 12½
February	8 75 to 9 00	7 25 to 7 40	6 25 to 6 40	1 47½ to 1 52½	0 32 to 0 33	0 53 to 0 57	18 00 to 18 50	.....	9 to 12½
March	8 50 to 9 00	7 25 to 7 35	6 00 to 6 15	1 47½ to 1 52½	0 32 to 0 33	0 55 to 0 60	18 25 to 18 50	.....	13 to 13½
April	8 75 to 9 25	8 10 to 8 30	6 60 to 6 75	1 75 to 1 80	0 32 to 0 33	0 60 to 0 65	19 50 to 20 00	.....	13 to 13½
May	9 50 to 9 75	8 55 to 8 75	7 15 to 7 35	.....	0 40 to 0 42	.....	19 50 to 20 00	.....	13 to 13½
June	0 00 to 9 50	7 75 to 8 10	0 00 to 7 00	.....	0 40 to 0 43	.....	19 00 to 19 50	12 to 14	11 to 13
July	0 00 to 9 00	7 40 to 7 75	6 25 to 6 50	1 55 to 1 60	0 38 to 0 40	0 65 to 0 70	18 75 to 19 00	12 to 13	10 to 11
August	0 00 to 9 00	7 25 to 7 50	6 50 to 6 75	1 50 to 1 55	0 43 to 0 45	0 60 to 0 65	19 75 to 20 00	13 to 14	8½ to 10
September	0 00 to 8 50	7 00 to 7 50	0 00 to 5 50	.....	0 37 to 0 40	0 65 to 0 75	20 25 to 20 50	14 to 15	08 to 09
October	0 00 to 8 00	7 25 to 7 30	5 50 to 6 00	.....	0 37 to 0 39	0 70 to 0 72½	20 37½ to 20 50	15 to 16	09 to 08½
November	8 00 to 8 25	7 25 to 7 30	6 40 to 6 50	1 55 to 1 57½	0 41 to 0 42	0 68 to 0 72	0 00 to 18 25	16 to 18	09 to 09½
December	8 00 to 8 25	6 75 to 6 85	6 00 to 6 20	1 50 to 1 52	0 38 to 0 38½	0 68 to 0 72	18 50 to 18 75	00 to 17	09 to 09½
1868.									
January	.....	7 30 to 7 40	6 40 to 6 50	1 64 to 1 68	0 41 to 0 43	0 00 to 0 80	18 50 to 19 00	19 to 21	09 to 09½
February	.....	7 40 to 7 50	6 45 to 6 60	1 67 to 1 70	0 46 to 0 47	0 90 to 1 00	0 00 to 19 00	20 to 21	09 to 09½

*Reciprocity Treaty terminated.

Deductions from above Table—Flour ranged during 15 months preceding Repeal of Treaty, from \$6.43½ to \$6.67 for Super Extra; average, \$6.55, and during 20 months after repeal it averaged \$3.50, or \$1.95 more after repeal than before. Spring Wheat, during 15 months preceding repeal, averaged \$1.10. During 18 months subsequent it averaged \$1.53, or 43 cents more. Oats averaged 33 cents before and 38 cents after. Barley, 67½ cents before and 70½ cents after.

PRICES of Canadian Produce in the Toronto Market, Specie Value.

MONTHS.	FLOUR.		WHEAT.		Peas, per Bnshel, 60 lbs.	Barley, per Bnshel, 48 lbs.	Oats, per Bnshel, 34 lbs.
	Extra, per Barrel.	No. 1 Superfine, per Barrel.	Spring, per Bushel.	Fall, per Bushel.			
1865.							
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	4 25	3 80	0 80	0 90	0 58	0 69	.....
February.....	4 25	3 85	0 81	0 93	0 62	0 68	.....
March.....	4 33	4 05	0 83	0 98	0 80	0 67	.....
April.....	4 50	4 18	0 93	0 96	0 90	0 74	.....
May.....	5 00	4 73	0 98	1 04	0 84	0 73	.....
June.....	5 87	5 30	1 13	1 16	0 86	0 65	.....
July.....	5 25	4 90	1 08	0 95	0 88	0 55	.....
August.....	5 12	4 65	0 95	1 05	0 80	0 55	.....
September.....	6 00	5 25	1 06	1 20	0 62	0 64	.....
October.....	6 87	6 00	1 13	1 48	0 59	0 80	.....
November.....	6 50	5 75	1 14	1 50	0 63	0 70	.....
December.....	6 25	5 20	1 10	1 45	0 62	0 68	.....
1866.							
January.....	6 25	5 00	1 02	1 20	0 62	0 72	0 31
February.....	7 00	5 05	1 09	1 46	0 65	0 60	0 34
March.....	7 25	5 25	1 07	1 35	0 63	0 65	0 33
April.....	7 00	5 25	1 13	1 47	0 67	0 64	0 32
May.....	8 25	6 25	1 40	2 00	0 71	0 66	0 33
June.....	8 25	6 80	1 40	1 95	0 70	0 60	0 32
July.....	8 00	6 50	1 40	1 65	0 73	0 55	0 32
August.....	6 00	5 50	1 20	1 20	0 60	0 55	0 34
September.....	6 60	6 30	1 40	1 57	0 58	0 54	0 27
October.....	7 50	7 55	1 43	1 50	0 60	0 65	0 31
November.....	7 87	6 80	1 50	1 76	0 75	0 58	0 30
December.....	7 50	6 50	1 37	1 60	0 65	0 52	0 30
1867.							
January.....	7 50	6 60	1 38	1 70	0 72	0 58	0 30
February.....	8 00	6 80	1 42	1 80	0 73	0 55	0 32
March.....	7 75	6 80	1 55	1 80	0 71	0 53	0 37
April.....	8 50	7 50	1 86	2 00	0 77	0 64	0 47
May.....	9 00	8 30	1 95	2 10	0 79	0 70	0 54
June.....	9 25	8 50	1 75	1 87	0 70	0 68	0 48
July.....	7 75	7 25	1 60	1 80	0 75	0 70	0 50
August.....	.....	7 00	1 45	1 65	0 75	0 75	0 52
September.....	7 50	6 75	1 40	1 50	0 80	0 80	0 52
October.....	7 50	6 85	1 47	1 56	0 82	0 82	0 52
November.....	7 50	6 65	1 45	1 57	0 73	0 82	0 55
December.....	.....	6 50	1 45	1 58	0 72	1 05	0 55

DEDUCTIONS. - Peas in Toronto were in January, 1866, 62c. per bushel, and in December, 1867, 72c.
Barley was in January, 1866, 72c., and in December, 1867, \$1.05.
Spring wheat, in January, 1866, was \$1.02, and in December, 1867, it was \$1.45.

TONNAGE employed, *Sea going*, by Canada (inward and outward) divided into three year periods.

Nationalty.	Three Years, 1876-78.	Three Years, 1879-81.	Three Years, 1882-84.	Two Years, 1885-86.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	18,269,869	23,121,873	23,157,437	15,711,524
United States	4,984,326	4,921,555	6,210,378	4,309,474
Other Foreign Countries	2,386,879	2,347,530	3,080,654	1,898,596
Total	25,641,074	30,390,958	32,448,499	21,919,594

AVERAGE PER ANNUM.

British	6,089,956	7,707,291	7,719,146	7,855,762
United States	1,661,442	1,640,518	2,070,126	2,154,737
Other Foreign Countries	795,626	782,510	1,026,895	949,298
Total	8,547,024	10,130,319	10,816,167	10,959,797

THE BRITISH TONNAGE IS DIVIDED INTO CANADIAN AND OTHER BRITISH.

Canadian	5,460,958	5,396,130	5,659,449	3,372,497
Other British	12,808,911	17,725,743	17,497,988	12,339,027

AVERAGE PER ANNUM.

Canadian	1,820,319	1,798,710	1,886,483	1,686,248
Other British	4,269,637	5,908,581	5,832,663	6,169,513

PERCENTAGES.

Canadian	21·3	17·7	17·4	15·4
Other British	49·7	58·3	53·9	56·5
United States	19·7	16·1	19·1	19·6
Other Foreign Countries	9·3	7·9	9·6	8·5

TONNAGE employed, Inland waters, between Canada and United States (exclusive of ferriage) inward and outward.

United States	6,469,410	5,717,879	5,276,464	3,398,223
Canadian	7,347,953	12,329,609	11,839,539	8,966,530
Total	13,817,363	18,047,488	17,116,003	12,364,758

YEARLY AVERAGES.

United States	2,156,470	1,905,960	1,753,821	1,699,114
Canadian	2,449,318	4,109,869	3,946,513	4,433,265
Total	4,605,788	6,015,829	5,705,334	6,132,379

PERCENTAGES.

United States	46·8	31·6	30·8	27·5
Canadian	53·2	68·4	69·2	72·5

C A N A D A .

DATA OF STATEMENT ON PAGE

VALUE of dutiable goods imported from Great Britain by Canada, and percentage of value of total dutiable imports.

1873.....	\$47,497,024	or 66·73 p. cent.
1874.....	47,789,220	62·69
1875.....	49,239,119	63·01
1876.....	32,385,482	53·76
1877.....	32,916,776	54·03
1878.....	32,239,783	53·77
1879.....	27,026,210	48·76
1880.....	28,038,118	51·75
1881.....	35,860,461	50·07
1882.....	41,459,730	48·35
1883.....	40,732,476	44·47
1884.....	32,828,307	41·03
1885.....	30,702,359	41·90
1886.....	20,385,797	43·00

DUTY paid on imports from Great Britain, and its percentage on value thereof.

1873.....	\$ 7,398,460	or 15·58 p. cent.
1874.....	7,867,481	16·46
1875.....	8,881,998	18·04
1876.....	6,075,756	18·76
1877.....	6,377,596	19·38
1878.....	6,445,985	20·06
1879.....	5,549,626	20·53
1880.....	6,737,997	24·03
1881.....	8,772,950	24·46
1882.....	10,011,811	24·15
1883.....	9,897,785	24·30
1884.....	8,001,370	24·38
1885.....	7,617,249	24·81
1886.....	7,817,357	25·74

VALUE of dutiable goods imported from the United States, and percentage of value of total dutiable imports.

1873.....	\$16,678,805	or 23·43 p. cent.
1874.....	21,103,376	27·68
1875.....	22,023,665	28·18
1876.....	21,334,613	35·41
1877.....	23,510,846	38·59
1878.....	23,464,503	39·25
1879.....	23,693,359	42·74
1880.....	19,566,567	36·11
1881.....	25,632,313	35·79
1882.....	32,941,061	38·41
1883.....	38,652,045	42·20
1884.....	35,796,697	44·74
1885.....	31,231,947	42·63
1886.....	29,659,876	41·79

DUTY paid on imports from the United States, and its percentage on value thereof.

1873.....	\$ 2,966,119	or 17·77 p. cent.
1874.....	3,681,014	17·44
1875.....	3,853,634	17·60
1876.....	4,104,483	19·24
1877.....	4,393,510	18·69
1878.....	4,790,426	20·41
1879.....	5,508,477	23·25
1880.....	4,512,415	23·06
1881.....	5,649,151	22·04
1882.....	7,073,912	21·17
1883.....	8,148,267	21·08
1884.....	7,411,946	20·71
1885.....	6,624,100	21·21
1886.....	6,769,384	22·82

IMPORTS from Canada by United States, according to United States accounts.

—	Free.	Dutiable.	Remarks.
1873.....	\$12,301,633	\$31,033,149	During the period of Reciprocity the Canadian imports were divided as follows:— G. B. U.S. Other c'ntries. p.c. p.c. p.c. 46·5 46·6 4·9 During six years from 1880 to 1885 they were divided as follows:— G. B. U.S. Other c. 44· 48·6 12·4 G. B. lost 2½ p.c., U.S. 5 p.c. "Other countries" gained.
1874.....	12,156,442	25,956,312	
1875.....	11,670,270	20,699,279	
1876.....	8,890,913	21,835,407	
1877.....	8,467,048	17,465,419	
1878.....	9,821,661	17,835,204	
1879.....	8,914,765	18,548,396	
1880.....	9,294,619	23,693,945	
1881.....	10,594,047	27,100,054	
1882.....	12,426,036	38,348,545	
1883.....	14,198,715	28,527,441	
1884.....	14,624,400	23,775,335	
1885.....	12,643,118	24,052,567	
1886.....	12,005,533	25,298,503	
Totals...	158,009,200	344,179,566	

IMPORTS by Great Britain from Canada, according to Canadian accounts.

	\$	
1873.....	38,743,848	or 43·15 p. cent.
1874.....	45,003,882	50·37
1875.....	40,032,902	51·39
1876.....	40,723,477	50·29
1877.....	41,567,469	54·78
1878.....	45,911,539	57·88
1879.....	36,295,718	50·77
1880.....	45,846,062	52·15
1881.....	53,751,570	54·69
1882.....	45,274,461	44·33
1883.....	47,145,217	48·07
1884.....	43,736,227	47·85
1885.....	41,877,705	46·93
1886.....	41,540,304	48·72
Total	607,450,381	

VALUE of Free Goods from Great Britain, and percentage of value of total free imports.

1873.....	\$21,025,742	or 37·34 p. cent.
1874.....	15,287,217	29·88
1875.....	11,107,948	26·28
1876.....	8,348,778	24·21
1877.....	6,655,463	18·81
1878.....	5,291,397	16·84
1879.....	3,917,493	15·73
1880.....	6,423,106	26·49
1881.....	7,723,347	38·64
1882.....	9,137,611	33·98
1883.....	11,319,987	35·88
1884.....	10,589,708	37·59
1885.....	10,704,418	36·36
1886.....	10,215,402	35·37

VALUE of Free Goods from United States, and percentage of value of total free imports.

1873.....	\$31,356,873	or 55·15 p. cent.
1874.....	33,076,393	64·84
1875.....	28,779,234	69·38
1876.....	24,730,371	70·70
1877.....	27,798,663	78·57
1878.....	25,163,686	80·08
1879.....	19,932,668	80·01
1880.....	9,780,381	55·57
1881.....	11,071,799	55·39
1882.....	15,347,991	57·07
1883.....	17,380,288	55·09
1884.....	14,696,129	52·17
1885.....	15,919,254	54·07
1886.....	15,198,163	52·50

CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES' TARIFF.

- March 3, 1857.—Reducing the duties on imports.
March 2, 1861.—Regulating and fixing duties on imports.
Rates advanced.
August 5, 1861.—Rates advanced.
December 24, 1861.—Increasing duties, tea, coffee and sugar.
July 14, 1862.—Increasing temporarily duties on imports.
March 3, 1863.—Modifying duties.
June 30, 1864.—Increasing duties.
March 3, 1865.—Amendments.
March 29, 1866.—Amending duties on wool.
March 16, 1866.—Imposing duties on live animals.
July 28, 1866.—Protecting the revenue.
March 2, 1867.—Providing increased revenue from wool.
March 25, 1867.—Levying duties on umbrellas and springs.
March 26, 1867.—Admitting certain works of art free.
February 24, 1869.—Regulating duties on copper.
July 14, 1870.—Internal Taxes Act.
December 22, 1870.—Concerning sugar imports.
May 1, 1872.—Making tea and coffee free.
June 6, 1872.—To reduce imports.
March 1, 1873.—To carry in effect Washington Treaty.
February 8, 1875.—Amending customs duties.
July 1, 1879.—Treating quinine free.
June 14, 1880.—Duties on hoop iron.
May 4, 1882.—Discriminating duties beyond Cape of Good Hope.
March 3, 1883.—Act of the Tariff Commission.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN TARIFF.

- Act of 1858.
Act of 1867.
Act of 1877.
Act of 1879.—Adopting moderate protection.
Act of 1880.
Act of 1881.
Act of 1882.
Act of 1883.
Act of 1884.
Act of 1886.
Act of 1887.—Changing iron and steel duties.

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