

1. Two Trade Letters

(a) Australian Colonies

(b) West Indies & S. America

2. (4th letter)

2. Brazil & Canada

2  
T W O

# TRADE LETTERS.

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I.

CAN OUR COMMERCE WITH THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES  
BE INCREASED?

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II.

WHAT IS THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK?  
CAN THERE BE AN ENLARGEMENT OF OUR TRADE RELATIONS  
WITH THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA?

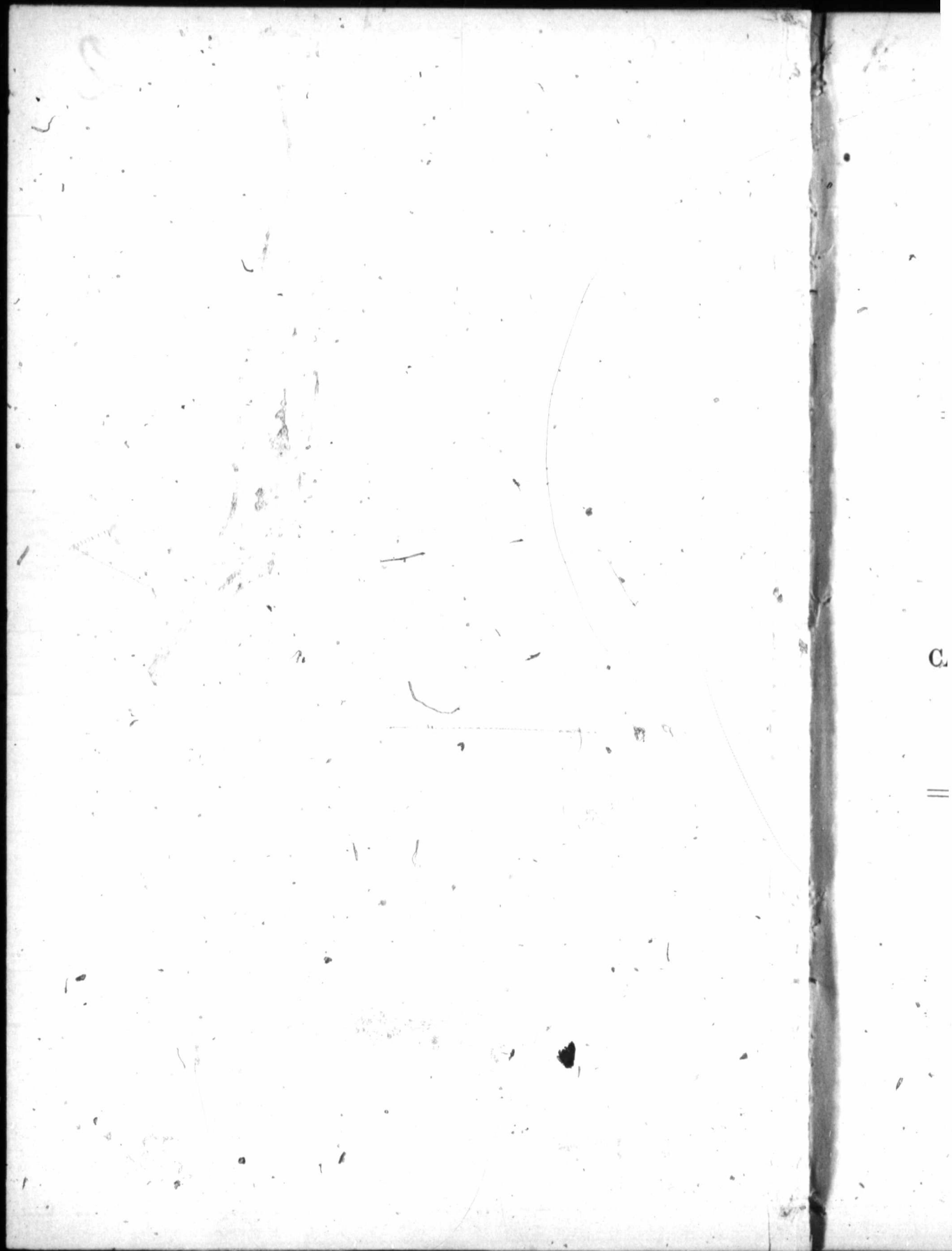
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BY WM. J. PATTERSON,  
SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL:  
LOVELL PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, 23 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

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1876.



C.

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*SECOND EDITION.*

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# A TRADE LETTER.

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CAN OUR COMMERCE WITH THE AUSTRALIAN  
COLONIES BE INCREASED?

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## CAN OUR COMMERCE WITH THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BE INCREASED?

ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ.,

*President Board of Trade;*

AND

HUGH McLENNAN, ESQ.,

*President Corn Exchange Association, —*

GENTLEMEN,

Some particulars were given in my "Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Montreal, for 1870," respecting the commercial relations of the Dominion with the different British Colonial Possessions, and information was presented relative to the practicability of increasing Canadian trade with the West Indies as well as with Australia. Permit me at the beginning of this communication—which I venture to address to you as representing the two Commercial Boards in this city—to repeat one or two of the paragraphs, which do not seem to be out of date yet:—

The direct trade between Canada (*via* the River St. Lawrence) and Australia has heretofore been in small compass, and, of course, irregular in its character,—consisting almost entirely of lumber. It is hardly worth while to particularize. One cargo of lumber was dispatched from Montreal to Melbourne in each of the years 1867, 1868 and 1870,—besides some trial shipments from other ports,—an assorted cargo having, not long since, been sent by rail from Ottawa to the seaboard for the same destination. By referring to Table E, on pages 132 and 133, the reader will find a detailed statement of exports, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, to the Australian Possessions, which shows the aggregate value in 1867 to have been \$5,102,353; in 1868, \$4,848,984, and in 1869, \$4,619,313.

An examination of the articles enumerated will also show that many of them are the growth, produce and manufacture of British North America; and the inquiry naturally arises,—Cannot our trade relations be increased with our Colonial kinsfolk at the Antipodes?

*Nature of the Trade.*—Beginning with timber as the most important, the consumption of this material is very large, particularly in Victoria, where all the indigenous woods are extremely hard, involving great expense in working them. The northern part of New Zealand produces a valuable species of pine, called Courie; this is almost exclusively used in that colony, and some is exported to Melbourne and Sydney, but the appliances for preparing it for market are so inferior to those

of Canada, that the difference in cost is greater than that of freight. Queensland, and some of the northern rivers of New South Wales, also produce a pine, but inferior to the courie, and only small quantities find their way to the Melbourne market, and this chiefly in the log. Cedar, the produce of New South Wales and Queensland, is imported into Melbourne to a considerable extent; this is an ornamental wood, soft, easily worked, and takes a polish equal to mahogany, which it very much resembles; it is used for furniture and ornamental in-door work. There are other woods of this description brought from Tasmania. These latter are mentioned, because it has been asked whether Canadian ornamental woods would command a sale, and it should be known what they would have to compete with.

Foreign timber is imported from the Baltic in the form of deals, from English and Scotch ports as deals and flooring boards, and from Oregon as lumber and logs.

The timber shipped from the Eastern States is chiefly, if not all, Canadian; and the timber merchants of the Dominion are suffering those of the United States to make a profit in the Australian market, which, by a little enterprise on the part of Canadians, might be secured to themselves. Shipments from Canada via the St. Lawrence, it is true, are not practicable at all seasons,—neither are they from the Baltic; yet, those interested in the trade send large quantities thence, when the ports are open.

*Kerosene Oil* is, perhaps, the next article which could be profitably shipped to any extent. The Australian market is now entirely supplied from the United States; but, as the Canadian product can be refined into a quality equal to that from the States, there is no reason why it should not form an important branch of the Canadian trade.

*Dried Fish*, in limited quantities, might also enter into the catalogue of Canadian exports to the colonies; but discretion would have to be exercised, because the consumption is necessarily limited;—the article being also a perishable one.

*Return Cargoes.*—Respecting return cargoes for vessels proceeding from the St. Lawrence, say to Melbourne, with timber and other freight, it may be safely assumed that there is no probability of such a thing at present. The exports thence consist mainly of gold, copper-ore, wool, tallow, skins, hides, leather and bark, all of which find, perhaps, a better market in England, than they would in Canada. This, however, is only an apparent disadvantage,—the vessels proceeding from the United States having to encounter the same obstacles, except in very rare instances. The course usually pursued by ships arriving from America, is to proceed to Newcastle, New South Wales, and load coals for China, California, or other leading ports in eastern countries, either on freight or on ship's account.

*Customs Duties.*—All timber imported into Victoria pays an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., charged on net invoice value, with 10 per cent. added, except logs of one foot square and upwards, which are free. *Oil* is subject to a duty of 3d. per gallon. There is a further charge for wharfage; that on timber is 3s. per 40 cubic feet, and that on oil 3d. per case of 1 foot to 3 feet cubic, and 6d. per case of 3 feet to 6 feet.

*Rates of Freight.*—Freight is an item of expense, especially on timber, which forms an important element in the calculation of profit. It is feared that rates from Montreal or Quebec would be higher than from New York or Boston, because many miscellaneous articles are shipped from the latter ports, enabling shippers to engage large vessels at proportionately lower rates than small ones could be obtained at.

Now, as the question of finding new markets for Canadian produce and manufactures, or enlarging the trade with old ones, has been, and still is, challenging a good deal of attention, it has seemed to me that a little service might be rendered to the Members of your respective Boards, and to the mercantile community generally, by bringing together, in compact form, some of the Official information to which I have had access, showing the extent and character of the trade of the West Indies, and also of the Australian Colonies. Of course, I do not intend to give a categorical answer to the question which has been placed

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at the head of this letter; but I hope to be able to help those who may be specially interested to say aye or nay for themselves, taking all circumstances into account. I am, however, free to say that it ought to be much easier to enlarge Canadian trade with the West Indies and Brazil, than to initiate direct trade relations with Australia, on account of our proximity to the two former, and because the requisite financial and other arrangements for satisfactorily conducting the business already exist;—while the distance from the St. Lawrence to the Antipodes, and the circumstance of the Australian trade being very largely controlled by old-established firms in Great Britain, seem to be obstacles that may not be easily surmounted. These considerations would have induced me to give attention first to particulars about the West Indies (especially the British possessions); but, as all the desired information is not yet at hand, what I have relating to Australia is, in the meantime, herein presented. I purpose addressing you hereafter, relative to trade with the West Indies.

I have, then, to request an examination of the accompanying tables, which have been collated with a good deal of care from official sources. (1.) Table A., on pages 14, 15, shows the values in Sterling money, severally, of the imports and exports of the Colonies mentioned in it, also the aggregate trade of each, the figures being compiled from Colonial returns, and the period including twenty-one years. (2.) Table B., on pages 16, 17, contains a careful compilation of the Customs Duties levied in each of the Colonies mentioned, upon the principal articles imported. (3.) Table C., on pages 18-23, shows the quantities and values of principal articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, exported annually to each of the Colonies mentioned during a period of five years, the figures being taken from the Trade Returns published by the British Government. And (4.) Table D., at the end, shows the quantities and values of the various articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the United States, exported annually to Australia (Colonies not particularized as in Table C.) during a period of seven years, the information being kindly furnished by Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, D.C.

Perhaps an examination of these Tables might suffice, in most instances, to enable merchants and manufacturers to judge for themselves, whether the different articles and quantities offer inducement enough to make the experiment of competing for a share of the trade with the merchants of Great Britain and the United States worth trying. I observe, however, that in some respects the information in Tables C. and D. is not sufficiently detailed, if I may judge from particulars which are given with seeming accuracy in Colonial returns; a brief analysis of the Tables, therefore, may be of some interest.

#### AGGREGATE VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN COMMERCE.

1st. As regards the first of the series of tables (A), it seems only neces-



sary to remark that it is so framed as to show at a glance the annual variations in values of the imports, exports, and aggregate trade, in Sterling money, during a period of twenty-one years, figures for 1856 to 1859 being passed over. Commercially speaking, Victoria is the Premier Colony. The largest amount of business for Tasmania was, remarkably enough, in 1854; for Victoria, in 1874; for New South Wales, in 1874; for South Australia, in 1873; for Queensland, in 1874; and for New Zealand, in 1874. Comparisons for West Australia are omitted, for want of sufficient data. The aggregate trades of these Colonies for 1854 and 1874 were as follows:—

	Aggregates, 1854.	Aggregates, 1874.
Tasmania.....	£ 4,037,701	£ 2,183,110
Victoria.....	29,434,255	32,395,094
New South Wales.....	10,031,189	19,794,292
South Australia.....	3,469,929	8,386,147
Queensland.....		6,583,862
New Zealand.....	1,212,092	13,373,081
	£48,185,166	£ 82,715,586

The sum of these aggregates for 1874 shows an increase over 1854 of 71.66 per cent.

TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA.

2nd. Passing over the Table of Tariffs on pages 13, 14, and referring to Table C, on pages 18-23, the following summary shows concisely how much of the trade of the Colonies mentioned was done by the merchants of the United Kingdom, in 1874:—

	Imported by U. K.	Exported from U. K.	Total British trade.
Tasmania.....	£ 439,359	£ 384,229	£ 823,588
Victoria.....	6,993,052	7,573,526	14,566,578
New South Wales....	3,900,044	4,778,276	8,678,320
South Australia.....	2,592,463	2,097,525	4,689,988
Queensland.....	898,831	941,971	1,840,802
New Zealand.....	3,542,099	4,673,275	8,215,374

With the exception of Tasmania and South Australia, British merchants exported more merchandise than they imported in the year 1874. It must be stated, however, that the figures in Table A, from Colonial sources, include gold coin and bullion, while the official British Returns given here do not include them. The importations of bullion and coin into Great Britain from Australia (Colonies not particularised) during five years were as follows:

	Bullion in ounces.	Total Coin and Bullion in ounces.
1871.....	1,409,883	1,724,457
1872.....	1,234,019	1,495,514
1873.....	1,576,056	2,363,589
1874.....	1,200,524	1,681,082
1875.....	965,874	1,658,565

For the sake of perspicuity, I submit the following analysis:—The 1st column of figures shows the total importations into each Colony in 1874, that

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being the latest year for which I have full statements in *Colonial Returns*; the 2nd column shows exportations from the United Kingdom to each Colony in same year; the 3rd column gives the percentage of British exports to total imports; and the 4th column shows the percentage of Colonial commerce carried on with the United Kingdom:—

COLONIES.	Total Importations in 1874.	Exports from United Kingdom to	Percentage of Imports from United Kingdom to total Imports.	Percentage of entire Colonial commerce, carried on with U'd Kingdom.
	£	£		
Tasmania .....	1,257,785	384,229	30.55 per cent.	37.73 per cent.
Victoria.....	16,953,985	7,573,526	44.67 "	44.96 "
New South Wales.....	10,836,920	4,778,276	44.09 "	43.84 "
South Australia.....	3,983,291	2,097,525	52.65 "	55.92 "
Queensland.....	2,833,814	941,971	33.24 "	27.96 "
New Zealand.....	8,121,812	4,673,275	57.54 "	61.43 "

As the following details of British trade with Australia do not appear in Table C, on pp. 18-23, they are given here, as possibly of some interest to Canadian merchants and manufacturers:—

	1874.		1875.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Apparel and Slips.....		£ 1,411,286		£ 1,461,639	
Bags and Sacks, (empty).....	Doz.	644,162	365,453	218,990	
Beer and Ale.....	Brls.	118,418	557,744	97,425	458,165
Brass Manufactures.....	Cwts.	3,764	29,786	5,285	38,310
Candles of all sorts.....	Lbs.	1,214,568	43,044	1,067,766	36,355
Carriages, Carts, &c.....	No.	322	33,213	561	41,973
Cheese.....	Cwts.	1,513	7,174	2,712	12,551
Cotton Manufactures, (plain).....	Yds.	22,558,600	555,916	23,383,300	575,686
Fish:—Cod and Ling.....	Cwts.	9,495	15,878	9,683	16,840
"    Herrings.....	Brls.	6,906	12,701	8,074	14,920
Household Furniture.....		115,124		127,934	
Hardware and Cutlery.....	Cwts.	121,996	618,802	135,562	678,701
Hops.....	Cwts.	4,574	35,881	7,848	50,038
Implements (Agricultural).....		77,423		77,879	
"    (unenumerated).....		28,056		32,030	
Iron:—Nails, Screws, Rivets.....	Tons.	3,900	119,665	4,586	132,666
Leather:—Tanned and Unwrought.....	Cwts.	4,653	87,496	4,421	79,621
Boots and Shoes.....	Doz. Prs.	180,744	556,902	185,688	603,251
Unenumerated.....	Lbs.	152,008	41,326	144,640	50,997
Matches:—Lucifer and Vesta.....		61,058		94,052	
Machinery of all kinds.....		666,162		603,251	
Medicines.....		151,701		197,597	
Malt.....	Quarters.	92,755	264,968	125,741	350,748
Printing and Writing Papers.....	Cwts.	46,608	175,122	58,229	199,046
Plumbago.....	Cwts.	362	1,112		
Saddlery and Harness.....		203,628		202,805	
Salt.....	Tons.	25,884	33,603	41,475	43,364
Seeds of all sorts.....	Cwts.	16,369	57,316	17,653	61,249
Spirits.....	Galls.	452,332	56,526	563,475	138,339
Slates.....	No.	2,711,120	23,616	4,477,635	41,888
Woollen Cloth, (all wool).....	Yds.	2,450,899	500,921	2,178,025	441,521
"    (mixed).....	"	1,174,950	147,307	868,030	123,259
"    (Blanketings).....	"	2,177,725	242,057	1,982,198	222,336
"    (Flannels).....	"	4,642,779	254,274	5,377,490	282,971

## COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA.

Special attention is requested to Table D, showing in detail, for seven years, quantities and values of merchandise exported from the United States to Australia. The information has been printed in full in the attached slip, rather than in pages, that parties interested might the more easily refer to it; for the document may be taken as showing more in detail the nature of the trade with Australia in which the merchants of the Dominion might most reasonably hope to participate. It will be observed, however, that while the Table is valuable in its details, as compared with the summaries of exports from Great Britain,—there is an aspect in which the comparison is less favorable, viz.: that the particular Colony is not mentioned to which merchandise from the United States is carried. There are some points incident to the statement in question which are worthy of notice here; and the first one is that, according to the official figures, the export trade of the United States to Australia has decreased within the past ten years. The annual values of exportations were as follows:—

1867.....	\$5,102,353	1872.....	\$2,899,603
1868.....	4,848,984	1873.....	3,917,477
1869.....	4,619,313	1874.....	3,785,908
1870.....	3,419,973	1875.....	3,505,435
1871.....	2,369,346	1876.....	3,884,866

These figures show the average annual value of the merchandise exported from the United States to Australia during the period, to have amounted to \$3,835,325; while the difference between the value of exports in 1867 and 1876 is \$1,217,487, or a decrease of 23·86 per cent.

The exportation of Breadstuffs from the United States to Australia appears to have shrunk out of sight within the past decade. The values of Flour and Wheat shipped were as follows:—

	Bris. of Flour.	Bushels of Wheat.
1867.....	55,646	287,092
1868.....	40,636	42,162
1869.....	49,501	371,721
1870.....	62,260	78,898
1871.....	2,530	1,059
1872.....	2,751	153
1873.....	25,140	23,042
1874.....	156	37,333
1875.....	2,921	40,474
1876.....	26	.....

The shipments of Petroleum from the United States to Australia, during the past ten years were:—

1867.....	Gals. 2,411,379	1872.....	Gals. 2,589,585
1868.....	2,749,001	1873.....	2,672,140
1869.....	1,649,346	1874.....	3,692,951
1870.....	1,530,259	1875.....	2,128,555
1871.....	2,443,647	1876.....	2,314,279

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It will be seen from these figures, that the average for the period is 2,418,094 gallons, the shipments in 1876 being 104,000 gallons under that average.

The values of shipments of Agricultural Implements from the United States to Australia, during ten years, were as follows:—

1867.....	\$ 93,846	1872.....	\$ 27,691
1868.....	56,515	1873.....	63,565
1869.....	110,294	1874.....	74,754
1870.....	104,064	1875.....	57,772
1871.....	57,230	1876.....	59,025

It would also seem as if the United States trade with Australia in this class of merchandise has not been maintained, the annual average value in the first five years of the decade being \$83,389, and of the second five \$56,561.

Without analyzing further, I need only call attention to the articles exported under the head of "Iron and Steel manufactures," especially Nails, Spikes, and Edge Tools. The particulars under the head of Provisions,—also Wood and its Manufactures, deserve careful notice.

DEMAND IN AUSTRALIA FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

While it may not be said, from the information herein adduced, that importations of Agricultural Implements into the Colonies have been large in value, compared with certain other lines of merchandise, it is nevertheless well understood that the agricultural resources of Australia are yet in embryo, and only now under process of development. One of the Colonial Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition informed me, in Philadelphia, that there is a growing demand for almost every description of farming tools and machinery, and that the exhibits of Canadian implements have attracted very considerable attention. The opportunity for observation afforded by that Exhibition will enable manufacturers themselves to determine on the best description of implements required by agriculturalists in the Colonies,—and Australia will undoubtedly afford a vast outlet for the best, and *only* the best kinds. The bulk of the various descriptions of implements and machinery as set up in working order, would seem to make the freight-item a somewhat formidable obstacle to the development of trade with these distant regions; but of course the manufactured parts can be packed for transportation in comparatively small compass.

Of the articles said to be most in demand a few only can be particularized, viz: Corn Planters, Hand Seed-Sowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, Small Thrashers, Hay Cutters, Railway Horse Powers, Shingle and Heading Machines. [With reference to a Diagonal Straw-Cutter, one of the exhibits from Ontario, I was told by an Australian gentleman that there would be no risk in sending 400 or 500 of them in

the earliest shipments from Canada to the Colonies.] A cheap strong Brick-making Machine would sell well. Small and moderately priced Planers and Matchers, Scroll Saws, and the most improved Wood-Working Machinery could be easily and extensively sold; while ingenious household goods and appliances of recent patent would find a ready market.

## STATEMENTS ABOUT OTHER LINES OF MERCHANDISE.

In the foregoing considerations, I have mainly made use of figures from three sources:—the Trade Returns of the United Kingdom, a Statement received from the United States Statistical Bureau, and abstracts of the Colonial official records. From what can be gathered from the two first-mentioned sources, an adequate estimate of particular lines which occupy a prominent place in the Australian commerce could hardly be arrived at. For example,—in 1874, Boots and Shoes, to the extent of 180,744 dozen pairs, valued at £556,902, were shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia,—from the United States only 25 pairs, valued at \$50,—while the Colonial records shew importations in that year to the value of £842,541,—leaving £275,639 unexplained, so far as available information is concerned, but possibly accounted for by intercolonial trade, Mr. Morris having stated at the meeting in this city on 23rd August, that “in New South Wales they produced boots very cheaply, but they were for stock farmers, and sold at 6s. 6d.; but they made no high class goods.” Other articles might be examined in the same way; but, as this communication is already too long, I forbear,—confining myself to selecting a few items worthy of notice, from returns of Imports into some of the Colonies, in the year 1874.

	Cottons.	Woollens.
Victoria .....	£692,778	£1,096,870
New South Wales .....	.....	431,644
New Zealand .....	130,477	160,157
	£823,255	£1,688,671
	Boots and Shoes.	Apparel and Slops.
Tasmania .....	£ 21,572	£ 12,383
Victoria .....	208,177	301,430
New South Wales .....	233,222	336,014
South Australia .....	60,010	19,384
Queensland .....	104,324	82,508
New Zealand .....	215,236	273,979
Totals .....	£842,541	£1,025,698
	Spirits of all kinds.	Wines
Tasmania .....	£ .....	£ 14,128
Victoria .....	517,723	170,779
New South Wales .....	308,867	69,971
South Australia .....	65,932	20,317
Queensland .....	134,846	31,638
New Zealand .....	287,305	116,832
Totals .....	£1,314,673	£423,665

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With regard to the importation of Wines, it may be remarked that a paper read before the "Royal Colonial Institute," of London, and published in a recent volume of "Transactions," speaks approvingly of the native Australian Wines, and considers a large exportation as not unlikely in the future.

	Beer, Porter, Ale and Cider.	Tobacco of all descriptions.
Tasmania.....	£.....	£ 11,433
Victoria.....	295,016	278,060
New South Wales.....	259,627	74,211
South Australia.....	64,758	33,340
Queensland.....	110,823	46,295
New Zealand.....	136,683	71,607
	£ 866,907	£ 514,946
	Sugar and Molasses.	Paper, Books, &c.
Tasmania.....	£ 139,222	£ 32,992
Victoria.....	1,081,048	74,139
New South Wales.....	585,542	186,011
South Australia.....	267,750	.....
Queensland.....	19,519	49,107
New Zealand.....	422,246	149,538
	£ 2,515,327	£ 491,787

#### CANADIAN TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The few items of Exports recorded in the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns, during three fiscal years ended 30th June, 1875, were as follows:—

ARTICLES.	1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Salmon, canned.....lbs.	172,800	\$26,513	26,416	\$5,050	1,200	\$500
Do. pickled.....brls.	845	5,848	1,782	27,696	374	3,177
Fish (all other) pickled, "	6	24	10	25	.....	.....
Deals..... std. hund.	367	12,303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planks and Boards..... feet	10,254,000	112,963	5,342,000	58,071	2,939,000	32,807
Spars..... pieces	217	3,783	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laths.....	499,000	1,487	653,000	1,306	76,000	1,369
Shingles.....	102,000	344	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and Road Ties..... pieces	60,503	12,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Woods.....	.....	3,964	.....	704	.....	531
Sewing Machines...	252	2,306	560	5,626	253	2,582
		\$181,873		\$93,479		\$40,965

According to the foregoing table, the only manufactured article sent (Sewing Machines) in each year was from the Province of Ontario. All the fish sent were shipped from British Columbia, representing \$3,677 in 1873; \$32,771 in 1874; and \$32,385 in 1875. The remaining articles—produce of the Forest—were solely from British Columbia in 1873, showing \$34,706; but in the two succeeding years the shipments were as follows:—in 1874, Quebec \$7,629; British Columbia, \$52,452; total \$60,081. In 1875, Quebec, \$22,446; British Columbia, \$124,736; total \$147,182.

#### A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

It appears from what has been submitted in this communication (1.) That the Australian trade is great, valuable, and diversified; (2.) That a large number of the articles comprising that trade are such as are produced or manufactured in the Dominion; and (3.) The natural inference is, that, with a view to participating in that trade, the conditions to be kept in view are quality and price of commodities, and facility of intercourse.

Perhaps the most effective way to tap the commerce of the Australian Colonies would, in the first instance, be for manufacturers and merchants interested in the movement to establish a "Canadian Venturers' Association for promoting Trade with Australia." The lines of merchandise mentioned in the Tables indicate with sufficient clearness who might be the Venturers. Were a thorough business-man,—one personally conversant with the trade interests of these Colonies,—appointed to act as Agent of such a body of men, each assisting to meet the requirements of the people there, he could give special attention to the interests of the Members of the Association, and generally do much to extend the commercial relations of Canada in that far-off region. The success or failure of the enterprise would, in fact, depend almost entirely upon the character and intelligence of the Agent. Obstacles would have to be surmounted; such a Representative, with plenary power, would be best qualified to accomplish the task; and there can hardly be a doubt that the present is a good time to make a systematic effort in that direction. It may be expedient for Government to assist in sending "exhibits" to Sydney; but the trade relations that may exist hereafter between the Dominion and Australia must be initiated, established and maintained on business principles by the merchants and manufacturers themselves. It is gratifying to know that facilities are now to be afforded for the immediate transportation of merchandise; and I may be allowed to express the

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hope that the "Ocean Gem," soon to sail from the port of Montreal, may be the pioneer ship in a trade that shall yet involve large values of exchange between the people of the Dominion and their colonial brethren at the Antipodes.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. PATTERSON,

*Secretary.*

MONTREAL, 30th September, 1876.

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TABLE A.

ANNUAL VALUES OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND, DURING A PERIOD OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, 1857 TO 1874.

	TASMANIA.			VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854.....	2,604,680	1,433,021	4,037,701	17,659,051	11,775,204	29,434,255	5,981,063	4,050,126	10,031,189
1855.....	1,559,797	1,428,629	2,988,426	12,007,939	13,493,338	25,501,277	4,668,519	2,884,130	7,552,649
1860.....	1,068,411	962,170	2,030,581	15,093,730	12,962,704	28,056,434	7,519,285	5,072,020	12,591,305
1861.....	954,517	905,463	1,859,980	13,532,452	13,828,606	27,361,058	6,391,555	5,594,839	11,986,394
1862.....	857,423	919,649	1,777,072	13,487,787	13,039,422	26,527,209	9,334,645	7,102,562	16,437,207
1863.....	902,940	999,511	1,902,451	14,118,727	13,566,296	27,685,023	8,319,576	6,936,839	15,256,415
1864.....	908,265	975,730	1,883,995	14,974,815	13,898,384	28,873,199	9,836,042	8,117,217	17,953,259
1865.....	762,375	880,965	1,643,340	13,257,537	13,150,748	26,408,285	9,928,595	8,191,170	18,119,765
1866.....	882,107	834,606	1,716,713	14,771,711	12,889,546	27,661,257	8,867,071	8,512,214	17,379,285
1867.....	856,348	790,494	1,646,842	11,674,080	12,724,427	24,398,507	6,599,804	6,880,715	13,480,519
1868.....	845,152	920,820	1,765,972	13,320,662	15,593,990	28,914,652	8,051,377	7,192,904	15,244,281
1869.....	975,412	826,932	1,802,344	13,908,990	13,464,354	27,373,344	7,700,743	7,577,724	15,278,467
1870.....	792,916	648,709	1,441,625	12,455,758	12,470,104	24,925,772	7,213,219	5,852,765	13,066,056
1871.....	778,087	740,638	1,518,725	12,341,995	14,557,820	26,899,815	8,981,219	7,784,766	16,765,985
1872.....	807,182	910,663	1,717,845	13,691,322	13,871,195	27,562,517	8,587,030	8,005,571	16,592,601
1873.....	1,107,167	893,556	2,000,723	16,533,856	15,302,454	31,836,310	10,463,123	9,315,157	19,778,280
1874.....	1,257,785	925,325	2,183,110	16,953,985	15,441,109	32,395,094	10,836,920	8,957,372	19,794,292

TABLE A.—Continued.

ANNUAL VALUES OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND, DURING A PERIOD OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, 1857 TO 1874.

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			QUEENSLAND.			NEW ZEALAND.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854.....	2,147,107	1,322,822	3,469,929	.....	.....	.....	891,207	320,891	1,212,092
1855.....	1,370,938	988,215	2,359,153	.....	.....	.....	813,460	365,868	1,179,328
1860.....	1,639,591	1,783,716	3,423,307	742,023	523,476	1,265,499	1,548,333	588,953	2,137,286
1861.....	1,976,018	2,032,311	4,008,329	967,951	709,599	1,677,550	2,493,811	1,370,247	3,864,058
1862.....	1,820,656	2,145,796	3,966,452	1,323,509	793,236	2,116,745	4,626,082	2,422,734	7,048,816
1863.....	2,028,280	2,358,817	4,387,097	1,713,263	888,381	2,601,644	7,024,674	3,485,405	10,510,079
1864.....	2,412,931	3,305,545	5,718,476	2,267,954	1,247,054	3,515,008	7,000,655	3,401,667	10,402,322
1865.....	2,927,596	3,129,846	6,057,442	2,505,559	1,153,464	3,659,023	5,594,977	3,713,218	9,308,195
1866.....	2,835,142	2,858,737	5,693,879	2,467,907	1,366,491	3,834,398	5,894,863	4,520,074	10,414,937
1867.....	2,506,394	3,164,622	5,671,016	1,747,735	2,198,609	3,946,344	5,344,607	4,644,678	9,989,285
1868.....	2,238,510	2,819,300	5,057,810	1,899,119	2,107,437	4,006,556	4,985,748	4,429,198	9,414,946
1869.....	2,754,771	2,993,035	5,747,806	1,731,310	2,111,142	3,842,452	4,976,126	4,224,860	9,200,986
1870.....	2,029,794	2,419,489	4,449,283	1,536,799	2,006,635	3,543,434	4,639,015	4,822,756	9,461,771
1871.....	2,158,023	3,582,397	5,740,420	1,539,968	2,434,486	3,974,454	4,078,193	5,282,084	9,360,277
1872.....	2,801,572	3,738,623	6,540,195	2,175,590	2,635,026	4,810,616	5,142,951	5,190,665	10,333,616
1873.....	3,841,101	4,587,859	8,428,960	2,739,933	3,155,800	5,895,733	6,464,687	5,610,371	12,075,058
1874.....	3,983,291	4,402,856	8,386,147	2,833,814	3,750,048	6,583,862	8,121,812	5,251,269	13,373,081



Oils.....per gal.	{ Animal, Black, Cocoa Nut, and Sperm, Free. Other 3d.	Part Free. Other various rates...	Medicinal and perfumed, 10 p. c. ad val. Other 3d.	10 p. c. ad val....	{ 6d; Perfumed, Salad and Castor, 10 p. c. ad val.	6d. to 1s. Fish Oil Free .....	{ Part Free. Part 6d. p. gal. Pt.10 p.c.ad val
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CANDLES .....per cwt.	9s. 4d.....	18s. 8d.....	9s. 4d.....	10 p. c. ad val....	9s. 4d.....	18s. 8d.....	{ Tallow, 4s. 8d. Other kinds, 9s. 4d.
COALS.....per ton.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	1s. 6d.....	1s.....	Free.
SOAP .....per cwt.	Do .....	18s. 8d.....	1s. 8d.....	10 p. c. ad val....	{ Fancy, 10 p. c. ad val. Common 5s....	{ 9s. 4d.....	{ Common, 3s 6d Fancy, Free. 10 p. c. ad val.
SALT....." "	1s.....	1s.....	10d.....	10 p. c. ad val....	2s.....	1s. 6d.....	Free.
BACON and HAMS....." "	18s. 8d.....	18s. 8d.....	18s. 8d.....	18s. 8d.....	18s. 8d.....	18s. 8d.....	9s. 4d.
BEEF and PORK, Salted....." "	Free.....	5s.....	5 p. c. ad val....	18s. 8d.....	10 p. c. ad val....	1s. 8d.....	2s.
BUTTER....." "	Do .....	18s. 8d.....	5 p. c. ad val....	28s.....	£1 17s. 4d.....	18s. 8d.....	9s. 4d.
COFFEE....." "	£1 8s.....	£1 8s.....	{ Raw 18s. 8d. Roasted, £1 17s. 4d.....	9s. 4d.....	{ Raw, £1 17s. 4d. Roasted £2 16s	Raw, £1 8s..... Roasted, £1 17s. 4d.....	{ Raw, £1 8s. Roasted, £2 6s. 8d.
WHEAT....." bus.	Free.....	1s. 1½d. per cwt....	Free.....	6d.....	6d.....	10d. per 100 lbs....	9d. per 100 lbs.
INDIAN CORN....." "	Do .....	1s. 1½d. per cwt....	Do .....	6d.....	6d.....	10d. per 100 lbs....	9d. per 100 lbs.
FLOUR, of Wheat....." brl.	Do .....	2s. 3d. per cwt....	Do .....	Free.....	10 p. c. ad val....	1s. per 100 lbs....	1s. per 100 lbs.
RICE....." cwt.	3s.....	3s. 4½d.....	1s. 8d.....	10 p. c. ad val....	2s.....	4s. 8d.....	4s. 8d.
FISH:—							
Dried....." "	9s. 4d.....	5s.....	5 p. c. ad val....	18s. 8d.....	10 p. c. ad val....	4s. 8d.....	2s.
Pickled....." brl.	9s. 4d. per cwt....	5s. per cwt.....	5 p. c. ad val....	18s. 8d. per cwt.	10 p. c. ad val....	1s. to 3s. p. cub.ft.	2s. per cwt.
SUGAR:—							
Raw....." cwt.	5s.....	3s.....	3s. 1d.....	3s.....	5s.....	6s.....	9s. 4d.
Refined....." "	6s. 8d.....	3s.....	3s. 1d.....	4s.....	6s. 8d.....	9s. 4d.....	9s. 4d.
PICKLES and SAUCES....	{ 6d. per dozen pints. 1s. per dozen quarts.....	{ 1s. 6d. per doz. pints. 2s. 6d. per doz. quarts.....	10 p. c. ad val....	10 p. c. ad val....	{ Pickles, 1s. per doz. quarts.. Sauces, 10 p. c. ad val. ....	{ Pickles, 2s. p. doz. pints.. Sauces, 3s. p. doz. pints..	10 p. c. ad val.
TEA....." lb.	3d.....	3d.....	3d.....	4d.....	6d.....	6d.....	6d.
BEER & ALE, in wood, " gal.	6d.....	9d.....	9d.....	9d.....	9d.....	6d.....	1s.
In bottle " doz.	1s. 6d.....	1s. 6d.....	1s. 6d.....	1s. 6d.....	2s.....	2s.....	2s. 6d.
SPIRITS....." gal.	10s.....	10s.....	10s.....	14s.....	10s. to 12s.....	12s.....	12s.
WINES, in wood....." "	4s. to 6s.....	4s. to 6s.....	3s. to 10s.....	4s.....	6s. to 10s.....	2s.....	4s.
in bottle.....per doz.	8s. to 12s.....	8s. to 12s.....	6s. to 20s.....	8s.....	12s. to 20s.....	6s.....	8s.
TOBACCO, unmanufactured....." lb.	1s.....	1s.....	9d.....	1s.....	2s. 6d.....	3s.....	2s. 6d.
Manufactured....." "	2s.....	2s.....	2s.....	2s. 6d.....	2s. 6d.....	3s.....	2s. 6d.
Cigars....." "	5s.....	5s.....	5s.....	5s.....	5s.....	5s.....	5s.
PAPER & STATIONERY, ad val.	{ Stationery Free Paper 3s. 4d. to 9s. 4d. per cwt.	10 p. c. to 20 p. c. and part Free....	Part Free. Other 5 p. c. to 10 p. c. ....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	{ 1s. 6d. to 4s. per cubic foot.....	10 p. c. ad val.
BOOKS.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.



and Manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,549	19,140	34,514	24,181	20,000
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,156	207,353	306,392	384,229	269,853

**TABLE C—Continued.** Imports, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, into VICTORIA, During Five Years.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Haberdashery..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616,418	811,052	939,116	933,855	781,619
Arms and Ammunition:										
Fire-arms (small)..... No.	1,897	1,935	3,288	3,686	4,885	2,993	5,130	8,363	9,195	16,606
Gunpowder..... Lbs.	1,215,985	2,084,575	1,299,040	837,445	1,151,340	29,501	50,570	31,063	21,150	29,577
Bags and Sacks, Empty..... Doz.	46,092	106,150	204,016	183,432	80,363	40,629	88,102	129,730	127,147	66,585
Beer and Ale..... Brls.	17,666	19,888	33,755	34,186	22,244	74,583	84,886	149,843	167,211	115,951
Books, Printed..... Cwts.	6,706	9,958	14,282	13,257	13,173	67,083	98,296	143,564	127,907	140,821
Candles, of all Sorts..... Lbs.	404,846	21 9,970	118,160	40,350	166,162	14,461	7,882	4,628	1,592	5,174
Cheese..... Cwts.	793	201	244	210	261	3,551	802	1,118	971	1,206
Corn: Malt..... Qrs.	26,085	28,859	31,239	21,798	28,580	90,990	103,182	115,179	84,048	90,935
Cottons, Entered by the Yard... Yds.	14,925,200	23,196,022	21,490,559	21,144,480	18,071,100	354,350	573,775	536,853	535,680	471,301
"      "      at value..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,358	100,402	125,960	134,985	134,556
Drugs & Medicinal Preparations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,563	57,899	47,570	47,873	62,669
Earthen and China Ware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,184	52,370	64,953	44,963	80,262
Furniture: Cabinet and Upholstery Ware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,553	24,376	28,640	31,574	31,699
Glass Manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,371	55,792	110,394	113,351	88,937
Hardware & Cutlery, Unenumerated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,415	194,059	195,167	228,254	219,278
Hats, of all sorts..... Doz.	63,919	76,272	80,350	79,148	82,312	81,234	83,841	90,825	105,486	104,078
Hops..... Cwts.	2,812	5,478	2,850	1,691	3,341	19,236	31,802	17,531	13,150	17,363
Leather, Wrought & Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,917	349,710	346,880	281,770	308,163
Leather, Saddlery and Harness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,880	29,155	39,516	44,401	34,687
Linen, Entered by the Yard.... Yds.	2,648,487	3,897,450	4,444,070	4,578,540	3,557,200	91,604	131,722	156,415	163,030	119,933
Machinery: Steam Engines..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,334	34,527	45,588	52,650	45,636
"      All Other Sorts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,091	73,957	130,065	160,139	123,968
Metals: Iron, Wrought and Unwrought..... Tons	41,112	53,683	52,033	69,588	88,397	543,436	883,135	925,685	1,102,621	1,174,374
"      Lead, Pig, Pipe, and Sheet	1,142	888	1,049	1,349	850	21,495	17,172	24,196	30,632	20,027
Musical instruments..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,216	23,925	30,340	24,382	15,341
Paper, of all Sorts, (including Paper Hangings)..... Cwts.	47,288	73,793	68,991	67,388	75,448	120,844	203,806	201,779	181,969	200,249
Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,296	56,638	44,921	48,902	58,654
Silk Manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,412	85,407	88,543	123,214	161,736
Spirits, British and Irish..... Gals.	116,178	172,999	182,309	184,758	246,870	14,530	21,629	22,791	23,097	55,263
Stationery, other than Paper... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,430	43,562	46,475	48,082	50,701
Woollens, Entered by the Yard. Yds.	8,896,418	11,212,877	11,563,631	11,466,600	9,149,156	564,133	732,917	854,451	911,426	678,310
"      "      at Value..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,935	52,832	59,099	64,452	63,392
All other Articles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580,974	777,067	886,303	950,101	960,744
TOTAL.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,244,000	5,941,379	6,643,544	6,939,260	6,538,795
Total Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478,254	594,133	642,560	634,266	613,994
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH, FOREIGN & COL.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,722,254	6,535,512	7,286,104	7,573,526	7,152,789

**TABLE C—Continued.** Imports, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom into NEW SOUTH WALES, during Five Years.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1871. £	1872. £	1873. £	1874. £	1875. £
Apparel and Haberdashery..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,570	709,425	902,566	798,189	922,903
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,452	75,099	38,655	35,289	48,323
Bags and Sacks, Empty..... Dozens	25,624	56,614	106,648	70,765	47,944	25,260	46,918	73,477	48,926	35,378
Beer and Ale..... Barrels	44,695	89,406	50,195	44,012	41,068	168,954	152,531	197,799	191,734	184,265
Books, Printed..... Cwts.	2,293	3,439	5,207	6,258	7,277	25,807	36,013	52,167	58,582	73,365
Candles, of all Sorts..... Lbs.	50,874	132,830	112,030	214,180	82,384	2,034	4,977	4,348	7,498	3,148
Corn: Grain, Meal and Flour.. Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,788	18,280	21,683	39,615	51,958
Cottons, Entered by the Yard.. Yards	9,886,379	12,661,300	11,913,500	12,899,400	14,602,800	215,225	323,181	325,252	330,054	379,877
“ “ at Value..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,243	53,927	78,210	81,385	107,199
Earthen and China Ware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,521	47,660	6,428	43,240	56,904
Furniture: Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,187	26,557	30,792	36,046	44,675
Glass Manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,541	44,610	72,744	69,459	76,444
Hardware & Cutlery, Unenumerated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,098	130,483	134,258	134,513	208,657
Hats, of all Sorts..... Dozens	28,784	31,555	45,948	42,482	56,655	47,954	44,775	69,719	68,924	91,400
Leather, Wrought & Unwrought Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,466	122,630	194,044	177,301	208,423
Leather, Saddlery and Harness..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,343	32,654	49,750	51,976	59,810
Linens, Entered by the Yard..... Yards	1,769,518	2,600,900	3,389,400	2,697,400	3,549,550	59,803	87,694	124,739	99,636	128,065
Machinery and Mill Work..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,011	58,780	71,928	135,892	113,733
Metals:										
Iron, Wrought & Unwrought... Tons	14,962	19,152	16,749	38,383	54,722	230,844	380,618	379,325	587,326	772,323
Copper, Wrought & Unwrought Cwts.	4,230	5,848	6,415	10,014	9,177	15,813	26,024	30,199	43,853	41,018
Lead, Pig, Pipe, and Sheet..... Tons	467	404	250	572	716	9,057	8,459	6,043	13,379	16,926
Musical Instruments..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,361	15,147	20,769	18,926	22,586
Paper, all sorts (includ. Hangings) Cwts.	25,069	28,212	35,021	31,633	59,165	65,193	66,964	86,101	76,151	143,458
Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces.... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,184	53,625	61,799	40,420	67,355
Silk Manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,645	29,836	49,737	53,340	75,602
Spirits, British and Irish..... Gallons	55,449	72,384	69,358	64,859	93,000	6,933	9,060	8,743	8,107	25,414
Stationery, other than Paper.... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,698	31,387	45,272	32,251	42,838
Woollens, Entered by the Yard. Yards	4,005,281	6,503,510	5,808,550	5,513,560	5,858,664	242,217	411,457	458,717	433,952	468,645
“ “ at Value..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,236	14,952	23,011	19,843	25,305
All Other Articles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396,688	505,842	659,444	639,528	1,088,641
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>2,541,126</b>	<b>3,569,559</b>	<b>4,333,719</b>	<b>4,375,335</b>	<b>5,584,638</b>
Total Foreign and Colonial, } Produce and Manufactures.. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,768	359,440	390,010	402,941	460,179
<b>GRAND TOTAL BRITISH, FOREIGN &amp; COL.</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>2,833,894</b>	<b>3,928,999</b>	<b>4,723,729</b>	<b>4,778,276</b>	<b>6,044,817</b>

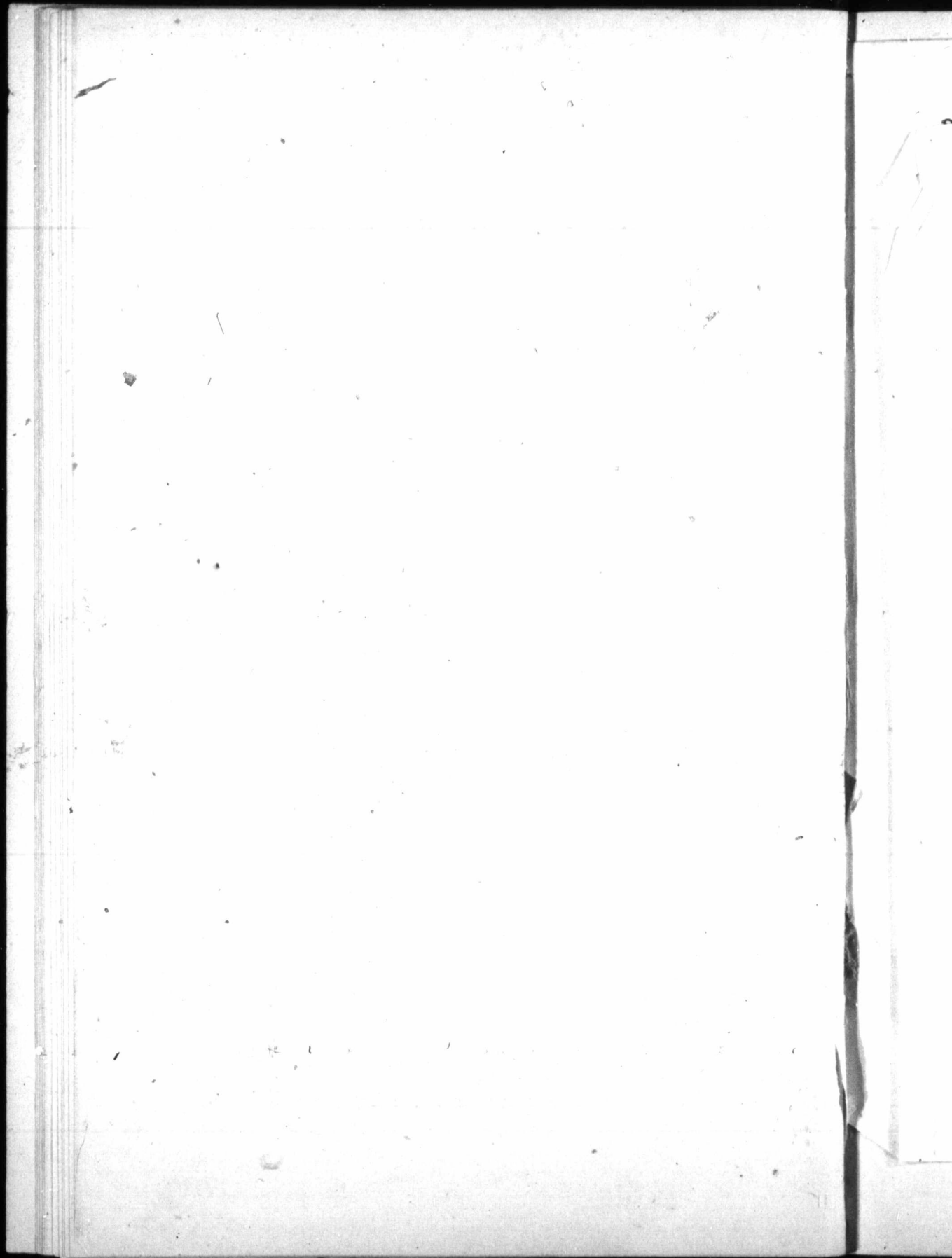
**TABLE C—Continued.** Imports, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, into SOUTH AUSTRALIA, during Five Years.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1871. £	1872. £	1873. £	1874. £	1875. £
Apparel and Haberdashery..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,235	212,082	282,782	242,252	247,420

**TABLE C—Continued.** Imports, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, into SOUTH AUSTRALIA, during Five Years.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Haberdashery..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,235	212,082	283,783	242,258	247,429
Bags and Sacks, Empty..... Dozens	89,689	175,602	330,091	201,674	91,551	53,933	92,263	182,181	101,929	44,663
Beer and Ale..... Barrels	4,292	6,943	8,757	8,203	5,922	18,635	29,032	40,527	39,767	26,997
Books, Printed..... Cwts.	1,280	1,312	2,073	2,957	3,125	11,719	13,928	22,135	30,264	31,815
Candles, of all sorts..... Lbs.	116,821	74,852	71,400	15,560	22,640	2,971	2,636	2,363	593	816
Corn : Malt..... Qrs.	9,017	7,329	12,322	8,197	11,002	31,483	27,192	44,185	30,512	37,713
Cottons, Entered by the Yard... Yards	3,133,309	4,015,000	5,338,400	3,975,500	4,022,990	77,094	99,875	125,160	96,497	92,958
"    "    at Value..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,843	19,309	36,467	28,506	35,259
Drugs and Medicinal Preparat'ns " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,125	10,737	16,032	20,702	20,400
Earthen and China Ware..... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,088	11,488	24,425	19,457	16,373
Glass Manufactures..... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,576	14,249	22,913	21,035	18,276
Hardwares and Cutlery, Unenumerated " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,871	33,391	45,340	42,819	46,555
Hats, of all Sorts..... Dozens	8,836	17,104	32,323	23,689	21,591	13,751	24,992	41,527	35,527	30,536
Hops..... Cwts.	1,035	1,359	1,482	605	1,471	6,405	6,829	9,021	4,506	8,673
Implem'ts and Tools of Industry Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,266	16,241	20,011	20,636	19,986
Leather, Wrought & Unwrought " " Saddlery and Harness... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,658	55,011	58,123	41,915	54,482
"    Saddlery and Harness... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,124	14,633	21,024	23,367	23,035
Linens, entered by the Yard..... Yards	410,920	478,800	676,100	527,700	550,300	15,929	17,426	25,759	20,858	19,476
Machinery : Steam Engines..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,347	6,376	8,913	19,390	30,777
"    All Other Sorts..... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,656	14,300	22,921	33,821	39,853
Metal : Iron, Wrought and Unwrought..... Tons	12,619	16,663	19,077	28,834	27,399	176,378	303,682	381,104	479,467	475,750
Paper, of all Sorts (including Hangings)..... Cwts.	7,451	9,709	10,967	13,638	18,805	17,098	24,245	29,212	34,651	44,427
Pickles, Vinegar and Sauces..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,869	15,108	18,778	17,053	22,726
Stationery, other than Paper..... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,157	7,867	9,434	12,716	11,232
Telegraphic Wire & Apparatus. " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308,960	.....	250	4,864	22,570
Woolens, entered by the Yard. Yards	1,835,256	2,161,710	3,054,780	2,750,070	2,498,576	94,781	129,349	200,173	196,709	179,858
"    at Value..... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,155	5,400	11,971	14,794	15,907
All other Articles..... " " " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,339	205,891	313,111	274,288	366,037
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,324,446	1,413,542	2,016,843	1,908,732	1,984,579
Total Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufacture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,393	136,306	211,470	188,793	245,457
<b>GRAND TOTAL BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429,839	1,549,848	2,228,313	2,097,525	2,230,036









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WHAT IS THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK ?

CAN THERE BE AN ENLARGEMENT OF OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA ?

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By WM. J. PATTERSON,  
SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE AND CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

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MONTREAL :  
LOVELL PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, 23 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1876.

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WHAT IS THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK?

CAN THERE BE AN ENLARGEMENT OF OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA?

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ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.,

*President Board of Trade;*

AND

HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.,

*President Corn Exchange Association;*

GENTLEMEN:—

As stated in the "Trade Letter" about Australia, I now address you on a subject of more immediate interest and importance,—the extension of commercial relations with our fellow-Colonists and others who live much nearer us than our friends at the Antipodes. A moment's reflection will satisfy you that the subject of the present communication involves a somewhat wider range of discussion than the former one, leading occasionally (and, as I think, necessarily) to the expression of views which may possibly not pass without evoking more or less criticism. I must say, therefore, that I write from a purely commercial stand-point,—from a middle-ground, so to speak, between the general questions of "protection" and "free-trade,"—and, therefore, without reference to class-interests or party-relations of any kind; that I will try to be concise,—at the same time perspicuous; and that I will consider myself well repaid if this self-imposed labor of collecting and arranging the following materials, shall contribute in any way to induce a thorough consideration of the questions inscribed over this epistle. The only personal matter is, whether I ought voluntarily to incur the charge of temerity in broaching a subject, in connection with which the opinions of many intelligent men differ so widely; it may still be some

excuse for their utterance to state that they have grown and gathered strength in my own mind during much of the time I have been Secretary of your respective Boards.

#### NATURE, MAGNITUDE AND VARIETY OF THE TRADE.

A clause in the instructions given by the Canadian Government to their Representatives on the West India Commission in 1865 is as follows:—

“Knowing then that the countries to which you are about to proceed offer a market for all the surplus products of British North America, and that they can afford us in exchange all the productions of the Tropics, it is most desirable that an effort should be made to remove the artificial obstructions which exist to free commercial intercourse.”

That is to say, the merchants of Canada can supply Fish, Flour, Meals, Peas, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Meats, Coal, Ice, Box-shooks, Lumber, Petroleum, &c.,—also manufactures of wood, wool, &c.,—while the people of the West Indies and South America can give in return Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Spices, Rum, Tobacco, &c.; and not only so, but, as has been well said, the West Indies and Canada respectively are “the cheapest and best markets in which to purchase.”

At the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, at Ottawa, in February, 1874, A. Woods, Esq., of Quebec, in a paper on Trade with the West Indies, made the following among other statements:

“When we remember that the average total imports by the British and Foreign West Indies are in round figures valued at about \$200,000,000, and their exports at near \$230,000,000 annually, the fact that the portion of the trade participated in by this Dominion is small indeed must strike any person conversant with our natural resources. Wooden-ware, shingles, staves, box shooks, starch, sewing machines, biscuits, boots and shoes, as well as many other manufactures, besides the leading staples of the farm, the dairy, the oil wells and fisheries, can be shipped from the Dominion to the West Indies at prices to compete with any country. Lumber, in its variety of manufactures, as well as the great bulk of the other articles which we have already noted, can be put on board a sea-going vessel at the Port of Quebec much cheaper than at New York. By utilizing our unrivalled line of interior water communication with the West, we can lay down its products in the markets of the West Indies on better terms than can the United States, where they have to make use of long interior lines of railroad and canal communication before reaching a shipping port.”

It is, therefore, worth while at the outset to point out how great is the volume of the West India and South American trade, and to what a comparatively small extent Canada participates in a commerce so aptly referred to in the foregoing quotations.

A series of tabular statements (A. Nos. I to VIII, on pp. 33–35) show the annual value, in pounds Sterling, of the trade between GREAT BRITAIN and the West Indies and South America, respectively, during

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the past decade,—indicating also the fluctuations which have occurred. To assist in comprehending the summaries referred to, I will point out here their salient features:—

*Table A, No. I.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with THE BERMUDAS for ten (10) years, to be £68,310; the largest trade in the decade was in 1866, the value amounting to £89,740; but the trade of 1875 shows a decrease, as compared with that of 1866, of £26,624 or 29.78 per cent. The figures in the table also show that, except in the year 1866, the exports from Great Britain constantly exceeded the Imports.

*Table A, No. II.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with the BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, including BRITISH GUIANA AND HONDURAS, for ten (10) years, to be £9,938,919; the largest trade in the decade was in 1875, the value amounting to £10,942,313, being an increase as compared with that of 1866, of £1,297,164 or 13.45 per cent. The figures in the table also show that all of these Imports into Great Britain largely exceeded the Domestic Exports.

*Table A, No. III.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with the SPANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, for ten (10) years, to be £6,945,519; the largest trade in the decade was in 1872, the value amounting to £8,706,823; but the trade of 1875 shows an increase as compared with that of 1866, of £1,291,792 or 24.04 per cent. The figures in the table also show that the Imports into Great Britain were always in excess of the Exports, except in 1871.

*Table A, No. IV.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with the FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND FRENCH GUIANA, for ten (10) years, to be £84,868; the largest trade in the decade was in 1875, the value amounting to £309,149, being an increase, as compared with that of 1866, of £278,144 or 8.97 per cent. The figures in the tables also show that, with the exception of the years 1870 and 1874, the Exports from Great Britain exceeded the Imports.

*Table A, No. V.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO for ten (10) years, to be £700,275; the largest trade in the decade was in 1875, the value amounting to £1,159,720, being an increase, as compared with that of 1866, of £447,647 or 42.73 per cent. The figures in the table also show that, except in the year 1869, the Exports from Great Britain regularly exceeded the Imports.

*Table A, No. VI.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with the DANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, for ten (10) years, to be £564,293; the largest trade in the decade was in 1866, the value amounting to £873,517; the trade of 1875 shows a decrease as compared with 1866; of £439,840 or 50.35 per cent. The figures in the table also show that the Domestic Exports from Great Britain were uniformly in excess of the Imports.

*Table A, No. VII.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with the DUTCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, including DUTCH GUIANA, for ten (10) years, to be £435,719; the largest trade in the decade was in 1872, the value amounting to £808,997; the trade of 1875 shows an increase as compared with that of 1866, of £49,634 or 16.64 per cent. The figures in the table also show that the Domestic Exports from Great Britain always exceeded the Imports.

*Table A, No. VIII.*—Shows the average annual commerce of Great Britain with BRAZIL, URUGUAY, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and VENEZUELA, for ten (10) years, to

be £21,486,266; the largest trade in the decade was in 1872, the value amounting to £27,173,078; the trade of 1875 shows a decrease, as compared with that of 1866, of £917,842 or 4.15 per cent. The figures in the table also show that except in the year 1868, the Exports from Great Britain regularly exceeded the Imports.

Another series of Tables (B, Nos. I to VI, on pp. 36-38,) show the annual value, in Dollars, of the trade between the UNITED STATES and the West Indies and South America respectively during the past thirteen years,—indicating also the fluctuations that have occurred. The prominent characteristics of the trade are shown to have been as follows:—

*Table B, No. I.*—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with the BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA, and HONDURAS, for thirteen (13) years, to be \$15,519,553; the largest trade of that period was in 1872, the value amounting to \$18,347,413; the trade of 1875 shows an increase over 1863 of \$4,462,553 or 36.30 per cent. Only in one year (1872) did the Imports into the United States exceed the value of Domestic Exports.

*Table B, No. II.*—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with CUBA, PORTO RICO, and OTHER SPANISH POSSESSIONS, for thirteen (13) years, to be \$85,009,113; the largest trade of that period was in 1874, the value amounting to \$123,495,090; the trade of 1875 shows an increase over 1863 of \$61,915,479 or 142.81 per cent. The figures in the table also show, that the Imports into the United States immensely exceeded the Exports throughout that period.

*Table B, No. III.*—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA (French West Indies) for thirteen (13) years, to be \$2,136,062; the largest trade of that period was in 1872, the value amounting to \$3,798,117; the trade of 1875 shows an increase, as compared with that of 1863, of \$2,207,750 or 1.73 per cent. The figures in the table also show, that the Exports from the United States were in excess of the Imports, excepting in the years 1871, 1872, 1874 and 1875.

*Table B, No. IV.*—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with DENMARK and the DANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, for thirteen (13) years, to be \$2,237,940. Unfortunately this table is not as clear as the others, as the Danish West Indies were not separated from the country of Denmark in the United States returns from which these figures are compiled. The largest trade of that period was in 1871, the value amounting to \$3,209,162; the trade of 1875 shows an increase, as compared with 1863, of \$939,195 or 61.49 per cent. The figures in the table also show, that the Exports from the United States largely exceeded the Imports throughout the period.

*Table B, No. V.*—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with the DUTCH WEST INDIES for thirteen (13) years, to be \$1,986,825; the largest trade of that period was in 1874, the value amounting to \$2,687,691; the trade of 1875 shows an increase, as compared with that of 1863, of \$791,931 or 43.33 per cent. The figures in the table also show, that the Imports into the United States exceeded the Exports from same, in 1863, '69 and '71 to '75.

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*Table B, No. VI*,—Shows the average annual commerce of the United States with BRAZIL, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, and VENEZUELA, for thirteen (13) years, to be \$45,384,086; the largest trade of that period was in 1874, the value amounting to \$70,443,921; the trade of 1875 shows an increase, as compared with that of 1863, of \$16,418,032, or 199.66 per cent. The figures in the table also show, that the Imports into the United States were greatly in excess of the Exports during that period.

But for practical business purposes, it is desirable to come down from this general view,—to look more to the details of that commerce as it may be said to be passing before us now,—so as to afford matter for stimulating reflection. For that purpose, I have collated some information from the sources whence the materials for the above-mentioned tables were drawn.

#### A GLANCE AT GREAT BRITAIN'S SHARE OF THE TRADE.

A reference to Table C p. 39, will show the quantities and values of some of the articles of merchandize (the produce or manufacture of Great Britain) exported to the West Indies and Brazil in the year 1875; and it will be observed that many of the lines of goods are such as could have been supplied from the Dominion. An examination, however, of the British Trade Returns reveals the fact, that the shipments of Colonial and Foreign produce to the same destinations include a variety of articles of very considerable quantity and value, much of which may fairly be supposed to be the produce of Canada. For instance, in addition to the quantities and values of goods in Table C just referred to, the following are some of the articles of Colonial and Foreign origin shipped in the same year:—

	Brazil.		Brit. W. I. and B. Guiana.		Spanish W. I.	
		£		£		£
Butter, cwts .....	7,020	57,950	4,165	21,983	.....	.....
Cheese, " .....	8,240	32,633	.....	.....	4,364	16,121
Oats, " .....	.....	.....	13,794	7,171	.....	.....
Cigars, lbs.....	4,259	4,004	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cordage, Twine and Cable Yarn.	.....	3,226	.....	.....	.....	.....

There are many additional articles, which might reasonably have a place in the foregoing, were it not that the particular destination is not mentioned, being recorded as "to other countries." It may easily be inferred that nearly, if not all of the articles, would do no discredit to Canada, *without* the brand or trade-mark of any firm either in the United Kingdom or the United States; and yet, as will be shown immediately, the Canadian element in the vast commerce, (so far as the records go) may be said to be a mere bagatelle.

## HOW MUCH OF THE TRADE IS DONE BY THE UNITED STATES ?

I have selected the year 1874 as affording sufficiently recent examples. The value of imports into, and exports from, the United States to the several West India Possessions in that year are shown in the following summary statement,—the entire volume of that trade amounting to the very large sum of \$145,416,483:—

	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Danish Possessions .....	\$ 297,576	\$ 1,115,129	\$ 20,721
French do .....	1,441,134	1,172,143	6,481
British do .....	5,124,911	9,472,948	210,441
Dutch do .....	1,654,960	992,001	40,730
Hayti.....	1,569,352	4,265,686	151,425
San Domingo.....	363,825	514,653	49,976
Spanish Possessions:—			
Cuba.....	86,272,466	19,597,981	1,993,528
Porto Rico.....	6,884,919	2,132,490	171,004
	\$103,509,146	\$39,263,031	\$2,644,306

In marked contrast to the immense commerce involved in these figures (making due allowance for disparity of population, and leaving entirely out of view Great Britain's share of the trade) the total trade of the Dominion of Canada with the West Indies, including imports and exports, only amounted in the same year (1874) to \$6,057,129. To this rather derogatory comparison must be added the fact, that the figures for 1874 show a decrease, as compared with 1872, of \$62,538, or a fraction over one per cent., the Dominion imports and exports in the latter year amounting to \$6,119,667. It must be further stated that the Provinces which now constitute the Dominion imported in 1864-'65 direct from the British and Foreign West Indies, merchandize valued at \$3,353,719, and exported to the value of \$3,287,327,—in all, \$6,641,046. The decreased value of the aggregate trade in 1874, therefore, as contrasted with 1864-'65 was \$583,917, or 8.79 per cent.

The statement which follows here shows the total trade of the United States in 1874 with South America, the aggregate being \$88,517,767, while the Dominion trade with that Empire was *nil*, on the record.

	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
Brazil.....	\$43,911,315	\$ 7,562,852	\$142,968
Central States.....	2,896,012	1,380,515	82,916
Chili.....	666,560	2,730,617	83,373
Peru.....	1,256,286	2,518,404	103,502
Colombia.....	7,749,433	5,123,845	235,499
Uruguay.....	2,515,563	1,115,042	32,578
Venezuela.....	5,462,132	2,384,139	145,699
Other Ports in South America.....	147,927	180,590	.....
	\$64,695,228	\$22,996,004	\$826,535

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A large sheet Table (D) at the end of this letter, shows in detail the quantities and values of the various commodities exported to the West Indies and South America by the United States in 1874, which is well worth examination, as establishing the accuracy of the statement made to the Canadian Commissioners, already quoted. The articles mainly imported by the United States from the West Indies and South America are as follows—medicinal and cork barks, chemicals, drugs, dyes, cocoa, cochineal, coffee, raw cotton, hair (unmanufactured), hides and skins, crude india rubber and gutta percha, rags, woods (unmanufactured), copper (in pigs, bars, &c.) fruits, nuts, old and scrap iron, lead (pigs, bars and old), whale and fish oils, olive oil (salad), salt, spices, ginger, pepper, mustard, sugar and molasses, leaf tobacco, cigars, spirits and cordials, wines, and wool. And, if further corroboration of the statement to the Commissioners is necessary, it is afforded by Tables E and F, (on pp. 40-41) which show quantities and values of DOMINION imports and exports for the same year.

In addition to the particulars detailed in Table E,—the following items must be added to complete the *total import exhibit, viz.:*—From BRITISH GUIANA, 1143 gallons *rum*, valued at \$611; 6,373 lbs. *sugar*, equal to and above No. 9 D. S. (old tariff), valued at \$301; 74,635 lbs. *Molasses*, other than for refining purposes, valued at \$1,289. From the DUTCH WEST INDIES, 856,319 lbs. *sugar*, below No. 9 D. S., from April 10, '75 (new tariff,) valued at \$34,158.

Then, in addition to the particulars detailed in Table F, the following items must be added to complete the *total export exhibit, viz.:*—To BRAZIL, *coal*, 527 tons, valued at \$1,317. To MAURITIUS, *pickled mackerel*, 390 brls., \$1,440; *pickled herrings*, 356 brls., \$1,426; *canned salmon*, 3,600 lbs., \$600; *pickled do.* 150 brls., \$1,640. To DUTCH WEST INDIES, *planks and boards*, 224,000 feet, \$2,965; *ditto* to DUTCH GUIANA, 119,000 feet, \$1,450. To MAURITIUS, *spars*, 1,017 pieces, \$7,761; *shingles*, 200,000, \$400; *tobacco*, 5,401 lbs., \$1,085. To BERMUDA, *hay*, 32 tons, \$368; *vegetables*, \$373.

Now, with the facts so clearly before us that the West Indies and Brazil are, so to speak, our neighbors (see pp. 19-20 as to distances),—that their staple exports are exactly what Canadian merchants want, while Dominion staples are precisely what the people of these countries lack, and would gladly take in profitable exchange,—(for, after all, trade means profit, in some respect or other, to the parties concerned in buying, selling and handling)—does it not seem wonderful that so small a proportion of that great commercial current *appears* to flow to or from Canada?

It must not be overlooked, however, that under the very general desig-

nation of "Foreign Exports," Canada should probably have credit, as already hinted at, for a considerable share of the trade done directly by Great Britain and the United States,—how large a proportion cannot be determined from the printed records. For instance, after the letter on Australian trade was made public, I was informed by a gentleman in the trade, that two of the most extensive boot and shoe manufactories in this city were at work upon large orders for London, the goods to be sent thence to Australia,—also, that assorted lots of doors, sashes, &c., besides lumber, had been shipped monthly, sometimes semi-monthly, *via* United States ports for the same destination. It appears, further, that among other merchandise, potatoes and sundry bulky articles of farm produce, have lately been sent weekly from Halifax (by United States steamers) to New York, and thence dispatched, nominally on account of merchants in that city, to Cuba and other West India Islands. It is impossible to say how much of the produce of the Dominion Fisheries follows the same course to a tropical market. It must be quite evident, however, that in this way Canada not only does not get credit for her interest in the transactions, but that the means of employment for the tonnage of the Maritime Provinces are diverted from their legitimate channel, to the loss of vessel-owners,—while the property disposed of in this round-about way, is made just so much dearer to the consumer by its intermediate handling, by the astute United States middle-men. (For illustration, see foot-note on page 18.) *Apropos* of this, I quote again from Mr. Woods as follows:—

"There can be no doubt but that a large quantity of Canadian products find a market in the Tropics through the hands of the U. S. shippers. One instance of this will illustrate the truth. During the past two or three years large quantities of match splints, manufactured in Quebec, have been shipped to New Haven, New York and other American centres, where they have been dipped and afterwards shipped to Barbadoes and other West India Islands. Thus the U. S. manufacturer procures the bulk of his raw material here, pays inland R. R. freight, customs duty of 35 per cent., completes the manufacture of the article, employing labor at 100 per cent. higher than with us, and then ships to the places named at a profit.

"To show how this trade has slipped from us, it may be noted that box shooks, which at one time were shipped in quantity from Quebec, and later on from St. John, have latterly, to a large extent, been shipped from New York, in consequence of the greater facilities for procuring freight room at the latter port. Box shooks are now shipped from Canada to New York in canal boats, and there stored, and afterwards shipped to the West Indies. One recent instance is known of a Quebec house having shipped a quantity of this article to Portland, where they were purchased for New York acceptance and thence forwarded."

These facts are suggestive enough, if not startling. If such a condition of affairs should continue, how many years, it might be asked, would have to elapse ere the status of the people of Canada would be reduced to that of mercantile Gibeonites,—mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to the merchant-princes of other lands?—how long ere

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our industrial and commercial record would be obliterated?—and how long ere this vast Dominion would become (practically, at any rate) an appanage of the neighboring Republic, with the uninspiring knowledge that all their fiscal arrangements are dead against their tributaries?

#### TRADE WITH THE SPANISH WEST INDIES.

The West India Commissioners gave in their Report the following statement of the general average annual value of importations of the various kinds of merchandize, into the Spanish West India Possessions:—

Wines and oils .....	\$13,000,000	
Meats.....	13,000,000	
Grains.....	10,000,000	
Fish.....	4,000,000	
Flour.....	14,000,000	
Other food.....	6,000,000	
		\$ 60,000,000
Manufactures of Cotton.....	7,500,000	
Linen .....	8,500,000	
Wool.....	2,000,000	
Silk.....	2,500,000	
Furs.....	4,500,000	
Wood.....	10,000,000	
Furniture.....	1,500,000	
Earthenware.....	1,500,000	
Stoneware.....	1,500,000	
Glassware.....	1,000,000	
		\$ 40,500,000
Metals.....	17,000,000	
Miscellaneous.....	26,000,000	
		\$143,500,000

And these figures were coupled with this very pertinent remark:—

“Being large consumers of the products of British North America, so large, indeed, as to offer a market for the entire present surplus of our principal staples, it would seem to require no other argument to convince us that we ought to negotiate, if possible, such commercial arrangements as will ensure a direct and lasting trade between the Spanish West Indies and these Provinces.”

In 1868, Senor H. de Uriarte (then Spanish Consul in this city, but now Consul-General in New York city) made efforts to bring the Spanish West India Possessions and the Dominion into closer commercial relations, and the effort was looked upon with favor by the Imperial Government at Madrid, it being understood that the authorities still favor the idea. Writing to Senor Uriarte shortly since for some information, he said in reply:—“I remember the instructive and very agreeable interviews I had with you, when in Montreal, for the promotion of commercial intercourse between the Dominion and the Spanish West Indies. If that calamitous insurrection had not broken out in October, 1868, I think that such arrangements would have been made through my instrumentality, and with the help of the valuable information I obtained from

you, as would have proven of very great advantage to both countries in many ways."

It may be remarked here, that during a very recent visit to this city, His Excellency the Civil and Military Governor of St. Iago de Cuba expressed how much he had been gratified by what he saw of Canadian enterprise and progress, and how surprised he was that trade relations between the Spanish West Indies and Canada were so restricted,—especially when the natural productions of the countries formed so large a proportion of their respective wants; "but, after all," said he, "it appears to be impracticable for your people to deal with us to any very great extent, without refineries to enable them to use profitably our peculiar kinds of raw Sugars."

Of the vast commerce of the Spanish West Indies, the subjoined statement of values shows how small a portion of it is being done at present by the merchants of the Dominion:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL TRADE.
1872.....	\$ 1,278,361	\$ 1,632,681	\$ 2,911,042
1873.....	1,143,241	1,614,312	2,757,553
1874.....	1,340,235	1,246,371	2,586,606
1875.....	1,116,440	1,039,113	2,155,553

The average annual importations of quantities of certain articles at Havana during the past ten years were as follows:—

Jerked Beef, lbs.	From South America.....	287,961
Codfish, qtls.....	From British Provinces.....	36,621
	From United States.....	6,632
	From Europe.....	51,622
	Total.....	94,875
Flour, brls.....	From Spain.....	223,440
	From United States.....	84,091
	Total.....	307,531
Rice, qtls.....	From Spain.....	37,035
	From East Indies.....	518,574
	Total.....	555,609
Lard, qtls.....	From United States.....	135,435
Wine, pipes.....	From Spain.....	72,728
Boards, m. feet..	From North America.....	21,365
Box Shooks.....	From U. S. and B. N. A.....	657,211
Hogshead Shooks	From U. S. and B. N. A.....	43,381
Coal, tons.....	From Europe and America...	147,395
Olive Oil, jars..	From Spain.....	343,617
Coal Oil, qtls....	From United States.....	66,783

A statement of the quantities of sugar and molasses exported during the year 1875, from all the ports of Cuba, will be found in table G, on page 42, the totals being compared with those for 1874. The various places to which the shipments were dispatched are also given.

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## TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

From a most interesting volume, circulated by the Commissioners from Brazil at the Centennial Exhibition, it appears that the Empire is of vast extent, covering one-fifteenth of the terrestrial surface of the globe, one-fifth of the New World, and more than three-sevenths of the Continent of South America. It has a total population, estimated in round numbers at 12,000,000, in which are included 2,000,000 wild aborigines, and 1,476,567 slaves. By the law of 1871, which assures the gradual extinction of slavery, the children of slave mothers born after that date within the Empire are free. At the end of 1873 the Empire possessed railways of a total length of 714 English miles; and at the end of June, 1874, an aggregate length of 397 miles was in process of construction. There were, at the close of 1874, 3,375 miles of telegraph-lines, with seventy-four offices. With the view of facilitating and developing commerce, Government threw open to foreign flags the coasting trade, and the waters of its most important rivers the Paraguay, the San Francisco, the Amazon, as far as the frontier, over an extent of 6,140 miles, and their respective affluents, thus setting a good example to other nations.

The magnitude and value of the trade of the Empire of Brazil are shown by the following figures:—

	1864.	1874.
Imports.....	\$61,522,937	\$84,543,670
Exports.....	64,735,350	104,723,504
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$126,258,287	\$189,267,174

The increased aggregate value for 1874, as contrasted with 1864, is \$63,008,887, or 49.90 per cent.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of merchandize exported from Brazil during the fiscal year 1873-'74:—

	QUANTITIES.	VALUES.
Rum..... litres	3,309,275	\$ 257,743
Cotton..... kils.	54,474,293	12,879,179
Sugar..... "	154,815,149	9,678,413
Cocoa..... "	3,985,120	413,219
Coffee..... "	166,385,484	60,044,031
Horse Hair and Wool..... "	1,403,946	434,874
Hides..... "	21,658,372	6,114,952
Farina..... "	1,124,240	1,034,695
Tobacco..... "	13,905,122	2,927,871
India Rubber..... "	6,736,520	5,794,346
Herva-mate..... "	13,436,308	1,269,693
Rosewood..... "	3,698,325	776,123
Gold and Diamonds..... grs.	954,297	1,090,001

I have no detailed statement at hand, at present, to show the entire values of the various articles imported into Brazil from all countries; but

a reference to sheet Table D will show that the articles from the United States are largely such as are the growth and produce of the Dominion, some of them perhaps actually of Canadian origin.

It is stated upon official authority, that the mean annual increase in value of exports during five years, from 1869 to 1874 inclusive, was 10·65 per cent., and of imports, 5·44 per cent.

The proportions of quantities and values (according to the same authority) of merchandize exported, as shown in the foregoing statement, to the whole value of exportations in 1873-'74, were as follows:—

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coffee.....	2·86 per cent.	11·72 per cent.
Cotton.....	12·49 "	23·68 "
Sugar.....	2·54 "	3·94 "
Hides.....	3·63 "	7·77 "
India Rubber.....	38·98 "	141·59 "
Tobacco.....	7·28 "	22·67 "
Herva-mate.....	15·64 "	34·28 "
Cocoa.....	2·35 "	12·69 "
Rum.....	0·14 "	2·43 "
Manioc Farina.....	10·71 "	6·68 "
Rosewood.....	21·74 "	25·68 "
Horse Hair and Wool.....	15·71 "	42·69 "
Gold.....	1·03 "	0·41 "
Diamonds.....	77·32 "	26·08 "
Sundry products.....	— "	0·65 "

The ratios in the following statement show the proportions of imports into, and exports from the Empire, from and to the different countries mentioned:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Germany.....	5·21 per cent.	3·43 per cent.
Austria.....		
Hanseatic Cities }		
Belgium.....	1·51 "	0·64 "
Chili and Pacific Ports....	0·49 "	0·71 "
Denmark.....	0·19 "	0·88 "
River Platte.....	9·13 "	4·75 "
United States.....	4·67 "	20·90 "
France.....	10·49 "	13·46 "
Great Britain.....	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 "
	99·58 "	99·49 "
Other countries.....	0·42 "	0·51 "

The recorded direct trade of Canada with Brazil must be included in the fraction set opposite "other countries." It amounted in 1864 to about \$800,000 in value, while a statement before me shows that during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1874, the direct imports into the Dominion from "South America" amounted to \$472,705, and the exports to \$1,087,942.

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With reference to the article of coffee (figuring so largely as an export) it is asserted that the quality has improved considerably within the past 15 years, as the result of improved processes; and that, for a long time, more than half the coffee of Brazil has entered into consumption in Europe, under the appellations Java, Ceylon, Martinique, San Domingo, or Moca.

Sugar-cane was the chief product of a large portion of the Empire, until the introduction of the Coffee-tree drew from it a great number of laborers. Brazilian sugar is said not to compare favorably at present with the product of other countries; but improved cultivation and machinery are achieving success, and the production and export of sugar are on the increase.

Greater care is now taken in the culture and preparation of tobacco.

#### SOME FEATURES OF WEST INDIA AND BRAZILIAN TRADE.

If the produce merchants of Canada will look attentively into the two tables, H and I, pp. 43-44 (if the importations of flour may be taken as criteria,) it would seem as if about three-fourths of the British West India trade might be participated in, by establishing intimate commercial relations with Barbadoes, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad.

*Flour.*—An examination of importations into the British West Indies serves to show the large quantities required of various commodities which are among the products of Canada, and of which there is always a surplus for exportation. Take as one instance the article of Flour. The subjoined statement shows how much has been imported annually into the British West India Possessions named during sixteen years:—

YEARS.	JAMAICA.	BARBADOES.	TRINIDAD.	BRITISH GUIANA.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1858	15,295	81,805	50,660	.....
1859	78,636	66,546	44,623	81,701
1860	71,333	78,917	45,612	66,037
1861	72,253	67,567	43,450	76,757
1862	96,875	89,762	49,552	86,566
1863	97,868	97,380	45,922	80,540
1864	94,047	78,551	53,087	87,531
1865	90,546	79,348	45,529	76,538
1866	67,214	82,675	43,391	80,262
1867	52,129	82,355	35,964	72,129
1868	58,682	89,520	37,798	75,142
1869	78,083	104,950	47,861	94,721
1870	85,146	95,242	41,697	91,491
1871	76,228	90,645	46,474	94,338
1872	89,103	101,302	51,149	108,159
1873	98,386	117,575	53,477	97,998

Entered for Consumption.

Table H., (see p. 43) shows the quantities of flour imported into all the British West Indies during three years, indicating the proportions supplied by British North America and the United States respectively, giving also the average values and the rates of duty.

It has been alleged that flour manufactured from Canada wheat is not suitable for tropical latitudes; but the following extract from the Report of the West India Commissioners seems to be quite conclusive on that point. Referring to the Empire of Brazil, they said:—

“The greatest care should be taken to send none but the best quality of our products to Brazil. This remark applies specially to wheat flour. The consumers are the wealthy classes and the population of the cities. If, on the one hand, they are fastidious in their tastes, on the other they are always ready to pay high prices for a really superior article, and none but flour prepared with great care, and from selected dry or kiln-dried wheat, such as will stand the moist heat of the Tropics, without deterioration, should be shipped from Canada.

“It is a pleasing fact that a considerable quantity of Montreal flour has for the last three years been sent to Pernambuco, by way of England, and has given great satisfaction. It is certain that much of the flour shipped southward from New York is made in that city in imitation of Southern Ohio, both as to barrels and as to the flour itself, and is found to answer. It is worthy the attention of the trade whether it would not be desirable to establish a special brand for flour manufactured for tropical consumption, since, with care and honesty in the shipments of the article, Canada flour would, in time, attain a high character.”

Speaking upon the same point in my “Report of Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1866,” I there remarked:—

“An impression prevails that Canadian flour is not suitable for export to tropical countries; it is, nevertheless, true that Montreal flour is not wholly unknown or unappreciated in the West India and Brazil market, although there is no satisfactory method by which it can be ascertained what proportion of the flour exported to these countries from the United States was really the product of Canada. Suffice it, in the meantime, that Montreal millers can, and gladly would, manufacture special brands for use in the West Indies and South America; and certain millers in Upper Canada have declared their purpose to arrange without delay to produce flour adapted for these markets.”

Further inquiries instituted upon this point only a few days ago, amply confirm the statement relating to the manufacture of brands of flour suitable for the trade of the West Indies and Brazil. What is said to be wanted is a fair chance to participate in the trade.

*Meal, Butter, Salted Meats, &c.*—As another instance of what Canada could send, of articles extensively consumed in the British West India Islands, I submit Table I, on page 44, showing the quantities of certain commodities imported during fifteen years,—1859 to 1873 inclusive.

*Preserved Fresh Meats, &c.*—The opening up and extension of trade with the Tropics and South America would seem to afford an outlet for the products of establishments here and elsewhere for the preserving and canning of all kinds of meats, soups, &c.

*Ice.*—Attention was directed some years ago, in one of my Annual Trade Reports, to the circumstance that considerable quantities of ice

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were being exported from the United States to the West Indies and South America. The shipments of that commodity from United States ports in 1874, were as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Brazil .....	2,000	\$ 8,009
Danish W. I. ....	2,879	8,052
French W. I. and F. Guiana .....	2,244	7,803
British W. I. and Honduras .....	9,030	26,375
British Guiana .....	3,310	10,643
Hayti .....	304	1,297
Cuba .....	8,471	26,500
Porto Rico .....	1,318	4,747
Venezuela .....	407	1,290
British East Indies .....	14,191	70,928
Hong Kong (China) .....	2,042	10,200
Mexico .....	i	16
Dutch East Indies .....	2,628	13,142
United States of Colombia.....	2,711	8,761
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	51,536	\$197,763
In 1869.....		\$279,028
“ 1870.....	45,588	\$194,140

The following are the ports whence the quantities were shipped in 1874:—

	Tons.	Value.
Bath, Me.....	60	\$ 96
Belfast, Me.....	1,319	1,719
Boston, Mass. ....	48,096	188,667
Brazos, Texas.....	1	16
New York .....	1,808	6,887
Saco, Me.....	252	378
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	51,536	\$197,763

A systematic participation in the Tropical and South American trade by Canadian merchants, would certainly admit of that article being profitably dealt in.

#### OTHER MERCHANDISE THAT COULD BE SENT FROM CANADA TO THE TROPICS AND SOUTH AMERICA.

In the immediately preceding section I have particularized a few of the articles which Canadian Produce Merchants could send to the West Indies and Brazil, quite as cheaply and conveniently as their United States neighbors. On looking again at the Sheet Table (D), it has seemed that consideration of it would be facilitated by selecting some of the more prominent items of merchandise shipped from the United States during 1874 to the different countries therein mentioned. The articles upon which brief notes are here subjoined, are not nearly all that might have been specified, the table itself being concise and explicit:—

*Agricultural Implements.*—Ploughs and Cultivators were shipped to the British West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and Brazil.

*Breadstuffs.*—Flour has been already noticed. Large exportations of various kinds of Grain are recorded to nearly all the Islands and countries enumerated, the quantities and values being large.

*Cable, Cordage, Rope, &c.*—These are items of considerable value in the list of exports.

*Candles, Coal and Petroleum.*—Large quantities of Candles are represented as having been shipped to all places mentioned in the Table; 84,233 tons of bituminous Coal are among the exports; besides 6,212,970 gallons of Illuminating Oil, or over 155,000 barrels.

*Carriages.*—These appear to have formed some part of the exports to nearly all places.

*Dairy Produce.*—These have been generally referred to already in a table (G). It may be specially noted here, however, that the aggregate quantity of Butter shipped to the various countries was 1,732,326 lbs., and of Cheese, 1,180,071 lbs.; their combined values being \$647,138.

*Drugs and Chemicals.*—The total value of these articles amounted to \$464,741.

*Farm Products.*—Horned Cattle and Horses were sent to the British West Indies, Cuba and Mexico. Hay was an article of not inconsiderable export to nearly all the countries mentioned; while Potatoes were shipped in large quantities. With reference to prices of the latter article, it will be noticed that the United States official values at the ports of shipment, during 1874, averaged nearly one dollar (say, a fraction more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  c.) per bushel,—the aggregate quantity exported being 413,483 bushels, and the value \$407,610.\*

*Fisheries, the various Products of.*—This single very general allusion is quite sufficient here.

*Iron, and Manufactures of.*—These lines deserve minute examination; the value of Nails and Spikes alone amount to \$156,206.

*Leather, and Manufactures of.*—The value of all kinds of Leather shipped amounted to \$41,162; of Saddlery and Harness, \$15,000; while there were 166,469 pairs of Boots and Shoes exported.

\* With reference to a remark on page 10 about the increased price attached to articles passing through the hands of middle-men,—and specially as regards the value of Potatoes shipped from ports in the United States to the West Indies, &c., in 1874, it may be stated here that during the past two or three months, the average price for shipping lots of Potatoes (Early Rose) in St. John, N.B., was 40c. per bushel, while in Halifax, N.S., the average was somewhat lower. If the price in 1876 was in any way near the rate of 1874, Produce-merchants in the Maritime Provinces can have no difficulty in seeing that there must have been a very handsome margin to compensate for the enterprise of the United States merchants in arranging the details of sending one kind of Dominion produce to market.

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*Lucifer Matches.*—The gross value of the quantities shipped amounted to the considerable sum of \$87,830.

*Paper and Stationery.*—It will be seen that shipments were to the British and Spanish West Indies, Mexico and Brazil,—the total value being \$270,968.

*Provisions.*—The value of the single article of Pork recorded as exported to places mentioned was \$2,149,687.

*Sewing Machines.*—The value of the quantities shipped to the various countries was \$296,000.

*Steel, Manufactures of.*—This class is also well worth attention, the value of Edge Tools alone being nearly \$250,000.

*Woods, and various Manufactures of.*—These form an important element in trade with all the countries mentioned in the Table, and this can be best appreciated by referring to it.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

With regard to the share which United States merchants enjoy of the West India trade, it was remarked in the Report of the West India Commissioners, that their enterprise and activity, the immense accumulation of capital during many years of peace, and their unparalleled growth as a nation, afforded advantages for securing that trade, which the newer, smaller, and almost exclusively agricultural population of Canada could not hope to obtain for generations to come. Added to these, the Reciprocity Treaty enabled our Republican neighbors to import duty free from Canada most of the staples with which they supplied the requirements of Tropical and South American peoples. But many, if not all, of these conditions are changed, and "the advantages which the merchants and traders of the United States undoubtedly possessed over those of the British Provinces in 1862, are now more than equalized."

It has, too, been erroneously supposed, that the northern ports of the United States have greater geographical advantages for carrying on commerce with the West Indies than is really the case. For instance, with reference to St. Thomas, the difference in distance in favor of Boston and New York is not material, as shown by the following figures:

	Geo. Miles.	Dif. in favor of New York.
St. Thomas to New York.....	1426	
Do do Portland.....	1541	115
Do do Halifax.....	1584	158
Do do St. John, N.B.....	1616	190

The Commissioners, remarking upon this point, said:

"Halifax is actually nearer to the Brazilian ports than New York \* \* \* \* \*  
But this question of comparative distances from British American and United

States ports to the West Indies, though an important element in considering the subject, is not of so much commercial significance as has been supposed. The true question is—what is the relative position of these ports with respect to the chief districts which produce the articles of largest consumption within the Tropics? These articles are fish, meats, animal products, cereals, and lumber. The Ottawa District and New Brunswick are the most important lumbering regions in America. The fish of commercial value are caught in the greatest abundance in the neighborhood of St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Cereals, animals and their products, and many kinds of manufactures can be produced as abundantly and as cheaply on the northern as on the southern side of the international boundary. Thus, while our ports are at a very slight disadvantage, with respect to distance, from the markets of the West Indies and South America, as compared with the chief cities of the Northern States, they are at no disadvantage with reference to their proximity to what may be called the centres of production of the articles most required in tropical climates. If merchants and consumers in the West Indies can have their lumber, fish and flour shipped direct from the place of growth, by water, rather than by long railway lines to foreign cities where they must undergo the expense and injury of transshipment, and are, after all, but very little nearer to their destination, it would seem but reasonable that they should prefer the direct route."

It is the opinion of many who have given the question consideration, that if Canada is to build up a large trade with the British and Foreign West Indies for her Western products, she must have depots in the Maritime Provinces, from which to carry on the trade during winter.

In a valuable paper on Inland Navigation and Canal Improvement, prepared by the Hon. John Young, and read at the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in 1871, the following passage occurs :

"It would be difficult to point out all the advantages which would result to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the construction of the Baie Verte Canal. If the 900 ton propeller could deliver Western or Canadian products at Halifax or St. John, these places would become cheap depots for such products. Assorted cargoes of fish, hoops, shooks, lumber, etc., would be made up at these ports for the West India Islands and South America, and could bring back return cargoes from these countries, of sugar, coffee, hides, tallow, etc., to be again re-shipped as return cargoes to Canada and the United States by the inland propeller, and thus delivered at less cost by such means than by any other possible route."

Speaking of the prospective trade, not very long ago the St. John, N.B., *Globe* said:—

"There is no reason why, with energy and watchfulness, Canadian produce should not be able to secure a comparatively large and profitable share of the West India and South American trade. The United States sends annually to the British West Indies alone, from ten to fifteen millions worth of their goods, and to the other West India Islands and South America, wares to the value of sixty millions more. The field is a tempting one to Canadian enterprise. In many classes of goods we should be able to supplant the American producer, because of the cheapness of labor here, and the facilities which we possess for producing many classes of goods used in the southern portions of America and now furnished by the United States."

#### SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

So far as mere postal facilities are concerned, it is gratifying to know that the Dominion has, for correspondence with the West Indies, the same facilities *via* New York that are enjoyed by the correspondence of the

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United States, the United States Post Office Department giving to Canada the benefit of all arrangements it makes in its own behalf. A Canadian closed mail *via* New York is not made up; a letter goes from Montreal (say) to be included in the West India mails forwarded from New York, on the same footing as a letter from Chicago or St. Louis. There is a monthly mail posted from Halifax to Bermuda and St. Thomas; but this packet is maintained by the Imperial Government mainly with a view to communicating with Bermuda and the fleet on the North American Station, and the sailings and arrivals of the packet are regulated from England to suit the packet days to Halifax, and therefore do not fit in very closely with the Packet days to St. Thomas; thus there is ordinarily more or less of delay at those points to correspondence sent or received by this channel to or from West India ports beyond St. Thomas.

While the fullest postal facilities must not be disparaged, yet the mere transmission of letters is not the main point in direct trade, after all; frequent steam communication between ports in the Dominion (say, from Montreal and Quebec during the season of navigation, or alternately from Halifax and St. John during the winter) is required to neutralize the commercial demoralization which is the inevitable consequence of dependence upon our neighbors for transportation facilities. It may, therefore, be expedient to grant a moderate mail-subsidy to a line of freight and passenger steamships until direct trade relations were well established between Canada and the principal West India Islands; and the completion of the Intercolonial Railway now makes such an arrangement perfectly practicable.

Among the obstructions which merchants would encounter, in endeavoring to participate in the commerce of the British West India Possessions, for instance, are the various import and export duties levied under the several Colonial tariffs, scarcely any of the rates being the same. Particular attention is requested to a set of tables I have taken pains to prepare (K, L, M, on pp. 45-47) which include a number of articles, and the different rates of *import* duty levied upon them in the Possessions mentioned therein;—while table N (on p. 48) shows the duties that are leviable upon certain kinds of staple and other merchandize *exported* from the Possessions indicated. The tariff, in each case, is that which was in operation in 1875.

Probably, therefore, the earliest efforts ought to be directed towards procuring the earnest consideration of our Government as to whether, with the aid of the Imperial and several Colonial authorities, some uniformity of customs tariffs could not be attained. A reciprocal modification, like that suggested by Sir A. T. Galt, (who at the time was

Finance Minister) in his instructions to the Canadian Representatives on the West India Commission, seems to be required. His idea was "reciprocity" in the mutual meaning of the word, applied to natural productions of the respective countries,—and he comprehensively stated it as follows:

"It would be improper for the Government to anticipate the action of the Legislature in reference to taxation; but it is necessary that you should be informed that this Government would be prepared to recommend to Parliament the reduction or even the abolition of any customs duties now levied on the productions of these countries, if corresponding favor were shown to the staples of British North America in their markets."

In the absence of such a fiscal policy as will admit large importations into the Dominion of the staple productions of the British and Foreign West Indies, it is the opinion of reflecting men that *there can be no direct trade worthy of the name between the Dominion and the West Indies*. At the present moment a chief staple is alleged to be practically excluded from the Dominion; and some alteration seems to be needed to admit of raw sugar being handled upon equal terms with the United States, a course which would restore and increase our direct commerce with our Colonial brethren in the Tropics.

#### SUGAR TARIFFS.

A good deal of consideration has been given to the question of the manufacture of beet-root sugar in the Dominion, and certain inducements were offered to the party or parties who should successfully prosecute that branch of industry. It was imagined that the production of that kind of sugar would afford extensive employment, by creating a large demand for, so to speak, a new article of agricultural produce, as well as by utilizing labor in the sugar-making process, and so measurably implementing the loss arising from the decrease or discontinuance of cane-sugar refining. But it seems now to be well understood that there is a climatic obstruction in the way to any very important success; for the early frosts frequently experienced in Canada would be fatal to such extensive cultivation of the beet as would be necessary to make large investments in the business remunerative,—even with the special inducements referred to. It would appear, therefore, as if the Dominion must continue to rely for its sugar upon the product of the sugar-cane, unless, indeed, the people are to hopelessly continue to be importers of European refined sugars, (some of them said to be mixed in large proportion with French beet-sugar,) or to continue to be dependent upon the Government-favored products of the United States refineries. And this brings us face to face with the ever-recurring question of sugar imposts.

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The duties imposed by the respective Governments of Canada and the United States are as follows:—

CANADIAN SUGAR DUTIES.			UNITED STATES' SUGAR DUTIES.	
	<i>ad val.</i>	<i>Spec. per lb.</i>		
Sugar, equal to and above No. 13 Dutch Standard . . .	25 per cent	1 cent.	All Sugar, not above No. 7 Dutch Standard, in color . . . . .	1½ cents.
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 and under No. 13 D.S. . . .	25 " "	" "	Sugar above No. 7, and not above No. 10, D.S. . . . .	2 "
Sugar, below No. 9 D.S. . . . .	25 " "	" "	Sugar, above No. 10, and not above No. 13, D.S. . . . .	2½ "
Melado . . . . .	25 " "	" "	Sugar, above No. 13, and not above No. 16, D.S. . . . .	2½ "
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery . . . . .	25 " "	1 "	Sugar, above No. 16, and not above No. 20, D.S. . . . .	3½ "
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for Manufacture of Sugar . . . . .	73c. per 100 lbs.		Sugar, above No. 20 D.S., and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated. . . . .	4 "
Molasses, if not so used, . . . . .	25 per cent.	<i>ad val.</i>	Molasses. . . . .	5c. per gallon and 25 p. c.
			Concentrated Molasses, tank bottoms, and Syrup of Sugar-Cane juice. . . . .	1½c. per lb. and 25 p. c.

And in addition, an amount equal to 25 p. c. of said duties.

It may be remarked here, regarding the principle upon which Dutch Standard (D. S.) numbers were made the nucleus of the various rates of Customs duty on sugar that, until within eight or ten years ago, perhaps, *color* was considered as fairly indicating the *value* of the commodity. The people of the Netherlands, having first adopted Color-Standards, other nations accepted the method, and hence the nomenclature. The United States "experts," who induced the Secretary of the United States Treasury to accept their version of the story about drawbacks based upon the D. S. principle, remarked, in their report on the subject, that it is a "system long since abandoned by intelligent dealers in sugar, who look for commercial value and not for color." If color is now an inadequate criterion of value, such a classification is worthless; and the Canadian duties are wrong in principle. Perhaps, therefore, the most satisfactory and equitable method would be to levy on the value of the article at the place of original shipment, making a sharp distinction between raw and refined. The desideratum is believed by many to be a re-formulation of the duties which were in operation before Confederation, in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,—with a *Surtax* (amount to be fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council) upon sugar from any country which receives a bounty *hidden in the drawback* allowed on exportation.

The question may, sooner or later, force itself upon the Government of the Dominion, whether they ought not to adopt the principle of "countervailing duties," upon every commodity exported from a foreign country under a system of bounties, as a simple act of self-preservation. In the case of sugar, I am told that the amount of bounty that may be concealed in drawback can be easily ascertained, where there is a desire

to do so. This is also the opinion of an evidently well-informed writer in the *New York Chronicle* on this vexed question.

Let me give you an illustration of the direction in which the *bounty*-system would seem to be spreading. When in New York city, shortly since, and passing not far from several large establishments where packing-cases were being manufactured in immense quantities, I was informed by a member of the State Legislature, that they were used in the exportation of petroleum. The oil, it seems, is first put into tin cylinders, made so as that the tin plates will be cut up as little as possible,—a certain number of filled flasks, or cylinders, are packed in each case, and the shipper obtains a drawback upon the tin cases of one and one-tenth cents (gold) per pound on the weight. Well, there is a duty upon tin entered for consumption in Germany and Belgium, but, I understand, none upon packages; so, after the petroleum is landed, the tin cylinders are easily transformed into tin plates, (*with a hidden bounty*), being little or none the worse for their connection with the petroleum. There is evidently plenty of room in Germany and Belgium for a practical retort *a la* lobster-cans! and with more show of right and reason than in the notable example of the U. S. vs. Canada.

#### SOME PHASES OF FISCAL POLICY.

For many years the Government of Great Britain derived the greater portion of its Customs revenue from a few imported articles which entered into general consumption, viz., tobacco, spirits, tea, sugar, wine and coffee, in this way easily spreading taxes over all classes of society. The following statement collated from the official record, shows the total annual income from Customs duties in the United Kingdom, collected upon the articles mentioned during the past decade; it also indicates the percentages of revenue yielded by each:—

Years.	Total Revenues from Customs Duties.	Proportion from Tobacco Duties.	Proportion from Duties on Spirits.	Proportion from Tea Duties.
1866	£21,996,351	£6,535,576 or 29·71 p ct.	£4,018,430 or 18·27 p ct.	£2,558,148 or 11·63 p ct.
1867	22,684,283	6,549,283 " 28·87 "	4,297,352 " 18·94 "	2,776,520 " 12·24 "
1868	22,693,507	6,578,751 " 28·99 "	4,333,427 " 19·10 "	2,672,978 " 11·78 "
1869	22,229,748	6,641,980 " 29·88 "	4,219,119 " 18·98 "	2,797,219 " 12·58 "
1870	20,436,863	6,639,542 " 32·48 "	4,358,169 " 21·32 "	2,940,613 " 14·39 "
1871	20,534,848	6,804,084 " 33·13 "	4,610,775 " 22·45 "	3,088,278 " 15·04 "
1872	20,927,863	7,013,736 " 33·51 "	4,681,904 " 22·37 "	3,194,824 " 15·27 "
1873	20,954,188	7,337,152 " 35·02 "	5,294,917 " 25·27 "	3,300,606 " 15·75 "
1874	19,503,943	7,522,207 " 38·57 "	5,509,919 " 28·25 "	3,435,586 " 17·61 "
1875	20,005,470	7,720,557 " 38·59 "	6,108,551 " 30·53 "	3,636,460 " 18·18 "

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Years.	Total Revenues from Customs Duties.	Proportion from Sugar Duties.	Proportion from Duties on Wines.	Proportion from Coffee Duties.
1866	£21,996,351	£5,647,953 or 25·67 p ct.	£1,410,944 or 6·41 p ct.	£386,762 or 1·76 p ct.
1867	22,684,283	5,818,510 " 25·65 "	1,425,008 " 6·28 "	394,521 " 1·74 "
1868	22,693,507	5,742,544 " 25·30 "	1,521,194 " 6·70 "	382,626 " 1·69 "
1869	22,229,748	5,756,695 " 25·90 "	1,512,122 " 6·80 "	363,872 " 1·62 "
1870	20,436,863	3,998,581 " 19·57 "	1,537,212 " 7·52 "	382,878 " 1·87 "
1871	20,534,848	3,388,942 " 16·50 "	1,630,047 " 7·95 "	387,658 " 1·89 "
1872	20,927,863	3,446,734 " 16·47 "	1,693,957 " 8·10 "	243,315 " 1·16 "
1873	20,954,188	2,455,531 " 11·72 "	1,775,903 " 8·48 "	202,257 " 0·97 "
1874	19,503,943	504,534 } Duty re- pealed in May, 1874	1,724,927 " 8·84 "	199,205 " 1·02 "
1875	20,005,470		1,736,022 " 8·68 "	203,371 " 1·02 "

It will also be noticed, on examining the figures for the last two years specified, that at present nearly one-half of the entire revenue from Customs duties in Great Britain is collected from only two imported articles, tobacco and tea. The repeal of the sugar duties, about two years and a half ago, was a movement in favor of cheap sugar, as well as a concession to a very extensive manufacturing interest in England and Scotland—that of sugar refining; for it will be observed that, according to the following statement, the duty paid upon *unrefined* sugar formed an exceedingly large percentage of the total revenue collected from all kinds of sugar. It further appears from the official record that in 1875 the consumption of sugar *per capita* of the population of Great Britain was 65·17 pounds, against 55·02 in 1873, and 59·40 in 1874. (It may be mentioned here that the consumption in the United States is understood to be 50 pounds *per capita*, and in the Dominion 26 pounds, —32 pounds having also been stated as the quantity.)

	REVENUE FROM SUGAR DUTIES.	PROPORTION FROM UNREFINED.
1866.....	£5,647,953	£5,049,342 or 89·40 per cent
1867.....	5,818,510	5,289,345 " 90·91 "
1868.....	5,742,544	5,185,090 " 90·29 "
1869.....	5,756,695	5,016,175 " 87·12 "
1870.....	3,998,581	3,375,389 " 84·41 "
1871.....	3,388,942	2,895,780 " 85·45 "
1872.....	3,446,734	2,878,936 " 83·53 "
1873.....	2,455,531	2,020,087 " 82·27 "

Of course, as is usually the case with all such functionaries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while repealing these sugar duties, took good care to gradually recoup himself for the loss occasioned to the revenue, by securing increased receipts from the other articles. The repeal of the sugar duties, however, did not remove all the disabilities under which the British refiners labored; the damaging competition against

which they had to contend was that which was made efficient by bonuses (covered up in drawbacks) granted by foreign governments, especially that of France, to exporters of sugar to the United Kingdom. The following are the tariffs of sugar duties of France, Belgium and Holland:—

FRANCE.	BELGIUM.	HOLLAND.
Refined: per cwt. Candy .....£1 13 1 Other kinds..... 1 10 11	Import duty: per cwt. Refined: Candy.....£1 2 2 Loaf and Sugar above No. 18 Dutch Stan'd 1 0 9	Raw: per cwt. 1st class.....£1 1 6 2nd " ..... 1 0 1 3rd " ..... 0 18 3 4th " bastard sugar and molasses..... 0 15 3
Raw: From No. 13 to No. 20, inclusive ..... 1 9 2 Under No. 13 ..... 1 7 11	Raw, all kinds, free. Excise duty on Raw: From No. 15 to No. 18 inclusive..... 0 19 6 " No. 10 " No. 15 0 18 3 " " 7 " " 10 0 16 7 Below No. 7..... 0 13 11	Refined: Candy..... 1 4 5 Mells, lump and loaf ..... 1 2 10
Molasses not intended for distillation, and con- taining less than 50p.c. saccharine matter..... 0 9 0		
Glucose and Syrup..... 1 7 11		

The French bonus has operated so, that in September of the present year, the same sugar which was said to be selling in Bordeaux at 7 pence per pound, could be bought in England at 4 pence! The cost to the French Government of this cheapened article in the United Kingdom, is stated to amount to the very respectable sum annually of 20,000,000 francs, or nearly £800,000 sterling! This is a state of matters which it was intended should be remedied by the Convention of 1865, between the Governments of Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium. The object of that Convention or Treaty was, to "effect the abolition of all bounties which might be given to the refiners of any country in the amount of drawback allowed on the exportation of refined sugar." It was well known that such bounties, under the less objectionable name of *drawbacks* were given by the three continental governments mentioned, and, in fact, it was never denied by them; but each alleged, in extenuation, that, unless by combined action, such bounties could not be abolished. In Holland, the export of 79·7 pounds of refined sugar was allowed to cover the import duty on 100 lbs. of raw sugar of any quality; and as the duty was high, the bounty realized by export refiners who worked the better class of sugars was very considerable. A similar state of matters prevailed in Belgium. Well then, the 19th article of the Convention provided that:—"In the event of bounties being granted on the exportation of refined sugars, the high contracting parties will be at liberty to come to an understanding as to the Surtax to be imposed on the importation of refined sugars of and from the said countries."

Even with the conclusions arrived at by the above-mentioned Convention, the chronic difficulty seems to be, to determine what would be

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an honest drawback, and to unite upon an equitable Surtax,—for *French refiners declare they derive no benefit from the drawback*;—and that is now the gravamen of the troubles attendant on the importation of refined sugars into Great Britain. “And no better evidence can be found of the estimation in which sugar-refining is held by the British Government, than the efforts so persistently put forth to deliver it from an unfair, if not dishonest, and ruinous competition.”

The Bounty-system enjoyed by the United States refiners is the cause of much of the difficulty before which Canadian refiners have one after another succumbed,—with these additional obstacles, that the Dominion Parliament have not only not attempted to save them by countervailing legislation, but that the Tariff is alleged to discriminate to some extent against the importation of certain kinds of raw sugars. There can be no doubt but that the United States Government believe their refineries to be, as they undoubtedly are, *the key to an immense and varied foreign trade*; and hence every facility and advantage are afforded them, in the shape of what are denominated “drawbacks.”

It is alleged that the Dominion duties on raw sugars prevent profitable refining,—especially as United States exporters, with a bonus of 51c. (61½c.) per 100 lbs. on hard sugars, have controlled the Canadian market. On the other hand the contrary view has been strenuously, and so far, successfully upheld. The understanding, however, has generally been, that, as a rule, business men do not needlessly relinquish profitable enterprises, and, as refineries in the Dominion have been shut up, that fact may fairly be deemed a conclusive answer to any theoretical allegation.

With reference to the drawback arrangement in operation in the United States, prior to October 9th, 1875, it having been shown to the Secretary of the Treasury that the drawback was excessive, it was altered at that date by a Treasury Order; but a committee of “experts” was, on the representation of refiners, appointed by Hon. Mr. Bristow “to investigate into and report upon the question of the proper drawback to be fixed on refined sugar, the product of imported raw sugar.” It may, in brief, be remarked that the Report of that Committee contended that the drawback given by the United States Government did not, and does not include a bounty, and certain formulæ were adduced by these so-called “experts”—who were, there is reason to believe, neither more nor less than the facile representatives of the refiners—to prove that contention. But the reports of these gentlemen were severely criticised, and the fallacies in them exposed, in the *Commercial Chronicle* of New York (see the No. for 29th January, 1876,) and in other English periodicals

since. The following is the hypothesis of the "experts," on which they based a recommendation for drawback upon hard white sugar:—

60 lbs. hard sugar, at 3 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c. per lb.....	\$2.16
23 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>100</sub> lbs. soft and inferior sugar at 2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c. per lb.....	.59
11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>100</sub> lbs. syrup (1 gallon) 6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c. per gallon.....	.06 <sup>25</sup>
4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>100</sub> lbs. waste.....	.....

Duty on 100 lbs. Dutch Standard, No. 10 to 13 = \$2.25 + 25 per cent. \$2.81<sup>25</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

The theory upon which the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in his circular above referred to, is understood to have based his proposed reduction of the rate of drawback which had prior to that period been allowed, was as follows:—

Operating on 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> lbs. raw sugar the American refiner pays 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per lb.....	\$3.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
And on exporting 100 lbs. of refined he obtains as drawback, \$3.60 less 1 per cent.....	3.56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Being a bounty on 100 lbs. of refined of.....	.55
Also admission of 12 lbs. treacle into United States free of duty.....	.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Total bounty on export of 100 lbs. refined of.....	0.61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

But the weight of influence was powerfully in favor of the slightly amended propositions of the "experts," and the U. S. Finance Minister accepted the situation. Had not the result been so disastrous to a valuable branch of Canadian enterprise and industry, it might simply have been deemed curious to know that it is now admitted by the trade in the United States *that there is a bounty underlying the drawback!*

There can hardly be a doubt that this question of Sugar Duties, as lying at the threshold of any attempt that may be made to increase our trade relations with the West Indies, will come before Parliament in some form or other; and it would be very advantageous to the Members, if Government were to cause an impartial and thorough investigation to be made with a view to laying all the facts and circumstances before the House next session. And it ought to be borne in mind by those who look to the Home Government for precedents, that its free-trade theory is not opposed to countervailing duties. That principle is in operation now, in the case of British malt, spirits, and sundry other articles.

A COMMERCIAL SPECTRE!—SUMMARY OF DEDUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

You will, I am sure, have noticed, in looking over this communication, that the subject has not been gone into so much in detail as was possible; but it would have been inexpedient, in the circumstances, to have attempted to accomplish more. If it should seem as if too much space has been assigned to the sugar question, let me state that in every

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view which I have been able to take of the subject of trade with the Tropics and South America—that is, whether trying to determine what Canada could send to the Sugar-producing countries, or what could be brought to the Dominion from them—a gigantic spectre has glided into, and to some extent overshadowed, the field of vision, and SUGAR DUTIES, in flaming characters, seemed to be written on every wall and panel. On the whole, however, I am inclined to suppose that, with something like conclusiveness, it has been shown:—

(1) That the magnitude and general character of the trade of the West Indies, Brazil, etc., present an excellent opportunity for increased enterprise on the part of Canadian merchants.

(2) That the Tropical and South American countries on the one hand, and the Dominion of Canada on the other, naturally and mutually afford the best and cheapest markets in which the merchants of the respective countries can make their purchases.

(3) That the geographical position of the Dominion is much more favorable for direct trade with the West Indies and Brazil than is generally imagined.

(4) That the main obstacles in the way of immediate enlargement of the trade of Canada with these countries, originate in a diverse and obstructive fiscal policy, as well as in the want of means for frequent direct transportation of merchandize from sea-ports in the Dominion to the West Indies, etc.

(5) That the Dominion Government might, as far as comes within their province, with eminent propriety take speedy measures to lessen or entirely remove the barriers to commercial intercourse with the West Indies and South America.

(6) (Inferentially, of course) that, to make the magnificent and inviting commerce of the Tropics and South America available, Canadian Merchants should, for themselves, carefully examine and embrace the opportunities that seem to offer for the extension of trade relations; and

(7) That the energetic prosecution of the trade which has been under consideration, would be of untold advantage to the several Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, in developing for them an immense winter traffic.

And now, in conclusion, I have only a word or two more to say. The statements thus laid before you indicate very distinctly that there is no *insuperable* difficulty in the way of tripling or quadrupling the trade at present done by Canadian merchants with these countries. It is understood that the Dominion Cabinet has had this very important subject under consideration; but nothing is known respecting the

course of action to be pursued. Let us all cherish the hope that former inquiries and efforts at negotiation may have so cleared the way, that some new movement may be at once made which shall initiate arrangements in the various countries for reciprocal reductions of duties, and the consideration of all other matters relating to commerce and shipping. The subject is not one to be committed for consideration to mere political partizans; it is not an abstract theory to be proved or disproved by logical deduction; it is instinct with substantial realities, involving the general welfare of this country, concurrently with the increase and prosperity of a thriving population; and it ought, therefore, to command the cordial efforts of every business man to aid in building up a **SPLENDID INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FUTURE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. PATTERSON,

*Secretary.*

MONTREAL, 20th November, 1876.

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APPENDIX.

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**TABLE A.—No. I.** (See p. 5.)GREAT BRITAIN'S *Imports from and Exports to* THE BERMUDAS.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£43,480	£40,240	£6,020	£89,740
1867	9,489	43,479	8,128	61,096
1868	3,631	46,979	9,671	60,281
1869	20,447	43,255	10,409	64,111
1870	8,928	47,149	7,784	63,861
1871	2,935	61,578	11,815	76,328
1872	397	53,938	10,314	64,649
1873	3,755	57,883	10,166	71,804
1874	4,686	54,385	9,051	68,122
1875	4,654	48,776	9,686	63,116

**TABLE A.—No. II.** (See p. 5.)GREAT BRITAIN'S *Imports from and Exports to* THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS—INCLUDING BRITISH GUIANA AND HONDURAS.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£6,572,109	£2,830,118	£242,922	£9,645,149
1867	6,048,545	2,440,656	235,138	8,724,339
1868	6,707,105	2,592,627	314,209	9,613,941
1869	6,174,712	2,615,251	310,815	9,100,778
1870	6,036,298	3,468,946	285,437	9,790,676
1871	7,135,870	3,109,167	369,898	10,614,935
1872	6,621,092	3,472,315	373,681	10,467,088
1873	6,676,261	3,423,714	314,043	10,414,018
1874	6,385,232	3,374,963	315,761	10,075,956
1875	7,529,175	3,061,713	351,425	10,942,313

**TABLE A.—No. III.** (See p. 5.)GREAT BRITAIN'S *Imports from and Exports to* THE SPANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£2,961,338	£2,240,975	£172,393	£5,374,706
1867	4,267,684	2,266,624	122,373	6,656,681
1868	4,830,295	2,519,271	291,567	7,641,133
1869	4,823,331	1,088,517	117,873	6,029,721
1870	5,362,339	2,512,634	307,777	8,182,750
1871	2,632,095	2,877,926	336,613	5,846,634
1872	5,231,543	3,042,257	433,023	8,706,823
1873	5,109,259	2,751,927	402,410	8,263,596
1874	3,764,587	1,857,768	464,293	6,086,648
1875	3,668,776	2,630,634	367,088	6,666,498

TABLE A.—No. IV. (See p. 5.)

## GREAT BRITAIN'S Imports from and Exports to THE FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, AND FRENCH GUIANA.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£3,852	£21,410	£5,743	£31,005
1867	4	35,554	6,519	42,077
1868	4	27,433	3,002	30,439
1869	2,709	22,935	3,083	28,727
1870	60,730	41,851	2,128	104,709
1871	1,457	41,016	1,927	44,400
1872	31,101	35,825	4,342	71,269
1873	17,684	47,491	3,880	69,055
1874	145,894	63,358	4,604	213,856
1875	134,862	148,868	25,419	309,149

TABLE A.—No. V. (See p. 5.)

## GREAT BRITAIN'S Imports from and Exports to HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£248,158	£447,378	£16,537	£712,073
1867	243,669	291,623	6,362	541,654
1868	144,985	220,806	6,043	371,834
1869	181,957	84,367	3,071	269,395
1870	230,832	395,486	5,734	632,052
1871	218,559	339,877	15,379	573,815
1872	389,461	617,560	13,148	1,020,369
1873	339,002	548,023	30,388	917,413
1874	344,461	441,952	18,012	804,425
1875	443,837	693,290	22,593	1,159,720

TABLE A.—No. VI. (See p. 5.)

## GREAT BRITAIN'S Imports from and Exports to THE DANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£107,993	£751,685	£13,839	£873,517
1867	184,830	580,309	13,961	779,100
1868	74,347	295,102	9,211	378,660
1869	64,851	430,504	9,988	505,343
1870	17,007	761,001	13,045	791,053
1871	34,639	512,135	15,465	562,239
1872	43,567	463,094	16,021	522,682
1873	10,454	351,646	18,360	380,460
1874	58,231	340,789	17,179	416,199
1875	38,291	379,524	15,862	433,677

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TABLE A.—No. VII. (See p. 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S Imports from and Exports to THE DUTCH WEST INDIA  
ISLANDS—INCLUDING DUTCH GUIANA,

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£ 88,757	£204,651	£4,915	£298,323
1867	101,734	161,656	6,821	270,211
1868	104,645	148,882	4,444	257,971
1869	95,298	237,761	7,262	340,321
1870	128,439	239,380	9,369	377,188
1871	203,370	330,298	10,304	543,972
1872	264,258	528,523	16,216	808,997
1873	233,659	428,686	11,895	674,240
1874	161,373	267,845	8,797	438,015
1875	163,530	178,114	6,313	347,957

TABLE A.—No. VIII. (See p. 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S Imports from and Exports to BRAZIL, URUGUAY,  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AND VENEZUELA.

Years.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total Trade.
1866	£10,053,092	£11,868,895	£206,492	£22,128,479
1867	8,122,033	10,244,325	253,258	18,619,616
1868	10,120,997	8,474,937	230,020	18,825,954
1869	9,448,279	10,749,448	263,861	20,461,588
1870	8,695,713	8,664,557	290,466	17,650,736
1871	9,973,613	10,093,481	424,788	20,491,882
1872	12,892,692	13,779,721	500,665	27,173,078
1873	11,372,512	13,563,406	531,879	25,467,797
1874	9,762,409	12,537,076	533,615	22,833,100
1875	10,024,114	10,702,726	483,797	21,210,637

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TABLE B.—No. I. (See p. 6.)

UNITED STATES Imports from and Exports to BRITISH WEST INDIES—  
BRITISH GUIANA AND HONDURAS.

YEARS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total trade.
1863	\$ 2,763,441	\$ 9,252,233	\$ 278,561	\$ 12,294,235
1864	4,085,306	10,638,616	312,707	15,036,629
1865	3,073,984	13,956,795	151,843	17,182,622
1866	4,852,155	9,527,374	76,204	14,455,733
1867	4,744,136	9,982,684	96,683	14,823,503
1868	5,530,289	9,012,637	107,792	14,650,718
1869	6,682,391	9,142,344	101,760	15,926,495
1870	6,572,555	8,166,153	113,474	14,852,182
1871	7,345,088	8,847,447	132,553	16,325,088
1872	9,550,447	8,658,637	138,429	18,347,413
1873	7,016,574	9,118,399	239,509	16,374,482
1874	5,024,911	9,472,948	210,441	14,708,300
1875	7,142,136	9,418,025	196,627	16,756,788

TABLE B.—No. II. (See p. 6.)

UNITED STATES Imports from and Exports to CUBA, PORTO RICA  
AND OTHER SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

YEARS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total trade.
1863	\$ 26,160,261	\$ 15,783,743	\$ 1,410,311	\$ 43,354,315
1864	38,881,398	18,489,967	2,155,494	59,526,859
1865	37,955,618	22,900,862	1,402,316	62,258,796
1866	49,871,962	17,858,206	903,279	68,633,447
1867	48,132,796	16,307,305	1,732,445	66,172,546
1868	61,063,098	18,437,932	3,484,279	82,985,309
1869	69,903,165	15,479,912	7,189,797	92,572,874
1870	68,925,350	16,157,840	4,432,064	89,515,254
1871	73,332,837	17,720,592	1,805,270	92,858,699
1872	86,830,515	16,140,625	1,779,811	104,750,951
1873	91,663,997	17,336,509	1,523,897	110,524,403
1874	99,468,498	21,861,834	2,164,758	123,495,090
1875	80,639,247	18,143,990	6,486,557	105,269,794



TABLE B.—No. III. (See p. 6.)

UNITED STATES Imports from and Exports to FRENCH POSSESSIONS  
IN AMERICA (FRENCH WEST INDIES.)

YEARS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total trade.
1863	\$ 83,575	\$ 1,151,551	\$ 40,116	\$ 1,275,242
1864	200,477	1,238,281	62,529	1,501,287
1865	69,754	1,305,184	67,036	1,441,974
1866	425,653	949,708	22,962	1,398,323
1867	334,233	960,816	64,773	1,359,822
1868	274,169	1,237,559	44,460	1,556,188
1869	696,952	1,174,056	45,514	1,916,522
1870	467,389	1,117,060	50,130	1,634,579
1871	1,686,109	1,256,791	37,067	2,979,967
1872	2,290,963	1,460,740	46,414	3,798,117
1873	1,208,022	1,339,242	27,170	2,574,434
1874	1,444,940	1,365,356	19,060	2,849,356
1875	2,045,108	1,412,343	25,541	3,482,992

TABLE B.—No. IV. (See p. 6.)

UNITED STATES Imports from and Exports to DENMARK AND  
DANISH WEST INDIES.

YEARS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total trade.
1863	\$281,838	\$ 1,164,212	\$ 50,400	\$ 1,496,450
1864	229,777	1,262,639	52,954	1,545,370
1865	294,759	1,558,166	40,447	1,893,372
1866	462,346	1,288,792	8,295	1,759,433
1867	641,871	1,123,993	48,780	1,814,644
1868	608,907	1,354,732	....	1,963,639
1869	638,550	1,674,115	39,121	2,351,786
1870	628,870	1,405,455	82,944	2,117,269
1871	673,775	2,521,394	13,993	3,209,162
1872	780,215	1,799,898	68,116	2,648,229
1873	473,840	2,437,506	36,623	2,947,969
1874	457,390	2,430,791	22,156	2,910,237
1875	585,847	1,840,772	9,026	2,435,645

TABLE B.—No. V. (See p. 6.)

## UNITED STATES Imports from and Exports to DUTCH WEST INDIES.

YEARS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total trade.
1863	\$ 833,581	\$ 728,685	\$34,708	\$ 1,596,974
1864	996,689	1,049,500	44,298	2,090,487
1865	595,575	1,536,024	32,940	2,164,539
1866	725,018	1,131,777	12,850	1,869,645
1867	696,236	848,933	40,214	1,585,383
1868	808,911	933,452	39,903	1,782,266
1869	999,099	926,051	29,595	1,954,745
1870	731,973	937,265	33,672	1,702,910
1871	1,064,057	842,620	25,788	1,932,465
1872	1,067,564	789,255	24,946	1,881,765
1873	1,192,313	954,852	43,359	2,190,524
1874	1,654,960	992,001	40,730	2,687,691
1875	1,518,638	849,424	20,843	2,388,905

TABLE B.—No. VI. (See p. 7.)

UNITED STATES Imports from and Exports to BRAZIL, ARGENTINE  
REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, AND VENEZUELA.

YEARS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Total trade.
1863	\$ 16,088,308	\$6,559,308	\$ 600,614	\$ 23,248,230
1864	21,874,912	6,904,473	264,818	29,044,203
1865	14,143,390	9,064,291	249,925	23,457,606
1866	25,831,580	7,783,381	167,517	33,782,478
1867	26,494,250	7,920,718	476,155	34,891,123
1868	29,670,279	8,991,623	491,382	39,153,284
1869	31,548,024	8,981,766	489,209	41,018,999
1870	33,221,028	9,131,063	365,457	42,717,548
1871	40,172,108	8,188,409	317,535	48,678,052
1872	42,701,742	8,809,946	308,983	51,820,671
1873	49,717,247	11,915,269	437,210	62,069,726
1874	56,426,680	13,540,546	476,695	70,443,921
1875	56,493,018	12,800,078	373,166	69,666,262

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TABLE C.—(See p. 7.)

SOME EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, TO THE WEST INDIES AND BRAZIL, DURING 1875.

	Brazil.		British West Indies and British Guiana.		Foreign West Indies.	
		£		£		£
Apparel and Slops .....		38,260	....	84,476	....	....
Bags and Sacks, empty..... Doz.	116,237	27,708	....	....	....	....
Beer and Ale .....	10,829	65,298	27,492	109,523	14,557	90,733
Biscuit and Bread .....	4,662	15,624	2,340	5,821	....	....
Butter .....	5,399	34,935	2,316	13,709	....	....
Candles of all sorts..... Lbs.	....	....	1,150,310	37,231	....	....
Carriages, Carts, &c..... No.	100	16,665	....	....	....	....
Cheese .....	898	3,773	1,732	7,311	....	....
Cement..... Cwts.	161,553	22,541	69,876	9,257	....	....
Clocks, Watches, &c.....	....	4,298	....	....	....	....
Coals, Cinders, &c..... Tons.	351,725	281,742	161,659	101,811	304,646	214,548
Cordage, Cables and Ropes..... Cwts.	4,866	15,168	9,515	24,568	....	....
Oats..... Cwts.	....	....	36,308	18,258	....	....
Cotton Piece Goods, plain..... Yds.	98,159,000	1,349,838	17,129,400	230,392	37,351,000	623,043
Earthenware, Chinaware, Porcelain and Household Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.....	....	84,279	....	25,386	....	76,664
Hardware and Cutlery..... Cwts.	66,491	283,605	22,918	89,593	50,980	167,534
Hats, of Felt..... Doz.	9,337	15,801	11,139	17,405	....	....
Do. of Straw..... Doz.	8,234	12,885	6,948	6,748	2,701	3,923
Brass, Manufactures of, not being Ordnance..... Cwt.	1,474	7,993	....	....	....	....
Agricultural Implements.....	....	9,814	....	9,816	....	5,114
Iron, Bar..... Tons.	5,918	62,800	....	....	2,309	28,984
Railroad Rails and Ties..... Tons.	14,829	116,789	....	....	1,325	25,966
Iron Nails, Screws and Rivets..... Tons.	671	27,201	1,830	53,904	919	23,325
Boots and Shoes..... Doz. Pairs.	37,721	141,791	28,753	88,789	5,092	15,399
Lucifer and Vesta Matches.....	....	7,059	....	....	....	....
Locomotives, or parts of.....	....	29,676	....	....	....	....
Steam Engines, or parts of, other kinds.....	....	39,741	....	64,312	....	....
Machinery, not Steam Engines.....	....	181,331	....	113,668	....	38,962
Manure.....	....	....	....	84,626	....	....
Medicines.....	....	34,840	....	36,127	....	....
Musical Instruments.....	....	....	....	8,539	....	....
Oil, Seed..... Gals.	252,737	29,285	....	....	....	....
Do., other sorts.....	....	....	....	7,114	....	....
Provisions, unenumerated.....	....	33,963	....	38,324	....	....
Saddlery and Harness.....	....	23,207	....	20,572	....	....
Soap..... Cwts.	....	....	57,736	63,596	....	....
Stationery, other than paper.....	....	10,148	....	19,638	....	....
Tobacco, manufactured..... Lbs.	13,300	2,765	5,400	1,812	....	....
Wood, Staves and Empty Casks.....	....	....	....	52,839	....	....
Wood and Timber, unenumerated.....	....	....	....	26,578	....	....
Woolen Broad Cloths, Coatings, &c.   all wool..... Yds.	387,196	65,719	....	....	....	....
Do. do. mixed..... Yds.	305,110	41,202	....	....	....	....
Do. Narrow Cloths, &c., all wool, Yds.	222,900	18,828	....	....	....	....
Do. do. mixed..... Yds.	509,960	36,527	....	....	....	....
Do. Worsted Stuffs, all wool..... Yds.	256,320	21,913	....	....	....	....
Do. do. mixed..... Yds.	2,704,160	129,719	....	....	....	....
Do. Blankets and Blanketing..... Yds.	1,773,927	147,829	....	....	....	....
Do. Flannels..... Yds.	159,044	7,844	....	....	....	....
Do. Rugs, Coverlets, or Wrappers, No.	126,639	19,981	....	....	....	....

**TABLE E.—(See p. 9.)**

THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION FROM THE WEST INDIES, AND BRAZIL DURING 1874, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	British West Indies.		Spanish West Indies.		Danish West Indies.		French West Indies.		Brazil, S. A.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Cigars.....lbs.	1,879	2,310	38,068	128,945	283	1,035				
Coffee—Green.....“	36,080	5,334	118,296	21,314						
Rum.....gals.	120,387	49,165	25,583	7,343	5,510	2,115				
Tea—Black.....lbs.			8,030	1,430						
Sugar—equal to and above No. 9 D. S. (old tariff).....“	7,743,347	342,881	11,057,020	446,988			37,396	1,712	51,583	1,564
Sugar—below No. 9 D. S. (old tariff).....“	334,888	13,558	3,064,138	105,114					8,209,910	276,054
Sugar—above No. 13, D. S., from 10th April, 1875 (new tariff).....“	1,603,711	72,551	3,718,101	154,018	94,030	4,021				
Sugar—equal to No. 9, and not above No. 13, D. S., from 10th April, 1875, (new tariff).....“	124,248	4,944	1,401,083	45,994	1,689,420	69,736				
Sugar—below No. 9 D. S., from 10th April, 1875, (new tariff).....“	10,959	414	1,981,630	61,420					2,754,231	82,865
Cane Juice, Melado, &c. (old tariff).....“	1,172	28	147,731	4,314						
Molasses—other than for refining purposes..“	19,469,519	431,305	22,159,879	431,211	21,571	505	137,730	2,748		
(?) Packages.....“		4,175		1,278						
* Fruits—Green.....pkgs.	930	1,955	230	671						
Cocoa, bean and shell.....lbs.	27,303	2,292								
Hides, Horns and Pelts.....pkgs.	3,573	13,579	186	340	1,386	3,878	600	1,159		
Salt.....bush.	388,142	42,748	69,491	8,264			137,711	15,756		
* Dried fruits.....pkgs.	216	747	8	8	1	6	74	346		
Vegetables.....“	1,132	3,858								
Junk and Oakum.....cwt.	397	1,982								
Furs, Skins and tails (undressed).....“	341	490			304	338	15	93		
Ship stores.....“		293		947						

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**TABLE F.—(See page 9.)**

THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION TO THE WEST INDIES IN 1874, were as follows:—

	British West Indies.		Spanish West Indies.		Danish West Indies.		French West Indies.		British Guiana.		Hayti and San Domingo.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coal.....tons.	11,596	\$32,083	2,814	\$8,050			26,782	\$27,488				

TABLE F.—(See page 9.)

THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION TO THE WEST INDIES IN 1874, were as follows:—

	British West Indies.		Spanish West Indies.		Danish West Indies.		French West Indies.		British Guiana.		Hayti and San Domingo.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coal..... tons.	11,596	\$32,083	2,814	\$8,050			26,763	\$67,485				
Codfish—including Had- dock, Lyng and Pol- lock, dry salted.....cwt	303,797	1,105,441	126,329	616,508	4,621	\$21,085	50,080	210,273	15	\$60	6,456	\$28,800
Codfish—Pollock, wet salted..... "	2,235	8,520	366	1,524			1,397	5,096				
Mackerel, pickled.....brls.	25,341	156,892	10,988	67,125	398	2,272	3,246	19,526	99	660	2,433	15,678
Herring, do..... "	44,094	179,113	11,718	42,428	3,421	12,883	1,448	5,137	200	650	460	2,553
Do smoked.....lbs.	26,927	1,484	5,288	184	5,642	209	6,214	235	4,000	97	29,950	1,153
Seafish, other pickled.....brls.	5,569	16,489	86	106	22	82	62	282			3,069	11,209
Lobsters, preserved.....lbs.	46,474	6,628	2,122	246	600	60	1,350	294				
Salmon, canned..... "	5,808	840										
Do pickled.....brls.	995	5,497	7	93	48	482					2	30
Standard Staves.....	61,000	4,765					16,000	373				
Scantling.....		1,138		529				773				4,220
Plank and Boards.....feet.	34,154,000	429,608	8,838,000	123,019			2,633,000	38,103	3,065,000	40,170	2,850,000	40,243
Spars.....pieces	5,043	9,123	432	1,355			67	263	21	62	157	491
Shingles.....	14,354,000	46,137	1,251,000	3,158			1,943,000	3,181	35,000	105	203,000	495
Horses.....No.	48	3,920										
Horned Cattle..... "	151	3,460										
Butter.....lbs.	106,019	23,870	1,637	327	94,068	26,928					2,050	604
Cheese..... "	4,741	686	2,330	355	986	175					1,425	160
Lard.....cwt.	340	54	2,500	250	1,633	197					3,500	595
Flour.....brls.	41	260	375	2,113								
Fruit—Green..... "	862	2,258	1,231	2,116	217	614	25	61			397	1,113
Hay.....tons	679	8,690	39	304					69	999	6	100
Meal.....brls.	155	867										
Oats.....bush.	32,515	16,807	848	543	1,428	649					112	167
Peas..... "	819	850			184	331						
Vegetables.....		19,107		8,382		4,716		4,219		537		228
Candles.....lbs.	12,480	1,531										
Grindstones.....		2,330										
Iron and Hardware.....		6,428										
Leather.....		15,993				310						250
Sewing Machines.....No.	407	4,861										
Soap.....lbs.	4,836	334	10,040	825								
Sugar Boxes.....No.	151,742	91,109	259,446	150,803								
Tobacco.....lbs.	6,920	2,376			108	26						
Wood.....		1,319				19						186
Liquors—Ale, Beer, Cider.....galls.	50,320	17,387			627	164						

**TABLE G.—(See p. 12.)**  
**EXPORT OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES FROM THE PORTS OF CUBA, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1875.**  
 [From the Havana Weekly Report of April 22, 1876.]

									TOTAL.				
	New York.	Boston and Portland.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Others in the United States	British Provinces, North America.	Great Britain.	North of Europe.	France.	Spain and S. Europe.	Other parts.	1875.	1874.
<b>SUGAR.</b>													
Havana.....boxes	945,761	10,521	16,819	25,247	68,490	.....	285,294	22,008	46,422	122,004	2,695	945,251	878,578
Matanzas.....boxes	13,876	1,197	247	3,224	21,554	846	74,271	.....	12,577	39,353	1,541	169,216	168,682
Cardenas.....boxes	10,345	1,893	285	401	578	848	6,594	.....	2,590	4,025	620	27,039	48,945
Sagua.....boxes	1,247	79	.....	.....	345	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681	12,069
St. Jago.....boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	105
Trinidad.....boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Chantuegos.....boxes	680	.....	823	.....	654	.....	1,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,325	323
Guantanamo.....boxes	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	964	1,237
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>272,538</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>18,174</b>	<b>29,632</b>	<b>91,921</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>465,792</b>	<b>22,008</b>	<b>61,389</b>	<b>165,902</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>1,147,701</b>	<b>1,705,489</b>
Havana.....hds.	80,074	2,318	5,234	4,738	28,559	.....	16,076	20	2,953	.....	13	90,045	66,371
Matanzas.....hds.	83,822	3,558	1,498	11,229	91,129	66	26,028	30	2,222	.....	460	168,591	197,585
Cardenas.....hds.	89,300	8,610	5,025	12,934	4,878	1,232	22,941	.....	2,417	.....	.....	148,338	128,056
Sagua.....hds.	30,572	5,342	3,900	300	63,759	.....	2,940	285	.....	.....	.....	106,398	110,779
Chantuegos.....hds.	23,515	8,193	4,852	4,894	10,114	.....	3,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,895	62,510
St. Jago.....hds.	7,339	477	417	500	2,094	178	1,179	.....	.....	.....	30	12,952	12,788
Trinidad.....hds.	9,822	6,685	4,843	.....	.....	.....	271	.....	280	.....	.....	21,621	21,204
Chantuegos.....hds.	48,234	29,894	6,995	1,219	349	765	2,385	.....	1,046	.....	.....	90,442	90,654
Guantanamo.....hds.	14,708	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	1,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,208	20,651
Other ports.....hds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>292,216</b>	<b>65,152</b>	<b>133,130</b>	<b>37,423</b>	<b>200,872</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>76,840</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>717,401</b>	<b>690,098</b>
<b>MOLASSES.</b>													
Havana.....hds.	6,309	595	855	538	5,905	948	1,111	.....	.....	.....	249	14,538	13,739
Matanzas.....hds.	11,140	8,530	10,191	7,435	7,161	.....	3,733	.....	.....	87	.....	90,116	77,693
Cardenas.....hds.	25,239	8,516	24,738	11,990	15,292	.....	2,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,598	78,725
Sagua.....hds.	6,765	899	4,928	3,937	21,335	.....	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,810	35,513
Chantuegos.....hds.	4,328	2,359	1,740	822	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,211	10,001
Trinidad.....hds.	4,622	6,633	5,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,933	8,033
Chantuegos.....hds.	3,854	9,673	4,579	132	2,304	14,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,898	45,652
<b>TOTAL.....hds.</b>	<b>67,817</b>	<b>26,315</b>	<b>63,275</b>	<b>24,854</b>	<b>107,954</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>284,574</b>	<b>299,596</b>



TABLE I.—See p. 15, 16.

THE QUANTITIES OF PARTICULAR ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CERTAIN ISLANDS DURING EACH OF FIFTEEN YEARS, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

		Corn Meal and Linseed Meal.	Butter.	Salted Meats	Fish, Dried & Wet	Lumber.	Leathers, Sterling Value.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Quintals.	Feet	£
Barbadoes.....	1859	53,124	768,376	3,320,104	83,551	8,131,166	.....
	1860	68,516	929,109	3,154,920	93,418	7,043,520	.....
	1861	47,527	859,566	3,495,983	105,797	7,547,648	.....
	1862	70,892	736,496	3,559,690	88,967	5,484,088	.....
	1863	64,748	762,044	3,525,559	79,687	4,804,321	.....
	1864	70,180	861,011	2,704,582	100,993	5,459,376	.....
	1865	77,189	894,066	2,741,965	102,103	5,469,996	.....
	1866	75,499	826,150	2,667,000	83,543	5,198,000	.....
	1867	81,345	854,492	2,752,358	84,229	5,546,856	.....
	1868	81,328	845,476	3,277,294	116,209	7,539,322	.....
	1869	72,190	639,477	2,190,903	87,673	6,680,382	.....
	1870	45,111	617,215	2,009,990	75,578	6,978,499	.....
	1871	66,678	806,287	2,951,557	87,002	6,621,318	.....
	1872	84,224	562,212	2,825,430	99,170	6,391,767	.....
	1873	69,735	597,977	3,444,826	83,901	9,048,693	.....
Trinidad.....	1859	.....	.....	1,554,670	39,377	7,492,945	28,053
	1860	.....	.....	1,336,941	48,298	6,077,114	25,679
	1861	.....	.....	1,639,816	42,042	4,905,241	23,193
	1862	.....	.....	1,612,638	43,182	3,043,683	22,732
	1863	.....	.....	2,096,249	38,060	2,734,485	23,498
	1864	.....	.....	1,998,537	43,140	5,011,163	23,138
	1865	.....	.....	1,127,493	41,528	4,536,055	26,102
	1866	.....	.....	1,165,324	42,144	7,309,021	24,326
	1867	.....	.....	1,017,180	47,796	4,731,607	27,799
	1868	.....	.....	1,116,302	46,754	6,565,522	24,337
	1869	.....	.....	1,019,271	41,649	7,219,839	27,544
	1870	.....	.....	1,026,476	42,788	6,121,579	29,687
	1871	.....	.....	1,115,466	41,686	8,050,904	38,670
	1872	.....	.....	1,363,485	41,638	7,716,303	37,203
	1873	.....	.....	1,529,205	30,444	8,589,173	35,521
British Guiana ...	1859	.....	563,380	14,638	64,619	9,299,514	.....
	1860	.....	627,134	9,173	81,394	11,159,344	.....
	1861	.....	600,463	16,641	81,386	10,357,495	.....
	1862	.....	565,625	15,701	64,902	7,356,454	.....
	1863	.....	589,916	9,851	66,852	7,296,819	.....
	1864	.....	610,506	13,287	69,845	11,118,410	.....
	1865	.....	543,054	11,565	70,212	9,402,256	.....
	1866	.....	651,105	12,963	77,887	12,126,302	.....
	1867	.....	625,513	12,141	70,929	9,508,190	.....
	1868	.....	458,871	11,151	82,026	10,785,120	.....
	1869	.....	552,168	10,218	76,208	11,900,320	.....
	1870	.....	491,618	11,915	77,242	13,641,555	.....
	1871	.....	614,547	14,925	72,846	12,310,456	.....
	1872	.....	764,068	12,631	92,741	14,821,814	.....
	1873	.....	465,543	12,862	87,462	14,614,001	.....
Jamaica.....	1859	15,317	634,256	.....	164,909	.....	.....
	1860	19,515	671,440	.....	213,377	.....	.....
	1861	9,365	667,184	.....	205,798	.....	.....
	1862	27,461	758,240	.....	196,862	.....	.....
	1863	18,480	675,248	.....	183,968	.....	.....
	1864	17,827	526,512	.....	177,289	.....	.....
	1865	8,202	452,816	.....	137,210	.....	.....
	1866	8,021	546,448	.....	175,935	.....	.....
	1867	6,945	346,416	3,037	156,290	.....	.....
	1868	6,317	341,712	7,090	178,581	.....	.....
	1869	11,515	396,368	4,664	175,697	.....	.....
	1870	9,575	361,200	4,115	164,080	.....	.....
	1871	6,715	435,344	5,040	187,180	.....	.....
	1872	12,528	524,944	6,994	229,431	.....	.....
	1873	13,393	547,008	7,687	204,717	.....	.....

Entered for consumption.

Pork—Brls.

TABLE K. (—See p. 21.)  
TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN THE WEST INDIES.



BERTAIN  
 Leathers  
 Sealing  
 Value.  
 25,065  
 25,679  
 25,193  
 25,498  
 25,188  
 25,102  
 24,295  
 27,799  
 24,837  
 27,844  
 25,670  
 27,203  
 25,521

**TABLE K. (—See p. 21.)**

**TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN THE WEST INDIES.**

	BERMUDA.	HONDURAS.	BAHAMAS.*	TURK'S ISLAND. †	JAMAICA.	VIRGIN ISLANDS.
Cotton, Woollen and Worsted Fabrics.....	5 p.c. ad val.	12 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.	12½ p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.
Pig, Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val. Rail'y and wharf materials free	12½ p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. "
Machinery, of metal.....	5 p.c. "	2 p.c. "	{ 15 p.c. ad val. } Used in Sugar & Salt mills free	{ 10 p.c. ad val. } Used in manufac- ture of Salt free	Free.	7½ p.c. "
Leather, manufactured...	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.	12½ p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. "
Oils.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	6d. to 1s. p. gal.	4d. to 1s. 6d. p. gal.	9d. per gal.	7½ p.c. "
Candles, Tallow.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	5s. per cwt.	3s. 4½d. per cwt.	7s. per cwt.	7½ p.c. "
" other.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	10s. "	7s. "	18s. 8d. per cwt.	7½ p.c. "
Coals.....	5 p.c. "	2 p.c. "	15 p.c. ad val.	Free.	Free.	7½ p.c. "
Soap.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	4s. per cwt.	3s. 4½d. per cwt.	6s. 2d. per cwt.	7½ p.c. "
Salt.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.	{ 1s. 1½d. per cwt. } Rock salt, free	7½ p.c. "
Bacon and Hams.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	5s. per cwt.	4s. 8d. per cwt.	18s. 8d. per cwt.	2s. 4d. per cwt.
Beef and Pork, salted.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	5s. "	4s. 8d. "	8s. 5d. to 9s. 4d. p. cwt.	2s. 4d. "
Butter.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	12s. "	9s. 4d. "	18s. 8d. per cwt.	2s. 4d. "
Wheat.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	15 p.c. ad val.	2d. per bush.	9d. per bush.	7½ p.c. ad val.
Indian Corn.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	Free.	2d. "	4d. "	6d. per bush.
Flour.....	3 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	3s. per cwt.	3s. 9d. per brl.	8s. per brl.	5s. per brl.
Fish, dried.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	2s. do	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	3s. 11d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.
" pickled.....	5 p.c. "	12 p.c. "	2s. to 3s. per cwt.	4s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. p. brl.	2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. p. brl.	1s. per 100 lbs.
Beer and Ale in wood.....	3½d. per gal.	{ 1s. p. gal. and 2 } p.c. ad val.	6d. per gal.	2d. per gal.	6d. per gal.	6d. per gal.
" in bottle.....	9d. per doz.	{ 2s. p. gal. and 2 } p.c. ad val.	1s. 6d. per doz.	6d. per doz.	1s. per doz.	1s. 3d. per doz.
Spirits.....	3s. per gal.	{ 6s. p. gal. and 1 } p.c. ad val.	1s. to 3s. per gal.	3s. to 4s. per gal.	10s. per gal.	1s. to 1s. 6d. p. gal.
Tobacco, manufactured...	2d. per lb.	{ 1½d. p. lb. and 2 } p.c. ad val.	3d. per lb.	1d. per lb.	1s. per lb.	7½ p.c. ad val.
Cigars.....	{ 1s. per lb. or p. } 1000 8s.	{ Per 1000 12s. and } 2 p.c. ad val.	{ 8s. p. 1000 and } 15 p.c. ad val.	10s. per 1000	5s. per lb.	7½ p.c. ad val.
Paper and Stationery.....	5 p.c. ad val.	12 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.	12½ p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.

\* 15 per cent. additional on all duties.

† 25 per cent. additional on all duties.

**TABLE L.—(See page 21.)**  
**TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN THE WEST INDIES.—(Continued.)**

	ST. CHRISTOPHER.	NEVIS.	ANTIGUA.	MONTSERRAT.	DOMINICA.	ST. LUCIA.
Cotton, Woollen and Worsted Fabrics.....	8 p.c. ad val.	8 p.c. ad val.	6 p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.	6½ p.c. ad val.
Pig, Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet, and Hoop Iron. }	8 p.c. "	8 p.c. "	6 p.c. "	7½ p.c. "	10 p.c. "	6½ p.c. "
Machinery, of metal. ....	8 p.c. ad val. Used in Sugar mills, free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Leather, manufactured....	8 p.c. ad val.	8 p.c. ad val.	6 p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.	6½ p.c. ad val.
Oils .....	8 p.c. "	8 p.c. "	Mineral 3d., other kinds 6d. per gal.	7½ p.c. "	{ Olive, 9d. per gal. other kinds, 4d. do	6½ p.c. "
Candles, Tallow.....	7s. per cwt.	4s. 5½d. per cwt.	9s. 4d. per cwt.	7s. per cwt.	4s. 8d. per cwt.	6½ p.c. "
" other.....	14s. "	8 p.c. ad val.	28s. "	9s. 4d. "	9s. 4d. "	6½ p.c. "
Coals.....	Free.	Free.	2s. 1d. per cwt.	7½ p.c. ad val.	2s. per cwt.	6½ p.c. "
Soap.....	2s. 4d. per cwt.	2s. 3d. per cwt.	4s. 8d. "	2s. 4d. per cwt.	{ common, 3d. p. cwt. other, 10 p. c. ad val.	6½ p.c. "
Salt.....	8 p.c. ad val.	8 p.c. ad val.	6 p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.	{ common, 6d. p. brl. other, 10 p. c. ad val	6½ p.c. "
Bacon and Hams.....	4s. 8d. per cwt.	5s. 7½d. per cwt.	9s. 4d. per cwt.	4s. 8d. per cwt.	9s. 4d. per cwt.	3s. 4½d. per cwt.
Beef and Pork, salted.....	4s. 8d. "	5s. 7½d. "	4s. 8d. "	8s. per brl.	8s. 4d. per brl.	3s. 4½d. "
Butter .....	9s. 4d. "	5s. 7½d. "	9s. 4d. "	9s. 4d. per cwt.	9s. 4d. per cwt.	6½ p.c. ad val.
Wheat.....	8 p.c. ad val.	3d. per bush.	3d. per bush.	4d. per bush.	4d. per bush.	6½ p.c. "
Indian Corn.....	3d. per bush.	3d. "	3d. "	4d. "	4d. "	6½ p.c. "
Flour.....	4s. 2d. per brl.	4s. per brl.	5s. per brl.	Free.	4s. 2d. per brl.	3s. 3d. per brl.
Fish, dried.....	1s. 2d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.	1s. per cwt.
" pickled.....	1s. 2d. "	2s. per brl.	2s. per brl.	2s. per brl.	2s. to 4s. 2d. per brl.	1s. "
Beer and Ale in wood.....	1½d. per gal.	1½d. per gal.	2½d. per gal.	2½d. per gal.	5d. per gal.	6½ p.c. ad val.
do in bottle ....	6d. per doz.	3d. per doz.	9d. per doz.	6d. per doz.	10d. per doz.	6½ p.c. "
Spirits.....	1s. 6d. per gal.	1s. to 1s. 6d. per gal.	3s. to 5s. per gal.	2s. to 3s. per gal.	2s. to 4s. 2d. per gal.	10 p.c. "
Tobacco, manufactured...	2½d. per lb.	8 p.c. ad val.	5d. per lb.	10d. per lb.	20 p.c. ad val.	5d. per brl.
Cigars.....	10 p.c. ad val.	8 p.c. "	{ 4d. per lb. and 10 p.c. ad val. }	8d. per lb.	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Paper and Stationery.....	8 p.c. "	8 p.c. "	6 p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. "	6½ p.c. "

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**TABLE M.—(See page 21.)**  
**TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN THE WEST INDIES.—(Concluded.)**

ST. VINCENT.	BARBADOES.	...	...	...	...
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Cigars.....	10 p.c. ad val.	8 p.c. "	{ 4d. per lb. and 10 p.c. ad val. }	8d. per lb.	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Paper and Stationery.....	8 p.c. "	8 p.c. "	6 p.c. ad val.	7½ d.c. ad val.	10 p.c. "	6½ p.c. "

TABLE M.—(See page 21.)

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN THE WEST INDIES.—(Concluded.)

	ST. VINCENT.	- BARBADOES.	GRENADA.	TOBAGO. *	TRINIDAD.	BRITISH GUIANA.
Cotton, Woollen and Worsted Fabrics.....	6½ p.c. ad val.	3 p.c. ad val.	5 p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. ad val.	5 p.c. ad val.	5 p.c. ad val.
Pig, Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet, & Hoop Iron....	6½ p.c. "	2 p.c. "	5 p.c. "	7½ p.c. "	3½ p.c. "	5 p.c. "
Machinery, of metal.....	Free.	3 p.c. "	5 p.c. "	7½ p.c. "	3½ p.c. "	Free.
Leather, manufactured....	6½ p.c. ad val.	3 p.c. "	5 p.c. "	7½ p.c. "	{ 5 p.c. " Gloves, 10 p.c. do	5 p.c. ad val.
Oils .....	6d. per gal.	{ Kerosene, 2d. p. gal Other kinds, 3 p.c.	{ Olive, 8d. Other, 3d.	4d. per gal.	{ Olive, 9d. per gal. Other, 3½ p.c. ad val	{ 7½ d. to 12s. 6d. p gal 4s. 8d. per cwt.
Candles, Tallow.....	3s. 6d. per cwt.	4s. 8d. per cwt.	5s. 7½d. per cwt.	9s. 4d. per cwt.	2s. 4d. per cwt.	23s. 4d. "
do other.....	7s. per cwt.	9s. 4d. "	8s. 11½d. "	18s. 8d. "	6s. 8½d. "	" "
Coals.....	6½ p.c. ad val.	2s. 1d. "	2s. "	{ Bulk, 2s. per cwt. Hhds., 1s. 6d. "	{ Bulk, 3d. per cwt. Hhds., 1s. "	{ Bulk 1s. 6d. p.cwt Hhds, 1s. "
Soap.....	{ Common 1s. 5d. Other, 2s. 9½d.	1s. 2d. "	2s. 3d. "	1s. 6d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. "	{ Common 5 p.c. ad val Other 5 p.c. ad val
Salt .....	6½ p.c. ad val.	Free.	5 p.c. ad val.	2d. per bush.	3½ p.c. ad val.	Free.
Bacon and Hams.....	7s. per cwt.	4s. 8d. per cwt.	5s. 7½d. per cwt	18s. 8d. per cwt.	4s. 8d. per cwt.	9s. 4d. per cwt.
Beef and Pork, salted....	9s. 6d. per brl.	4s. 8d. "	4s. 5½d. "	3s. 4½d. "	11½d. to 4s. 8d. p. cwt.	12s. 6d. per brl.
Butter.....	9s. 4d. per cwt.	7s. "	8s. 11½d. "	9s. 4d. "	9s. 4d. "	9s. 4d. per cwt.
Wheat.....	6½ p.c. ad val.	2½d. per bush.	5 p.c. ad val.	3d. per bush.	2½d. per bush.	2½d. per bush.
Indian Corn.....	6½ p.c. "	2½d. "	3d. per bush.	3d. "	2½d. "	2½d. "
Flour.....	Free.	3s. 6d. per brl.	4s. per brl.	3s. 6d. per brl.	3s. per brl.	4s. 2d. per brl.
Fish, dried.....	Free.	2d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	1s. 1½d. per cwt.	2s. 1d. per cwt.
do pickled.....	1s. 0½d. per brl.	4d. per brl.	2s. to 8s. 4d. p. brl.	2s. per brl.	2s. 6d. per brl.	{ 1s. 0½d. to 8s. 4d. per brl.
Beer and Ale in wood.....	3d. per gal.	1½d. per gal.	1d. per gal.	2½d. per gal.	2½d. per gal.	4½d. per gal.
do in bottle.....	10d. per doz.	6d. per doz.	3d. per doz.	6d. per doz.	6d. per doz.	1s. per doz.
Spirits.....	2s. 1d. to 5s. p. gal.	2s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. p. gal.	1s. to 3s. per gal.	3s. per gal.	6s. per gal.	8s. 4d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured....	1s. per lb.	5d. per lb.	1¾d. per lb.	4d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	1s. 3d. per lb.
Cigars.....	25 p.c. ad val.	25s. per 1000	5s. to 10s. p. 1000	25 p.c. ad val.	9d. "	2s. 6d. "
Paper and Stationery.....	6½ p.c. "	3 p.c. ad val.	5 p.c. ad val.	7½ p.c. "	3½ p.c. ad val.	5 p.c. ad val.

\* 40 p.c. additional on all duties.

TABLE N.—(See p. 21.)

TABLE OF EXPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM SOME OF THE WEST INDIA POSSESSIONS.

TURK'S ISLAND.		s. d.	NEVIS—continued.		s. d.
Salt.....	{ per bushel	0 0½	Molasses.....	per punchn.	2 0
	{ and ad val.	10 p. cent.	Rum.....	"	3 0
Wood.....	ad val.	10 p. cent.	Sheep.....	each	2 0
JAMAICA.			Sugar.....	per hhd.	6 0
Coffee.....	per tierce	6 0	ANTIGUA.		
Rum.....	per punchn.	4 6	Sugar.....	per hhd.	3 4
Sugar.....	per hhd.	5 9	MONTSERRAT.		
Woods: Logwood and	} per ton	1 0	Goats.....	each	1 0
other Dye			"	8 0	
woods.....			"	0 6	
" Lignum Vitæ.....	"	"	Molasses.....	per punchn.	2s. to 4s.
" Ebony & Cocus	"	"	Neat Cattle.....	each	8 0
Wood.....	"	"	Pigs.....	"	1 0
ST. LUCIA			Rum.....	per punchn.	2 0
Charcoal.....	per bar.	2 0	Sheep.....	each	1 0
Cocoa.....	per cwt.	0 6½	Sugar.....	per hhd.	3 0
Coffee.....	"	1 1½	Sugar Canes... ..	per 100	0 6
Firewood.....	per cord	4 0	Tamarinds.....	per barrel	0 2
Hides.....	each	0 6	DOMINICA.		
Logwood.....	per ton	8 0	Cattle.....	each	4 0
Molasses.....	per punchn.	1 6	Cocoa.....	per cwt.	1 1½
Rum.....	"	3 0	Coffee.....	"	1 1½
Sugar.....	"	0 5½	Manioc Farine.....	per bush.	0 3
VIRGIN ISLANDS.			Molasses.....	per 100 galls.	2 6
Balls... ..	"	"	Rum.....	"	7 0
Cows.. ..	each	8 0	Shrub.....	"	3 0
Oxen .. ..	"	"	Starch.....	per bush.	0 6
Calves ..	"	"	Sugar.....	per cwt.	0 3½
Horses ..	"	"	Syrup .. ..	per 100 galls.	4 0
Mules .. ..	"	"	ST. VINCENT.		
Asses .. ..	"	6 0	Arrowroot.....	per cwt.	0 9
Foals .. ..	"	"	Cocoa .. ..	"	0 8
Sheep and Lambs.....	"	0 6	Cotton .. ..	"	0 8
Goats and Kids.....	"	0 3	Molasses, per ..	} of 90 or more galls	2 0
Hogs and Pigs.....	"	1 0	punchn. ....		
Butter .. ..	per lb.	0 0½	Rum, per ..	} of more than 52 galls.	2 8
Charcoal and Build-	} per barrel	0 2	punchn. ....		
ing Lime.....					
Coffee.....	per cwt.	1 1½	Sugar ... ..	} per hhd. of more than	} 5 4
Cotton.....	"	1 1½			
Firewood.....	per cord	0 9	GRENADA.		
Salt.....	per barrel	0 3	Cocoa.....	per cwt.	0 6
Sugar Cane.....	per cwt.	3 4½	Molasses .. ..	per punchn.	1 6
Sweet Potatoes and	} "	1 1½	Rum.....	"	2 0
Yams.....					
Wrecked Goods.....	ad val.	7½ p. cent.	Spices.....	per cwt.	1 6
ST. CHRISTOPHER.			Sugar.....	per hhd. of 2,000 lbs.	4 6
Arrowroot.....	per cwt.	0 6½	TRINIDAD.		
Cotton.....	"	1 1½	Asphalte, Raw.....	per ton	0 6
Molasses .. ..	per punchn.	1 6¾	" Boiled.....	"	1 0
Potatoes.....	per barrel	0 3	Petroleum:		
Rum.....	per punchn.	3 1½	Raw .. ..	per 240 galls.	2 0
Salt.....	ad val.	5 p. cent.	Distilled.....	"	3 8
Sugar .. ..	per hhd.	10 5	Distilled and ..	} "	4 0
Tous les Mois.....	per cwt.	0 6½	Refined ... ..		
NEVIS.			Cocoa .. ..	per cwt.	0 11½
Charcoal.....	per bushel	0 6	Coffee.....	"	0 11½
Horned Cattle.....	each	8 0	Molasses.....	per punchn.	2 4
Horses.....	"	10 0	Rum.....	"	4 1
			Sugar.....	{ per cask of	} 9 4
				{ 44 inch truss	

TABLE D.--(See pp. 9, 14, and 17.)

VALUES OF EXPORTS from the United States to the undermentioned Countries of various articles, the produce or the manufacture of the United States, which are or can be produced or manufactured in the Dominion of Canada (year ending June 30th, 1874.)

Table with 19 columns for countries (British West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, French West Indies, Danish West Indies, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Central America, Mexico, Brazil) and 2 columns for Quantity and Value. Rows list various goods like Agricultural Implements, Animals, Ashes, Beer, Bricks, Bread, Brills, Candles, Cans, Cars, Clocks, Coffee, Coal, Combs, Copper, Cordage, Drugs, Earthen and Stone Ware, Fancy Articles, Furs, Gas, Glass, Glue, Gold and Silver, Hair, Hats, Hops, Ice, India Rubber, Iron and Manufactures of Iron, Leather, Lime and Cement, Marble, Matches, Mathematical Instruments, Musical Instruments, Naval Stores, Oil, Oils, Optical Instruments, and Pipes.

