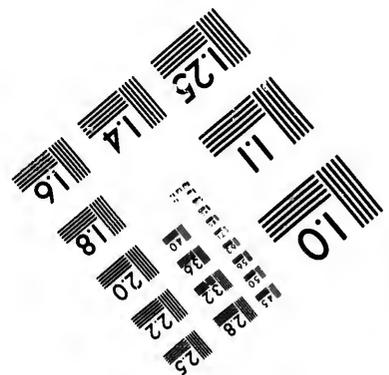
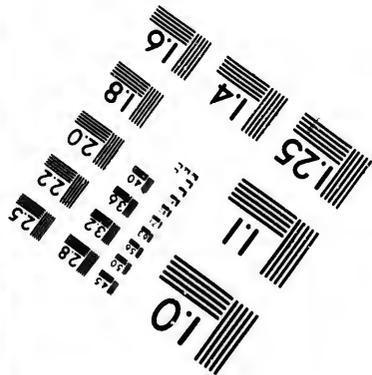
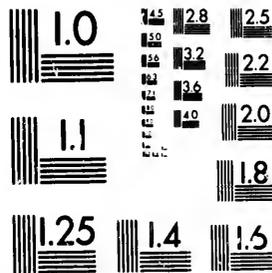


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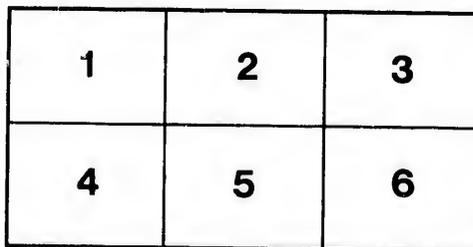
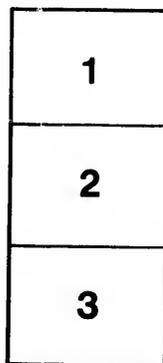
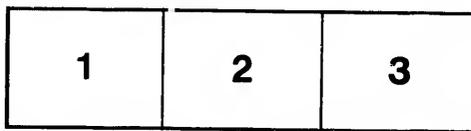
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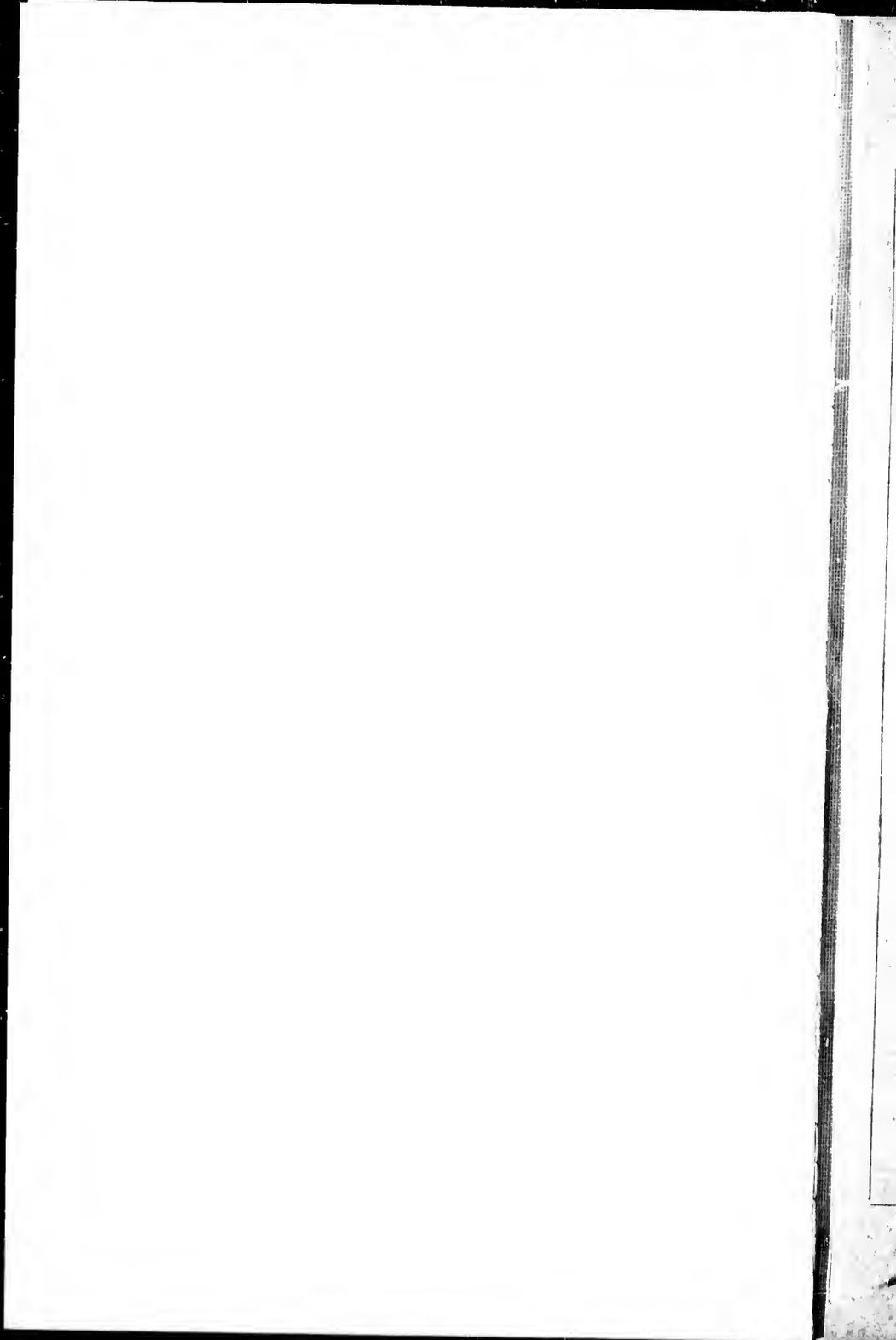
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DIRECT TRADE

BETWEEN

*THE DOMINION OF CANADA*

AND THE

*Empire of Brazil, &c.*

BY

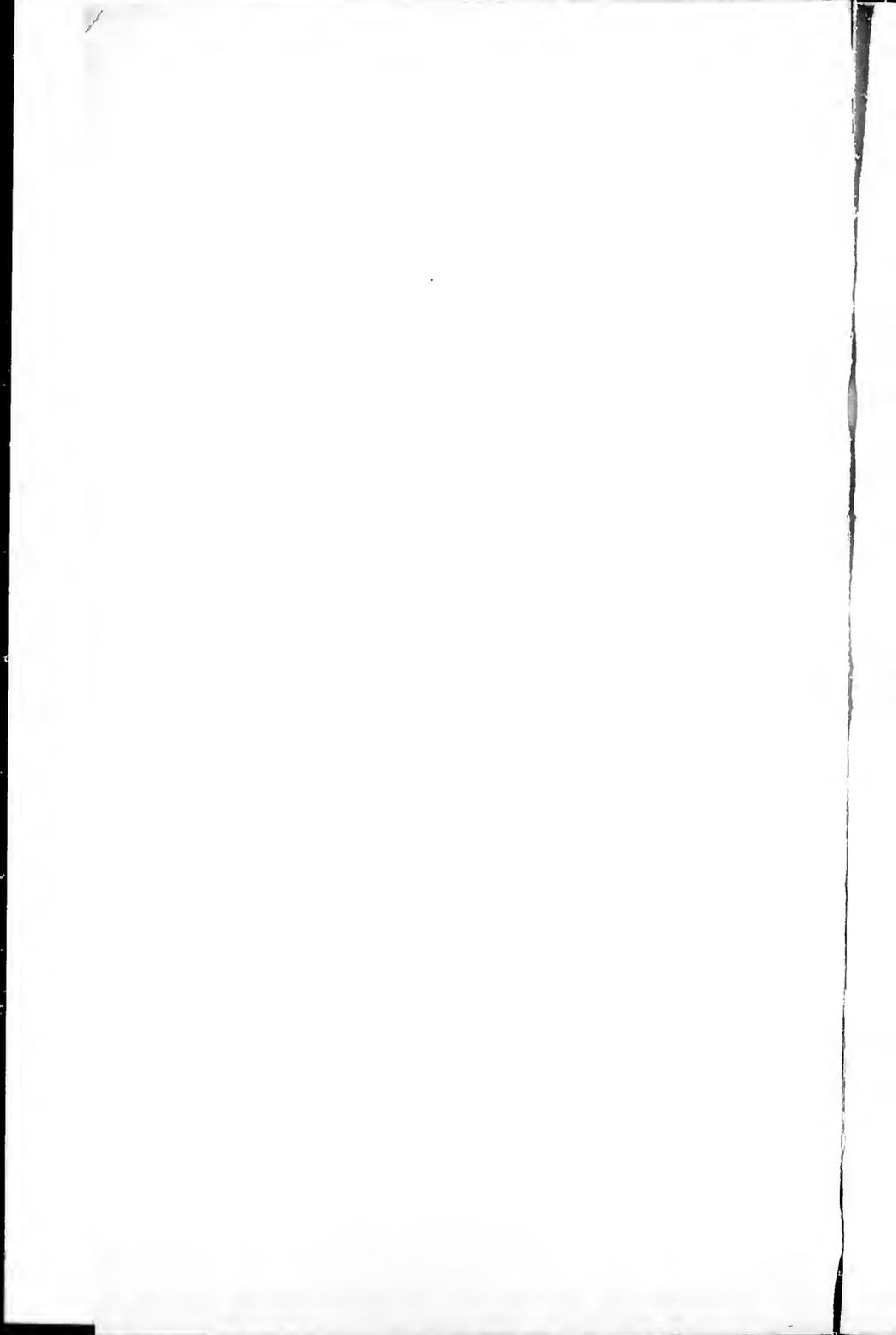
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*BRAZILIAN CONSUL.*

BARNET:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN BALDOCK,

1860.



DIRECT TRADE

BETWEEN

*THE DOMINION OF CANADA*

AND THE

*Empire of Brazil, &c.*

BY

W. DARLEY BENTLEY,

*BRAZILIAN CONSUL.*

BARNET:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN BALDOCK,

1880.

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So little was known in Brazil of British North America, or, as it is now called, "The Dominion of Canada," of its products and manufactures, that I was induced when lately in that country, to add to the letters I had already written in the "Journal do Commercio," of Rio de Janeiro, the statistics and information which are contained in the first portion of this pamphlet, in the hope that the proposal for the establishment of direct trade which has been made by the Government of Canada, might find an echo in Brazil; and I was the more induced to do this from the fact that His Excellency, Senhor SIXIMBU, the Prime Minister, had published a dispatch I had previously written to him on the subject, which was most favourably received both by the Press and the Public.

It was my good fortune in February, 1878, to cross the Atlantic with Dr. S. P. MAY, of Toronto, the Secretary to the Canadian Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition. In consequence of the conversation I had with this gentleman, I visited the exhibition, and paid particular attention to the exhibits from the Dominion, having in view a visit to Brazil.

When there I continued my enquiries, and again on returning to Europe I went to Paris, where the Canadian Commissioners kindly opened their books to me in order that I might obtain every information. From what I there learned it was perfectly clear that Brazil was losing a good market for her produce, and that Canada, by taking the productions of Brazil DIRECT, might find in return a profitable market for hers in that country.

I accordingly proceeded to Canada and placed my views before some of the leading men of the Dominion, as well as before the Board of Trade of Montreal, all of whom expressed themselves very warmly in favour, and having received the support of the principal manufacturers and producers, I laid the matter before the Government.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and his colleagues entered at once into the question, and while expressing the great respect they entertained for His Majesty, the Emperor, and their desire to cultivate more intimate commercial relations with the Empire shewed their appreciation by at once proposing in the House of Commons, a vote of 50,000 dollars per annum, to aid the establishment of a direct line of Steamers between the Dominion of Canada and Brazil, dependent, however, on the Government of Brazil agreeing to give a like amount. And while they had in their Budget given evidence of their good will, by arranging their tariff to favour Brazil in Sugar and Coffee (the only Brazilian products which are taxed) they commissioned me to say to the Government at Rio, that they were willing to make even further concessions in these commodities if Brazil on her part would reciprocate.

I found the Government of Brazil were fully alive to the advantages that must accrue to their country by the development of direct trade, and in response to the initiative taken by the Government of Canada, have prepared a Bill for a similar subsidy, have passed a law authorising the Government to make reciprocal reductions in tariff, and have also granted the use of Government Buildings, and other favours for the holding of an Exhibition of Canadian Products and Manufactures during the present year.

To the statistics which chiefly related to the Dominion of Canada, published in Brazil, I have added tables of the trade of the chief ports of that country and also the course of trade between the United States of America, (the most of whose products are identical with those of Canada,) the West Indies, and the River Plate Republics.

The statistics for all the Ports of Brazil have unfortunately not been published to the latest dates, and in these cases I have taken the figures given in the last official reports.

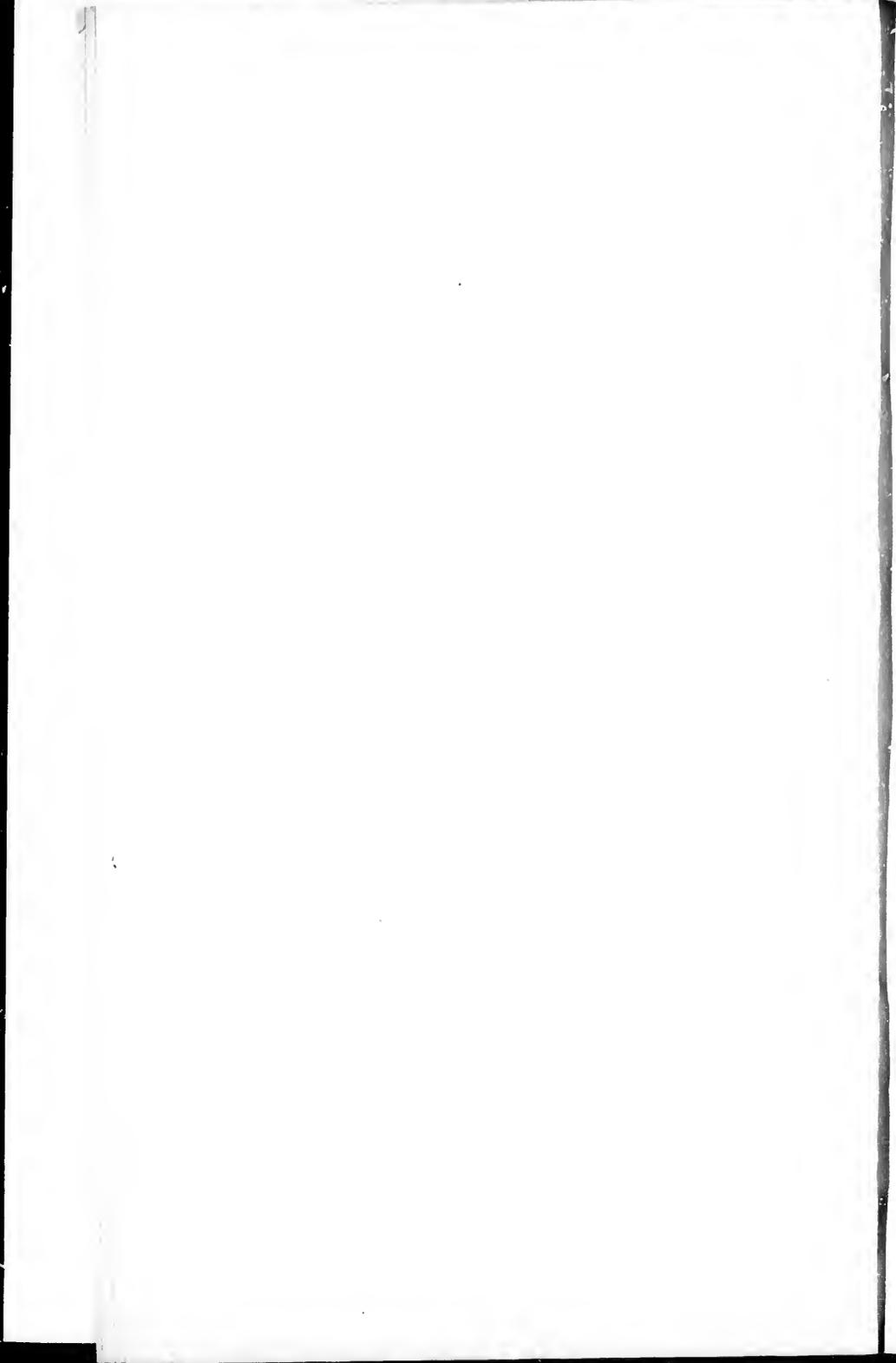
It is greatly to be regretted that at present there are no means to trace the quantities of Brazilian produce which undoubtedly reach Canada through England and the United States, or the amount of the products of the Dominion which find their way into Brazil, through the same medium. It is to be hoped however that the establishment of direct communication will remedy this in the future.

It is only for me to place information and statistics before the public of both countries, for them to see and appreciate the immense advantages of direct communication, and if I am the means of opening up a new market for the products of Brazil and Canada, I shall be rewarded by the feeling that I have benefited in some degree the country which I have the honor to serve, as well as the foremost colony of my native country.

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY.

*Brazilian Consul.*

London, 20th January, 1880.



The Dominion of Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, contains about 3,406,000 square miles. Its principal cities, are Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, (the seat of Government,) St. John's, and Halifax. The chief Ports are Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John's—of these Montreal and Quebec, situated on the river St. Lawrence, are closed in winter, but Halifax and St. John's are open all the year round, and from these cities the Government "Intercolonial" Railway opens communication with the whole country, and also the United States.

Canada has a representative Government: the Governor General representing the Queen of England, and receiving advice from his Ministry. The House of Commons ~~and The Senate are~~ elected by the people. Canada governs herself, has the right to impose taxes, and to adjust her tariff to suit herself, and in fact is perfectly independent of the Mother Country in everything that does not effect the Imperial Interests of Great Britain.

It is a fact, that the distance from Pernambuco to Halifax is 33 miles shorter than from Pernambuco to New York, the exact miles being to Halifax 3,331, and to New York 3,364.

In summer, vessels go up the St. Lawrence, and by a system of the most splendid Canals in the world, through the inland lakes to Chicago on Lake Michigan, a distance of

1,261 miles from Montreal, and about 2,200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

By this route grain and merchandise can be shipped during the season from Chicago, and the Western States of America and Canada, to any part of the world without transshipment, and at a freight considerably less than by Railway to the Sea Board and thence by steamer. Besides this, Canada is well supplied with Railways running to all parts of the Dominion and taking her produce at low freights.

Let us now see what the Dominion of Canada produces, and in the able statistics which the government publish they are classified under the heading of 1st—Produce of the Mine. 2nd—The Fisheries. 3rd—The Forest. 4th—Animals and their Produce. 5th—Agricultural Products. 6th—Manufactures.

#### 1st—PRODUCE OF THE MINE.

The value of the exports of the Produce of the Mine for the year 1878 was 2,869,363 dollars. In this class are included Coal, Mineral Oil, Gold, Ores, Silver, Lead, Copper, &c.

The coalfields of Canada are situated in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and belong to the true carboniferous period. The coal produced being as good as some and superior to most English north-country coal. Though comparatively little has been done as yet towards the full development of the mines, the amount of coal raised has been as follows:—

1875.	1876.	1877.
781,165 tons.	709,646 tons.	757,496 tons.

Mineral oil is found in the Province of Ontario, but owing to the repeal of the duty on Petroleum the Inland Revenue statistics do not give a full account of the trade. The following may be considered pretty accurate—

	CRUDE OIL. Impl. Gal.	MANUFACTURED. Impl. Gal.	EXPORTED. Impl. Gal.
1875.....	7,202,991	4,000,663	1,140
1876.....	9,417,901	4,838,215	47,246
1877.....	15,964,647	7,013,754	3,923,720

This oil is less explosive and stands a higher test than that of the Pennsylvania oil region. It obtained a special prize at the Paris Exhibition, and the Legion of Honor was given to the Exhibitor.

The amount of some of the other products of the mine exported were—

Gold.....	1,031,509 dollars value.		
Gypsum.....	90,695	„	„
Copper.....	119,629	„	„
Silver.....	103,681	„	„
Phosphate Lime.....	64,612	„	„
Salt.....	83,720	„	„
Stone.....	52,665	„	„

## 2nd—FISHERIES.

This is one of the most important industries in the Dominion, and it is satisfactory to find that the yield and value are still improving. Compared with 1876, the produce of the

following year, 1877, was nearly one million dollars more, being valued at 12,029,957 dollars.

The following are the total values of EXPORTS from the Dominion for the last four fiscal years and the countries to which the produce was shipped DIRECT:—

	1875	1876	1877	1878
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gt. Britain.....	652,870	687,101	808,330	1,088,088
United States..	1,644,828	1,475,419	1,317,917	2,391,417
Portugal.....	32,386	51,836	53,500	50,979
Italy.....	164,000	139,387	213,580	144,181
British W. Indies	1,493,530	1,348,637	1,633,868	1,426,492
Spanish do.	728,299	825,287	958,850	841,193
French do.	240,841	239,724	143,801	223,237
South America	208,921	297,609	338,734	381,414
British Guiana	1,467	190,661	167,965	125,831
Australia.....	32,385	16,492	25,953	68,878
Other Countries	181,000	228,836	211,862	189,857
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Totals	5,380,527	5,500,989	5,847,360	6,931,567

### 3rd—THE FOREST.

Canada abounds with forests producing unlimited quantities of the finest timber of all descriptions.

The total exports for the year 1877 and 1878 are valued at 23,665,487 dollars and 27,054,829 dollars respectively. The bulk of the lumber exported from Canada goes to the United States, and it is mostly from that country that white pine, &c., find their way into Brazil.

Of the quantities and value of planks and boards exported from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the following years it will be seen that over 94 per cent. went to the United States.

Years.	Feet.	Value in dollars.	Per centage exported to United States
1875-76	336,110,000	3,693,519	94.13
1876-77	330,051,000	3,542,642	94.43
1877-78	353,827,000	3,700,463	94.12

A fair idea of the extent of the Canadian lumber trade with the United States may be taken from the following table, shewing the quantity of Canadian and American Lumber respectively imported into the Port of Oswego in the United States:

Year.	Total Amount of feet.	Proportion of United States Lumber.	Proportion of Canadian.
1875.....	156,207,670	5,511,266	150,696,404
1876.....	124,536,918	3,525,289	121,011,629
1877.....	123,312,125	3,172,701	120,139,424

The total value of exports of lumber from Canada DIRECT to South America in 1878 was 198,977 dollars, but this went almost entirely to the River Plate.

It will be seen, therefore, from the above figures, that the lumber imported into Brazil, though largely Canadian, comes from and through the United States. Why should it not come direct, saving to the people of this country the profit that must be made by the middle men?

#### 4th—ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

Canada is pre-eminently a butter and cheese country, as will be seen by the large exports of these commodities. In 1877 she exported 15,479,550 pounds of butter and 37,700,921 pounds of cheese, and in 1878 her exports were, butter, 13,504,117 pounds, and cheese, 39,371,139 pounds. Of eggs, she exported 5,025,953 dozens in 1877, against 5,268,170 dozens in 1878.

Canada also exports large quantities of live stock, dead meat, bacon, hams, &c. Last year, 1878, her exports of these were as follows:—

Cattle.....	Number 30,456
Sheep.....	„ 242,989
Bacon and Hams.....	7,686,071 pounds
Beef and Mutton.....	5,651,582 „
Pork.....	2,506,528 „
Tongues.....	125,718 „
Preserved Meat.....	1,117,431 „

The total value of her exports under this head of Animals and their produce for the year 1878, was 14,577,086 dollars.

#### 5th—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

After the United States and Russia, Canada is the largest producer of Agricultural products in the world. Her total exports for the year 1877 were valued at 19,279,726 dollars, and for the year 1878 at 27,281,089 dollars.

The following table will show the exports in detail :—

	1877.	1878.
Barley.....	6,587,180 bushels	7,543,342 bushels
Peas .....	120,100 „	71,299 „
Indian Corn.....	4,083,174 „	3,987,600 „
Oats.....	3,996,156 „	2,430,841 „
Pease.....	1,753,439 „	2,420,049 „
Rye.....	95,065 „	452,420 „
Wheat.....	3,559,095 „	8,509,242 „
Flour.....	276,439 barrels	479,245 barrels
Oatmeal.....	33,727 „	174,511 „
Potatoes.....	3,124,334 bushels	1,065,757 bushels

#### 6th—MANUFACTURES.

The total value of the exports of Canadian manufactures was in 1877, 4,681,759 dollars, and in 1878 4,715,776 dollars. This is comparatively small, but it must be remembered that the policy of the late Government in Canada was a free trade policy. It is not for me to enter here into the merits of free trade or protection, but the geographical position of Canada lying adjacent to a great country whose policy is strict protection, cannot but interfere with free trade and make it an impossibility. The boundary line between the two countries is to all intents and purposes imaginary, but on the one side of this line is a country with a protective tariff, and on the other side there was practically a free trade tariff: consequently all the surplus stock of the United States manufacturers was sent into Canada and sold at prices at which it was impossible for the

Canadian manufacturers to compete. Hence, therefore, many industries were abandoned, while others languished or were undeveloped.

The present Government were elected to alter this state of things, and their policy has been to protect Canadian industries against the United States, to promote and foster manufactures, and to develop direct trade with foreign countries.

Still Canada, in agricultural implements, hardware, manufactures of leather, shoes, sewing machines, manufactures of wood, liquors, beer, ales, locomotives and railway carriages, and many other articles can compete successfully both in price and quality with any other country.

Labour in Canada is cheap and above all the necessaries of life are cheap. She has an abundant supply of Railways, and her water communication in summer is the finest in the world. She has therefore all the elements of future greatness, and as her population multiply, so will her trade and her resources, which even now are numerous, rapidly increase.

The following table shews the total value of all the exports whatever from the Dominion of Canada to each country during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1878:—

	Dollars.
Great Britain ... ..	45,917,693
United States ... ..	22,850,439
British West Indies ... ..	1,950,144
Spanish West Indies ... ..	1,039,807
French West Indies ... ..	246,728
Danish West Indies ... ..	74,465

						Dollars.
Dutch West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	5,996
Hayti	...	...	...	...	...	46,997
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	189,895
South America	...	...	...	...	...	615,519
France	...	...	...	...	...	369,391
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	370,723
St. Pierre de Miquelon	...	...	...	...	...	169,219
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	122,254
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	104,028
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	151,861
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	2,679,853
Total exports for the year 1878						76,905,012

◆

### IMPORTS.

The total imports of Canada for the year 1878 were valued at 93,081,787 dollars.

It is important only for the present to enquire into the imports of products of Brazil and the sources from which they find their way into Canada.

Dollars.  
 5,917,693  
 2,850,439  
 1,950,144  
 1,039,807  
 246,728  
 74,465

The following table will be found of interest :

Commodity	Description	Total quantity Imported	Proportion from United States	Proportion from England	Proportion from other Countries
Coffee .....	lb	1,969,016	1,587,520	194,862	186,634
Rum .....	gal.	145,383	990	19,627	124,776
Sugar .....	lb	110,988,952	45,195,335	53,238,162	12,555,455
Melado .....	lb	16,894	16,894	.....	.....
Cane Juice &c	lb	4,025,592	4,008,784	13,238	3,570
Molasses .....	lb	53,098,793	13,239,889	343,390	39,515,514
Bark Berries	} lb	4,063,636	3,395,322	614,263	53,051
Drugs, Nuts Vegetables for dyeing					
Oils, Coconut Palm, pine in natural state	gal.	102,776	71,384	31,392	.....
Cotton .....	lb	7,243,413	7,241,197	2,216	.....
Mahogany, Rosewood	feet	5,876,000	5,827,000	1,000	48,000
India Rubber	lb	458,755	458,752	13	.....
Cocoa Beans	lb	73,996	15,226	5,439	53,331
Diamonds, &c	dollars	16,827	4,212	7,003	5,612
Wool .....	lb	6,230,084	5,688,422	235,212	306,450
Tobacco .....	lb	8,881,463	8,852,397	29,066	.....
Hides, Horns, &c. ....	dollars	1,207,304	1,051,094	135,985	20,225

Of all the articles enumerated in the above table and which are produced in Brazil, *not one pound or one mil reis worth is shipped direct from this Country.* Surely this is wrong! In Canada there is a market for the producer of these articles and yet they find their way into that country through other countries and by the medium of other exporters, who take a profit that by right belongs to the producer.

The refineries of sugar in Canada were compelled to close in 1876 owing to the policy of the then Government, and the system of drawbacks in the United States (covering it is

alleged a bounty of 18 cent per 100 pounds,) upon refined sugars exported into Canada.

Previous to that year Canada had imported direct from Brazil an average of ten million pounds of sugar per annum, but since not one pound has been received. The percentage of sugars imported direct from the country of its growth fell off from 43.55 in 1875 to 7.30 in 1878.

The present Government have however altered this and the refineries are again at work.

They have enacted "That the advalorem duty on sugar "coming direct from the country of its growth shall be charged "on the fair market value of the sugar at the place of pro- "duction without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or "other packages or other charges or expenses prior to ship- "ment."

This is a great boon to Brazil, and as the Canadian Government are willing to grant still further favours to Brazil in this commodity on certain conditions, I anticipate without doubt, that the Government of his Majesty will entertain favour- ably the questions, and that the sugar industry so long languishing will revive under these influences.

There is a splendid opportunity for Brazil to get a footing in the markets of Canada. If she can strike in now she can place her sugar in Canada, a country that consumes one hun- dred and ten millions of pounds, at a price cheaper than other countries.

Again, to encourage direct trade, the Government of Canada seeing that coffee came from the United States instead of from the country of its growth, has placed a duty of 10 per cent on coffee imported from or through that country.

The other products of Brazil are admitted into the Dominion FREE, but direct communication will soon demonstrate the benefit of direct trade, and before long these articles will be shipped without the intervention of others, and thus return better prices to the producer. It does not require much penetration to see that the fewer hands through which any commodity goes, the better it is for the producer and consumer.

To sum up, here are two countries each requiring what the other produces, and yet they have been receiving these products through the medium of others instead of making a direct interchange.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of money thus lost to both countries, but let us hope that this is now drawing to a close and that the proposals made by the Government of Canada will be met in a right spirit, as I feel sure they will by the Government of Brazil, and that the good feeling and kindly wishes expressed not only by the Canadian Ministers, but by the Canadian People, may find a response in this country, and that the enlightened policy of the Government of His Majesty may contribute to the development of a trade that as it grows in years will grow in extent, and contribute to the wealth and grandeur of two great and mighty Empires.

---

The Empire of Brazil, containing an area of about 3,134,000 square miles with a coast line of 3000 miles, a population numbering over 11,500,000, and with a geographical position of the greatest importance, with regard to the Dominion of Canada seems to possess special advantages for the development of direct trade with that country. Fertile as the soil is, coffee, sugar, cocoa, tapioca, and mandioca, are chiefly cultivated in Brazil: she is therefore practically dependent on other countries for all the necessaries and luxuries of life. What Brazil produces is required in Canada, and the products of the Dominion are such as are absolutely necessary in Brazil. Here then are the elements of a mutual trade to hand ready for development.

The chief cities and towns in Brazil are on the coast. Commencing from the north we have Para, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Macieo, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, (port of San Paulo) and Rio Grande do Sul, &c.

Rio de Janeiro is the capital and contains about 500,000 inhabitants.

Trade with Brazil is carried on principally with England, France, Portugal, Germany, the United States, and the River Plate Republics. The following table compiled from the Brazilian returns of 1876 shows the percentage of exports and imports to and from different countries.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Germany and Austria	5'21	3'43
Belgium	1'51	0'63
Chili and Pacific Ports	0'49	0'71
Denmark	0'19	0'88
River Plate	9'13	4'75
United States	4'67	20'90
France	17'49	13'46
Great Britain and Colonies	51'47	45'30
Spain	1'49	1'41
Holland	0'15	0'03
Italy	0'44	0'81
Portugal	5'01	4'73
Russia, Sweden, and Norway	0'33	2'44
Other Countries	0'42	0'51

Since 1876 there is practically little alteration from these figures except that the United States have increased their exports to the detriment of England. Manufactures of all sorts and luxuries come from European Countries, while the staple commodities are mostly received from North America. Of these Flour is largely imported, the consumption of this commodity in Rio de Janeiro alone averaging about ELEVEN HUNDRED barrels per day. In like manner lumber so necessary for building and a thousand other purposes comes entirely from abroad; the wood in Brazil being so hard that it is difficult to work.

Butter, cheese, lard, kerosene, and cod-fish enter very largely into the imports.

The following are the total imports and exports of the Empire from 1875 to 1878:

## IMPORTS.

				MIL REIS.
1875-76	...	...	...	171,688,103
1876-77	...	...	...	154,932,633
1877-78	...	...	...	148,364,654

## EXPORTS.

1875-76	...	...	...	178,880,413
1876-77	...	...	...	196,779,918
1877-78	...	...	...	153,769,252

## RIO de JANEIRO.

The Statistics of this port are not yet published for the year 1878, so it is necessary to take those for the preceding year.

The total imports were valued 43,696,221 dollars.

The imports of—

Cottons	...	...	9,411,736 dollars
Woollens	...	...	3,396,711
Linens	...	...	1,607,766
Paper of all sorts	...	...	962,545
Iron	...	...	1,399,389
Copper	...	...	504,186
Lead	...	...	167,588
Woods	...	...	749,066
Meats	...	...	4,568,187
Vegetables	...	...	2,522,527
Plants	...	...	1,056,372

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Note —At the present exchange of 23, the Mil reis may be taken roundly as equivalent to 2 shillings sterling.

Juices	...	...	...	4,010,892 Dollars.
Chemicals	...	...	...	1,164,293
Earthen and Glassware	...	...	...	590,998
Machinery	...	...	...	795,962
Sundries	...	...	...	2,675,357

Of the total imports the following countries contributed:

England	...	...	...	17,279,698 Dlsr.
France	...	...	...	8,770,680
Portugal	...	...	...	3,428,382
Germany	...	...	...	3,148,310
Argentine	...	...	...	1,594,462
United States	...	...	...	3,289,480
Uruguay	...	...	...	2,793,952
Belgium	...	...	...	2,438,741
Other Countries	...	...	...	952,516

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Total				43,696,221 Dlsr.
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### EXPORTS.

The following are the exports from the port of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1877:—

Rum	...	...	...	3,462 Dlsr.
Cotton	...	...	...	28,602
Sugar	...	...	...	65,904
Coffee	...	...	...	44,455,691
Hides	...	...	...	451,038

Diamonds	...	...	...	330,116 Dls.
Farinia	...	...	...	56,715
Tobacco	...	...	...	937,794
Rosewood	...	...	...	128,812
Gold	...	...	...	984,529
Sundries	...	...	...	3,075,767
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	50,518,430 Dls.
				<hr/>

And the countries to which sent :

United States	...	...	...	24,266,895 Dls.
Great Britain	...	...	...	6,027,726
France	...	...	...	5,675,458
Germany	...	...	...	4,014,304
Portugal	...	...	...	3,073,946
Uruguay	...	...	...	2,127,449
Argentine	...	...	...	1,316,075
Other Countries	...	...	...	4,016,577
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	50,518,430 Dls.
				<hr/>

The exports of Coffee for the year 1877 :

EUROPE.	UNITED STATES.	TOTAL.
1,317,498 bags	1,448,424	2,765,922

NOTE.—Unfortunately the statistics of this port are not kept in the same manner as in Pernambuco and Bahia, consequently the details are not so minute.

**BAHIA.**

Imports for 1877-78	...	...	£1,942,336
Exports for 1877-78	...	...	1,509,518

**IMPORTS**

Great Britain and her Colonies			MIL REIS
		contributed	11,727,713
United States	...	„ ...	1,296,081
France	...	„ ...	2,329,071
Portugal	...	„ ...	2,016,639
Germany	...	„ ...	1,960,506
Other Countries	...	„ ...	1,160,572

The following are the Exports from the Port of Bahia for the Years 1877 and 1878.  
**EXPORTS in Mill Reits.**

	Sugar	Cotton	Rum	Coffee	Hides &c.	Tobacco	Diamonds	Rosewood, &c.	Sundries
Great Britain	3,680,858	9,977	.....	905,522	28,107	80,183	95,705	47,069	1,015,164
United States	315,879	.....	.....	222,681	226,258	131	.....	112,947	335,861
Other Countries	89,904	7,086	62,403	1,965,001	408,357	5,723,373	795,518	178,614	181,455
Total	4,086,641	17,063	62,403	3,096,204	662,722	5,803,687	892,223	338,630	1,532,480
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Litres	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Grammas.	Ton M.	
	44,798,311	34,177	343,692	5,971,023	1,432,864	17,272,678	10,664	40,264	

1879: The following shows the Imports from the United States into the port of Bahia from 23rd Oct., 1878, to 23rd Oct.,

FLOUR	LARD	KEROSENE	LUMBER
Barrels.	Kegs.	Cases.	M feet.
56,183	10,775	56,235	1,788

Exports to the United States from the port of Bahia for same period:

SUGAR	COCOA	COFFEE	HIDES	WOOD
156,286 bags	4,446 bags	1,006 bags	46,489	37,531 logs
124 cases				
29 barrels				

## PERNAMBUCO.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1878.

	Weight and Measure	Great Britain & her Colonies	United States	Other Countries	Total
Beer and Spirits	...	158,327	2,481	88,539	249,547
Cod-fish	...	13,635,372	64,068	258,450	13,957,890
Boots and Shoes	...	2,665½	Nil.	20,155	22,820½
Coal	...	31,817	1,316	278	33,411
Leather	...	1,154	Nil.	25,448	26,602
Flour	...	2,022,068	8,492,579	4,675,833	15,190,480
Iron and Steel	...	1,020,755	37,233	453,039	1,946,097
Glass	...	7,521,994	485,188	3,325,661	11,332,813
Butter and Lard	...	74,380	231,407	723,797	1,029,584
Cheese	...	131,326½	48C	41,887	173,693½
Kerosene and other oils	...	67,424	2,153,189	6,854	2,227,467
Paper, &c.	...	91,972	70,211	436,002	598,005
Manufactured Goods—					
Cotton	...	2,765,416	37,384	92,248	2,895,048
Wool	...	62,186	9	32,951	95,146
Ready Made Clothes—					
Cotton	...	1,669	Nil.	12,948	14,617
Wool	...	1,700	Nil.	286	1,986

## EXPORTS

For year ending June, 1878.

	COTTON	SUGAR	SPIRITS	HIDES
	KILOS.	KILOS.	LITRES.	KILOS.
Great Britain.....	2,443,505	32,885,918	Nil.	65 148
United States.....	Nil.	18,933,456	Nil.	1,104,237
Other Countries	2,387,658	19,396,918	1,630,617	2,135,385
Totals.....	4,831,163	71,216,292	1,630,617	3,394,770

The total imports into the Province of Pernambuco were £2,105,040 as against £1,950,963 in the preceding year. Of this amount Great Britain and her Colonies contributed in 1877-8 £1,206,869, France was next with £333,316. The United States imports shew a considerable advance from 130,840 in 1876-77 to £178,618 in 1877-78. The total exports for the year 1877-78 were value £1,365,102.

Of the year ending June, 1879, the imports and exports have been the smallest on record, the severe drought which this province suffered from, had a serious effect on the sugar crops, and naturally affected all business. Of FLOUR there were received 285,483 barrels and 10,634 bags, coming principally from the United States and Austria. The chief American brands are HAXALL, GALLEGO, O. DANCE, MOUNT VERNON, SILVER SPRING, ILLCHESTER, and MIDDLE BRANCH. Austrian brands the most used are BUDA PESTH 0/1, PANNONIA 0/1, CONCORDIA 0/1, ECONOMA 0/1, and FONTANA SUPERFINE.

In KEROSENE the importation has been 75,870 tins, containing about 2,503,451 kilos., of which about 2,503,260 kilos. were imported from the United States.

PLANKS and LUMBER.—The transactions have been small, only 12,031 square metres being imported

ROSIN was entered at 834,821 kilos.

BUTTER.—This article is in great demand in this Port, the entries being 665,038 kilos. for French, 45,537 kilos. for English, and about 1,107 kilos. from other countries. It is generally put up in boxes of 200lb in 1lb or 2lb tins, and in barrels of about 54 to 60 kilos. It may be remarked that in Pernambuco the French butter takes the lead and English has not altogether lost its reputation as in Rio de Janeiro, where the brands are Danish and French.

POTATOES.—The chief imports are from Lisbon and Havre, 208,966 kilos. coming from the former, 246,459 kilos. from the latter, while 83,498 kilos came from England.

LEATHER, prepared for all purposes was entered at 9,775 kilos.

CANDLES.—The import of this commodity was 19,728 kilos., chiefly from Hamburg.

LARD was imported to the extent of 171,000 kilos.

CHEESE.—135,650 kilos., chiefly Dutch.

HAM and BACON 212,512 kilos.

HARDWARE.—The lowest estimate is 1,095,436 kilos. entered.

COD-FISH.—This is one of the largest imports, the amount being **374,104 DRUMS**.

Of the Exports for the same period,

Sugar shews 85,143 barrels, and 715,400 bags.

Hides.—204,793 HIDES, dry and salted have been exported to France and England, while 74,000 of the above were shipped to the United States.

**MACIEO.**

**IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES DIRECT IN THE YEAR 1877.**

Cod-fish—3000 drums—Value—45,000 mil reis, Newfoundland.

Wine, Oil, Vinegar, Sperm Candles, Flagstones, Furniture, &c., of the value of 43,210 mil reis from Portugal.

**EXPORTS DIRECT**

COTTON.		SUGAR.		HIDES.	
Bags of 75 kilos	Value in mil reis	Bags of 75 kilos	Value in mil reis	Average 25lb	Value in mil reis
Great Britain.....	1,764,030	165,226	1,652,260	4,728	31,548
New York & Lisbon...	5,037	48,312	483,120	1,440	547

NOTE.—This port lies about 120 miles south of Pernambuco and has about 20,000 inhabitants, besides being the capital of the Province of Alagoas. The DIRECT trade is very small, all commodities coming by coast vessels from Pernambuco. The Royal Mail Steamers call once a month, being the only ocean steamers visiting the port regularly. There is great room for the development of direct Canadian Trade. Products could be landed at a cheaper price than by the present cumbersome method of shipping to Pernambuco and transhipping in coasting vessels.

**PARA.**

The following are the Exports and Imports for the year 1876:—

IMPORTS.

England	...	...	...	value £300,140
United States	...	...	...	93,500
France	...	...	...	59,920
Portugal	...	...	...	98,110
Germany	...	...	...	9,360
				Total £561,030

EXPORTS.

		TONS.		VALUE.
India Rubber	...	6,493	...	£955,000
Cocoa	...	3,241	...	152,000
Nuts	...	2,764	...	41,000
Hides	...	1,245	...	40,000
Deer Skins	...	65	...	6,800
Isinglass	...	36	...	9,100
Balsam Capivi	...	91	...	11,800
Quinine Bark	...	56	...	12,300
				£1,228,000

NOTE.—The Port is situated at the mouth of the River Amazon, which together with its affluents are navigable by steamers for upwards of 43,250 kilometres=25,950 miles as shewn by the following table :

Amazon	...	...	3,828 kilom.
Basins of its chief affluents			32,822
Lesser affluents and lakes			6,600
			-----
			43,250
			-----

The Republics of Bolivia, Peru, Equador, Colombia, and Venezuela communicate with the Port of Para, and with several Brazilian Provinces, by the waters of the Amazon and its tributaries.

### MARANHAO.

This port is situated to the north of Pernambuco, between that city and Para. It has a population of 36,000. No statistics have been published for some time, so no reliable information is obtainable. The exports are large and increasing and consist chiefly of Sugar, Cotton and Dye-woods.

The imports are similar to those of every other port in Brazil,

For the year 1878—

Flour was entered at 12,000 barrels chiefly American.

Fish ... 1,000 barrels.

Butter ... 800 cases.

The following tables will be found interesting as shewing the course of trade between the United States, Brazil, The River Plate Republics, and the West Indian Islands. It will be seen that the bulk of the Products exported by the United States to these countries are also Products of the Dominion of Canada,

which has been simply excluded from these markets to a great degree by the want of direct communication, while the Exports of these countries have been received into the Dominion through other channels for the same reason :

### IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES,

From Brazil, Argentine, and Uruguay, for the year ending  
June, 1877.

Free of Duty.	Weight or Value.	Brazil.	Argentine.	Uruguay.
Chemicals ...	dollars	66,356		
Coffee ...	lb	227,306,837		
Dye woods	lb	10,125		
Hair, horse	lb	161,715	596,741	
Hair, other	lb	420,969	144,220	235,315
Hides ...	dollars	1,138,819	2,109,187	1,790,057
India Rubber	lb	6,305,482		
Rags, Cotton	lb		181,850	
Tea ...	lb		3,504	
Wood ...	dollars	75,988		
Sundries ...	dollars	174,228	81,436	34,139
Subject to Duty.				
Chemicals ...	dollars	2,722		
Fancy Goods	dollars	3,628	58,163	20,827
Sugar ...	lb	74,327,436		
Wool, raw ...	lb	969,526	8,166,025	2,185,884

## EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

For same period.

		Brazil.	Argentine	Uruguay.
Agricultural Im-				
plements ...	dollars	8,450	78,722	50,998
Beer, &c., bottles	dozen	5,990		
„ casks	gal.	9,140		
Blacking ...	dollars	11,180	738	1,799
Books, maps, &c.	dollars	11,971	6,878	4,313
Bread and biscuits	lb	248,342	3,500	
Indian Corn	bushels	2,410		
Wheat Flour	barrels	482,209		400
All other bread				
stuffs ...	dollars	13,690	2,301	431
Brooms & Brushes	dollars	4,746	472	
Candles, all sorts	lb	20,786		
Carriages ...	dollars	8,001		
Cars, railway, &c.	dollars	49,315		
Clocks & parts of	dollars	16,426	2,262	2,230
Cordage, rope, twine	lb	15,182	1,571	55,336
Cottons, colored	yards	4,218,430	63,362	415,222
„ uncolored	yards	1,390,285	191,382	414,091
„ all others	dollars	10,811	14,007	2,772
Drugs, Chemicals	dollars	120,463	16,440	22,679
Glass, & Glassware	dollars	7,590	975	403
Ice ...	tons	1,850		
India Rubber,				
manufactured	dollars	4,784		

Iron & Steel manuf.			
Railway bars, &c.	cwt.	12,463	
Castings	dollars	4,246	
Car wheels	dollars	10,951	
Locomotives and			
parts of	dollars	350,250	
Machinery	dollars	175,704	8,874 8,820
Nails & Spikes	dollars	58,689	28,314 8,697
Edge Tools	dollars	65,952	8,806 7,071
Lamps ...	dollars	24,078	7,421 4,172
Oils, mineral	dollars	904,129	231,231 154,249
Paper & Stationery	dollars	21,991	7,754 3,786
Perfumery	dollars	31,520	18,628 13,318
Provisions—Lard,			
Butter, Cheese,			
Bacon, Pork, &c	dollars	577,808	27,320 54,924
Sewing Machines	dollars	21,158	10,081 60
Soap ...	dollars	8,718	
Spirits, distilled	dollars		83,380 45,880
„ of Turpentine	gals.	72,752	35,820 20,570
Starch ...	lb		889,958 788,667
Lumber—			
Boards, Deals, &c	M ft.	15,440	4,743 10,456
Furniture	dollars	32,132	16,400 26,742

The total exports for the year ending June, 1877, were—

Brazil	...	...	...	7,499,118	dollars
Argentine	...	...	...	1,129,168	„
Uruguay	...	...	...	1,077,434	„

While the total Imports to the United States for the same period were—

Brazil	...	...	...	43,498,041 dollars
Argentine	...	...	...	3,449,559 "
Uruguay	...	...	...	2,197,711 "

The following tables shew the Exports from and Imports to the United States with Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay, and the British, French, Dutch, and Danish West Indies for the year ending June, 1878:

## EXPORTS OF

	Brazil	Argentine	Uruguay	British W. Indies	Dutch & Dan W. Indies
	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS
Manufactures of Cotton.....	523,322	203,048	67,410	202,981	
Bread and bread stuffs .....	4,694,662	8,011	11,023	3,212,055	1,200,003
Provisions, butter cheese lard					
pork, bacon, cannd.meats&c	640,673	34,644	41,087	1,472,245	652,488
Petroleum.....	671,722	283,810	95,897	176,326	69,161
Live Animals...				399,662	106,138

## Totals of Exports .

Brazil	...	...	...	8,686,704 dollars
British West Indies	...	...	...	7,606,401 "
French	"	"	...	1,590,665 "
Danish	"	"	...	746,309 "
Dutch	"	"	...	689,377 "
Argentine	...	...	...	2,152,109 "
Uruguay	...	...	...	1,093,432 "

IMPORTS OF

	Brazil	British W. Indies	French W. Indies	Dutch & Danish West Indies	Argentine.	Uruguay
Sugar ... .. dollars	3,165,384	3,678,049	2,848,867	503,409		
Coffee ... .. lb	211,654,160	2,340,187		49,533		
Chemicals, Drugs—dollars	257,952	37,703		19,939		
Dyes, &c. ...						
Hides and Skins dollars	1,288,085			172,681	3,380,747	1,571,729

Total of Imports :

Brazil	...	...	...	...	42,968,973 dollars	
British West Indies	...	...	...	...	5,647,708	"
French do	...	...	...	...	2,876,903	"
Dutch do	...	...	...	...	624,934	"
Danish do	...	...	...	...	335,541	"
Argentine	...	...	...	...	4,948,016	"
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	2,437,102	"

TRADE BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF CANADA  
AND THE WEST INDIES.

IMPORTS for the year ending June, 1878:

From British West Indies, including British Guiana.		From other West Indies including French and Dutch Guiana.	
*DIRECT.	THRO' U.S.	DIRECT.	THRO' U.S.
1,019,708	42,374	365,242	211,397

EXPORTS for year ending June, 1878:

British West Indies	...	...	1,950,144 dollars
Spanish do	...	...	1,039,807 "
French do	...	...	246,738 "
Danish do	...	...	74,465 "
Dutch do	...	...	5,996 "
Hayti do	...	...	46,997 "
British Guiana	...	...	189,895 "
Total Exports to all W. India Islands			_____
including British Guiana			dollars 3,554,042
			_____

