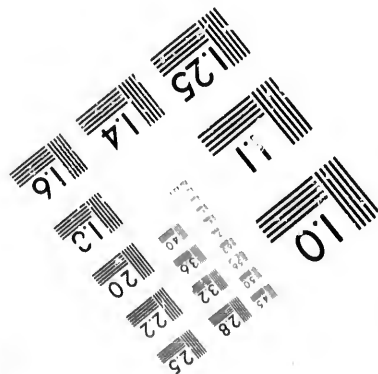
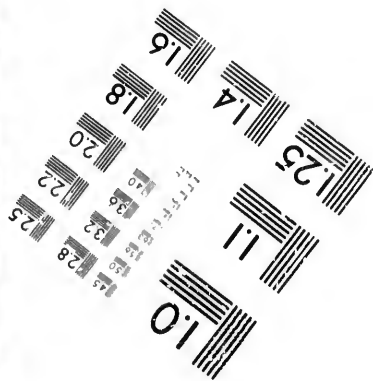
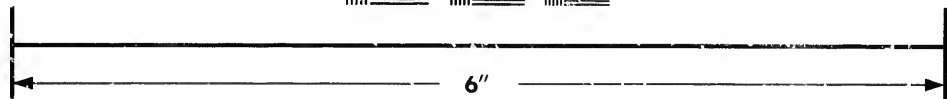
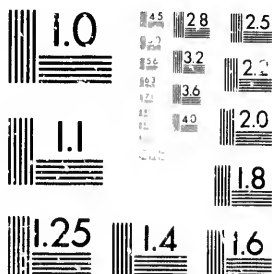


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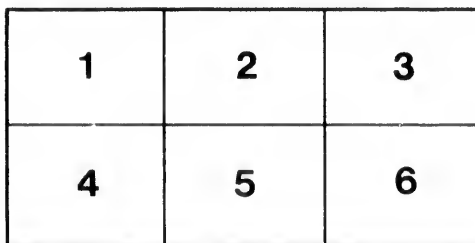
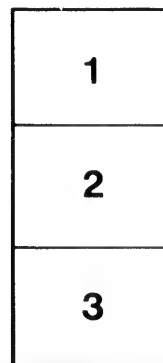
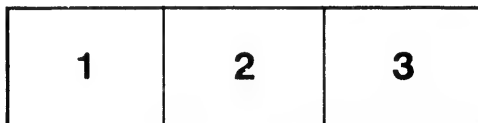
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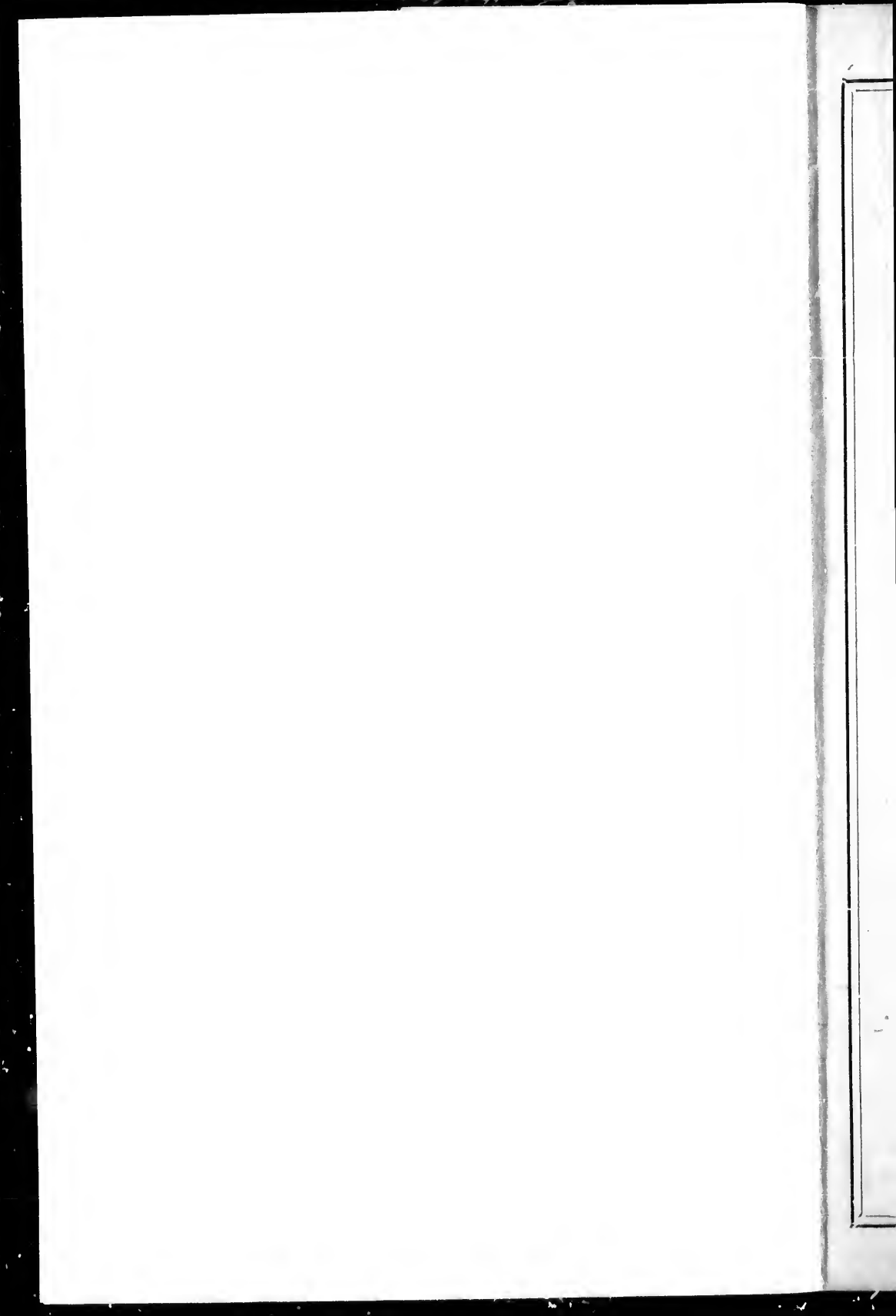
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RELATING TO

THE RESOURCES, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND
PROSPECTS

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

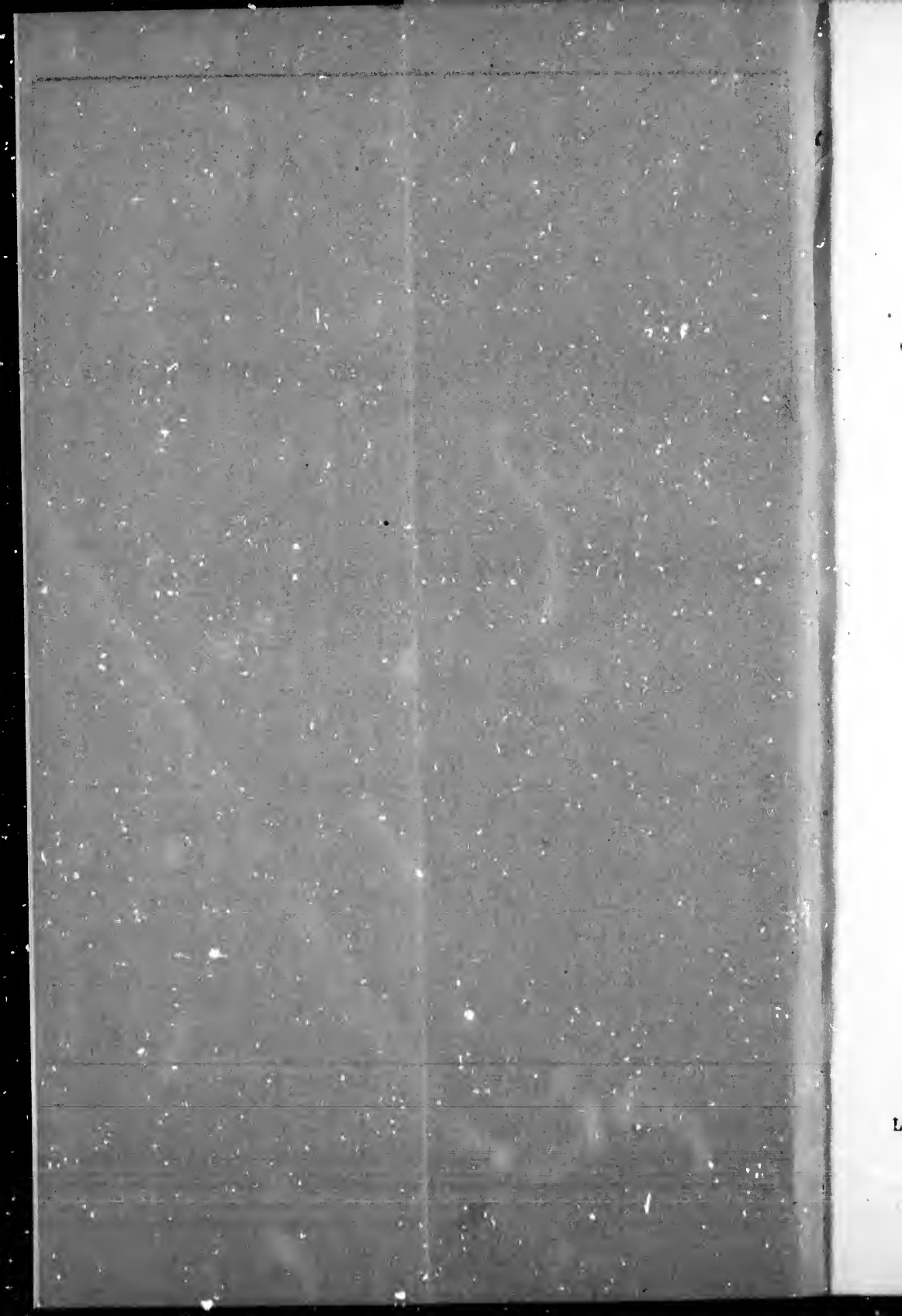
By WM. J. PATTERSON,

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL.

LOVELL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 23 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1876.



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BRIEF NOTES.

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1876.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ.,

President Dominion Board of Trade ;

SIR,

While spending a few days, in the month of August last, in St. John's, Newfoundland, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with a number of the merchants of that city, as well as with several of the members of the Colonial Government; and, although my stay there was certainly not so long as I could have wished, a good deal of information was obtained relating to the colony, its natural resources and industrial facilities. Of these, I propose to give you the briefest kind of summary, in the hope that it may assist in drawing attention to *Prima Vista*, the oldest of the British Colonies, "which," as one of its chroniclers truly said, "fills a fair page in the history of our first Tudor king, and which has been productive of no small amount of wealth to the British nation."

I.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Newfoundland is both general and local in its functions. There is, for instance, no city corporation in St. John's; all municipal matters throughout the Island, such as road-making, building bridges, keeping streets in repair, providing a police force, &c., are managed by a Board of Works, composed of four members, who act, as I understand it, in conjunction with, or on behalf of the Provincial Cabinet. The expenditures of that Board come out of the public chest, and are annually provided for in the estimates brought down by the Receiver-General. The revenue is raised mainly under a tariff of Customs duties,

partly specific, and partly *ad-valorem* (to a small extent differential), the usual items of exemption being provided for, as in most other Colonial possessions.

II.—POPULATION.

The population of the colony, including Labrador, amounts now to about 161,000, their towns and settlements being scattered like a fringe along a large extent of coast around the island,—leaving the vast interior unsettled, and comparatively unknown. Of that number, 72,000 persons (including 27,000 able-bodied fishermen) are employed during the months of Summer in the coast-fisheries, while a large number are occupied in Spring in the seal-fisheries. During the season of 1876 there were 20 steamers and a number of sailing vessels employed in that branch of industry.

III.—CLIMATE.

The common idea that Newfoundland is a cold, barren and inhospitable region is a mistaken one. With reference to temperature, some comparative tables now before me, for the year 1874, show the *mean* of that year, at Bay St. George, N. F., Windsor, N. S., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., respectively to have been 43·8°, 42·7°, 44·3°, and 30·8°. The number of months in which, during the same year, the temperature did not reach the freezing-point were;—Bay St. George, 4; Windsor, 4; Toronto, 4; and Winnipeg, 3. The lowest temperature in 1874 at each point was:—Bay St. George, in February, —15·0°; Windsor, in January, —15·0°; Toronto, in December, —7·5°; Winnipeg, in January, —43·5°. When to this is added the fact that the recorded rain-fall in the same year was favorable in the comparison to Newfoundland, it will the more readily be believed that there are no climatic difficulties in the way of that colony becoming to a very considerable extent an agricultural one.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

With reference to agricultural resources, some very interesting interviews with Alexander Murray, Esq., the Director of the Geological Survey, showed that there are large fertile tracts of country in the interior admirably suited for farming operations. In one of his reports he says:—“The soil over an enormous area is rich and fertile, the surface level or gently undulating, and roads could be easily constructed in almost all directions. That this country is capable of raising all or most of the cereal crops in ample abundance I see no manner of reason to doubt, and for the produce of roots or grass it could hardly be excelled.”

V.—TIMBER LANDS.

Exploratory surveys in the interior of the Island by Mr. Murray and by Mr. McLeod demonstrate what, as regards timber, are the resources of Newfoundland. With reference to regions on the Gambo and Gander rivers, the former gentleman says in one of his reports:—

“Upon the south-west arm, and at various parts of the lake, groves of pine may be seen where the average girth of the trees is not much, if anything, less than 9 feet, and where many individual trees will reach to 11, 12 and even 14 feet. On about one acre of surface I measured 15 or 20 trees, the diameters of which varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and these, moreover, were straight, tall and sound, with stems running up symmetrically, for upwards of 50 feet, without knot or branch. What the entire extent of this timber country may be it is impossible to state with accuracy, without making a survey for that especial purpose; but, from what I have seen on the surveys I have already made, and from all that I could gather from the Indians and trappers who frequent these regions, I conceive there must be an area of not less than 5000 square miles, worthy of being laid out as timber limits, where an immense lumber trade might be carried on successfully.”

As respects the necessity for interference for protecting the rights of the Government against depredations upon the public domain, Mr. Murray recently wrote to the Governor of the Island, as follows:—

“It is a well-known fact that at this moment a great saw-mill is in active operation near the mouth of the Humber River in the Bay of Islands, where, while the proprietors are driving a most thriving and prosperous trade, they are so doing in utter defiance of law or authority, and the country is being denuded of its most valuable timber, without receiving in return the smallest advantage, directly or indirectly.”

The mill in question is erected upon ground coming within the supposed limits of what is called the “French shore;” but the timber out of which the lumber is sawn is unlawfully taken from lands belonging to the Government, and about which there is no dispute.

And, with regard to the value of the business done by the Squatter Sovereigns who own that mill, he adds:—

“The owners of the saw-mill in question, without any right or title whatever, either to the land or its forests, are under contract with certain parties in Nova Scotia to provide three millions of feet of pine lumber annually for seven years, which is only a small item of the total supply, a large proportion of which goes to the United States and elsewhere, and for which neither the Crown nor the Colony derive the value of one single penny-piece in return. Nor is it the *quantity* alone of this valuable property, of which the colony is thus ruthlessly denuded, for the *quality* of a great proportion of it would appear to be of such extraordinary excellence as to command a higher market value than any of the Continental lumber, having been quoted at from \$80 to \$100 per thousand feet.”

But there is another, and perhaps even more serious, aspect of the reprehensible raids upon the public property of the colony, to which allusion has been made by Mr. Murray, as follows:—

“Of late years, it would appear that parties are equipped annually in the Bay of Chaleurs and other parts of the continent to cross over to Newfoundland, for the purpose of obtaining what is termed Ton Timber, which, according to my informant, is taken from the Bay of Islands and other parts of the French Shore in great

quantity. Now it so happens, that to answer the description required, this timber must be absolutely free from imperfection in its growth, and that consequently, trees found, on being cut down, to have any flaw or discrepancy, are rejected and left to rot upon the ground; such trees, nevertheless, being all more or less suitable for ordinary lumber, and some of them even for the first-class quality. In this way, millions upon millions of feet of lumber are absolutely wasted, while the remainder is carried out of the country for the benefit of those with whom it has no concern."

VI.—THE FISHERIES.

The summary table of exports which I have given on page 15 will enable you to form some idea of the extent and value of the fisheries of the Island, as prosecuted by the *British* population, in 1874 and 1875. In 1876, the catch of seals numbered from 330,000 to 350,000. It must be remarked that the figures in the table are understood not to include the *full* results (but estimates) of operations on the "French shore." It is conjectured that, if the information necessary to perfect the returns from that region could be obtained, the totals for, at least, dried cod and herrings, would be immensely increased, if not doubled. The pretensions of the French fishermen have gradually developed, upon some occult principle of evolution, from the exercise of concurrent fishing privileges, into almost an absolute and exclusive sovereignty. It must be cause for gratification, however, to know that Governor Glover was recently reported to have said, that "he believed that in a very short time, all difficulty with regard to the exercise of our territorial and sovereign rights on the so-called French shore, would be removed."

So far as obtainable figures go, the products of the Cod and Herring fisheries exported during two years, were:—

	1874.		1875.	
	Dried Codfish, Qtls.	Pickled Herrings, Brls.	Dried Codfish, Qtls.	Pickle Herring, Brls.
From official returns of Newfoundland Trade	1,574,149	87,206	1,110,735	101,989
The following are estimates:—				
Labrador Houses not connected with Newfoundland	20,575	750	11,000	8,650
Traders on Labrador Coast .....	.....	6,000	.....	.....
French Shore, viz.: Partridge Head to Anchor Point.....	3,000	1,000	2,500	2,000
Bonne Bay	3,000	50,000	3,000	40,000
Bay of Islands.....	4,000	20,000	4,000	15,000
St. George's Bay, Cod Roy.....	5,000	25,000	5,000	25,000
	1,609,724	189,956	1,136,235	192,639

But not only are the coast fisheries intruded upon to the detriment of British and Colonial industry and enterprise,—the inland fisheries are also being destroyed. Mr. Murray says:—

“ Let me add a few words upon the wholesale destruction of salmon and trout which is perpetrated on every river and brook in the island, but more particularly upon those parts of the coast termed the French shore. Barring up the streams, building weirs, sweeping the pools with seine nets, and night spearing, are practised everywhere; but such practises are, at all events, illegal within the acknowledged British jurisdiction, whereas, if I am rightly informed, they are actually legalized and encouraged by the French authorities. One thing, at all events, I can testify to, which is that, in 1864, while I was in Croque Harbor, I saw the crews of two French Men-of-War engaged in sweeping the mouths of the brooks which empty into that harbor, with long seines, for salmon, the same brooks, moreover, being closely barred from shore to shore. In the same year, at the entrance to one of the brooks of Canada Bay, I witnessed a bar net, said to have been set by one Canning, a settler, which contained, entangled within its meshes, something like eighty salmon, the larger proportion of which were in a high state of decomposition. What the result of all this indiscriminate slaughter will be eventually is not difficult to prophesy.”

It may be remarked here that not only are the products of the Newfoundland sea-fisheries multitudinous,—they are in some instances of gigantic size. I confess to having been one of the many who imagined that Victor Hugo's account of the Devil-fish, or Sea Vampyre, was either a creation of the novelist, or a romancing description of a largely magnified squid. But the Rev. Mr. Harvey, of St. John's, showed me a photograph of a Cuttle-fish, (much larger than the one referred to in Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea.") which was caught about three years ago in Logie Bay, a short distance from St. John's. He also possesses a photograph of one of the tentacles of another of these monsters that was encountered in Conception Bay, it having attacked a boat, in which were two fishermen, placing them in great jeopardy. The part of the limb severed from the animal was 25 feet long, about 10 feet remaining, and the body was conjectured to be more than 72 feet from tip to tip of the two largest extended arms. About six feet of the severed tentacle was destroyed before arrangements were made for securing it; and the remainder (19 feet) is preserved in the Geological Museum, it having been shown to me by Mr. Murray. A day or two before leaving St. John's, the Rev. Mr. Harvey was enabled to place among his specimens a double-claw of an enormous lobster, which a fisherman sent to him.

I may be permitted to express the opinion here, that the people and Government of Newfoundland are under great obligation to Rev. Mr. Harvey for the services he has rendered by his pen, in communications to the "Press," conveying valuable information to the British and American public respecting the resources of the Island.

VII.—MINERALS.

All I can do at present, under this head, is simply to mention one or two prominent features in the mineralogy of Newfoundland, mentioned to me by Mr. Murray. Some ten or twelve years ago he predicated the existence of nickeliferous ores on the island, upon investigations made in Canada by Dr. Sterry Hunt; and the result is, that although they have only been discovered in workable quantities at Tilt Cove, they have been traced elsewhere. A considerable quantity of nickel ore has been taken out by the miners at that place, some of which yielded about 24 per cent. to the ton of ore, and the price realized was £141 per ton. Ores of copper are prevalent in many localities; in addition to previous workings, a very rich one was discovered during the past summer (1876.) Magnetic and specular iron, and lead and sulphur ores are abundant,—there being also traces of the precious metals. There is no question as to the presence of coal. Mr. Murray has reported that the carboniferous measures which spread so extensively throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are undoubtedly prolonged under the waters of the Gulf, and are distinctly recognizable in the western part of the island; but that special investigation as to workable seams must be made. Mr. Murray also permitted me to examine a proof-sheet of a most valuable geological map of Newfoundland which he is preparing, and which will soon be published.

VIII.—TRADE AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

You will find four Tables at the end of this communication, showing (1) quantities and values in detail of imports into Newfoundland for the two calendar years 1874 and 1875; (2) quantities and values in detail of the exports during the same years; (3) the values of the import and export trade with various countries; and (4) statement of quantities of some of the articles particularized in Table No. II., shipped from the port of St. John's by individual firms in that City.

It has appeared desirable to give here some extracts from the Customs Tariff, for the benefit of any who may be unacquainted with the duties levied on merchandize imported.

Extracts from Newfoundland Tariff.

Agricultural implements and machinery, imported by Agricultural Societies for the promotion of agriculture	Free.	Butter, per cwt.....	\$1.12.
Apples, per barrc.....	30 cts.	Candles.....	20 per cwt.
Bacon hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausages, per cwt.....	\$2.50.	Cheese, per cwt.....	\$1.50.
Bark, for tanning leather.....	Free.	Coal, imported or brought into the port of St. John's, per ton.....	25 cents.
		Coal (when not imported or brought into the port of St. John's).....	Free.
		Coke.....	Free.

Confectionery, per cwt.....	\$3.50.	Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs.....	\$1.00.
Eggs.....	Free.	Ready-made clothes viz.: — coats, jackets, trowsers, waistcoats and southwesters.....	20 per cent.
Empty casks of all kinds, not con- taining merchandize — including fish boxes and returned casks.....	20 per cent	Shingles, per M.....	40 cents.
Fish, salted, dried and pickled, per cwt.....	\$1.32.	Shoos and Staves, (manufactured and dressed).....	20 per cent.
Flour, per barrel.....	20 cents.	Steam engines, boilers, propellers, water-wheels, and saws when used in the original construction of steam boats built in this island, mills or factories, also crushing mills for mining purposes.....	Free.
Fresh meat and poultry.....	5 per cent.	Stockings, shirts and drawers (made by hand and not woven).....	20 per cent.
Horses, Mares, &c., each.....	\$2.30	Timber, per ton.....	30 cents.
Indian meal and peas, per barrel.....	15 cents.	Tobacco, manufatred, per lb.....	12 cents.
Lumber, per M. feet.....	\$1.00.	Tvines, to be used in manufacturing nets in this colony.....	Free.
Manufactures of wood, (except cabin- et wares, musical instruments and agricultural implements).....	20 per cent.	Vegetables of all sorts.....	Free.
Oats, rice, Indian corn, bran, barley, Medicines.....	8 per cent.	Wheat.....	Free.
Oxen and cows.....	5 per cent.		
Oatmeal, per barrel.....	20 cents.		
Packages in which dry goods are im- ported.....	13 per cent.		
Pig Iron.....	Free.		

To assist in an analysis of Table I, the following particulars are sub-
mitted, indicating how much of the import trade of the colony came from
Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States. The articles selected are
from among those in which merchants in the Dominion are perhaps most
interested. It is necessary to explain, however, that, as prior to Confed-
eration, the official returns continue to specify the imports from, and
exports to the British North American Provinces separately; so that
when "Canada" is mentioned, the reference is, of course, to Ontario and
Quebec.

	From Canada.		From Nova Scotia.		From United States.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Apples..... Barr's,	679	2,026	1,226	2,179	712	1,516
Butter..... Cwt.,	6,090	5,988	5,02	5,666	543	1,852
Candles..... Lbs.,	2,180	2,510	70	.....	30,980	31,280
Cheese..... Cwt.,	468	126	155	351	304	74
Coal..... Tons,	.....	.....	48,818	43,358	583	273
Cornmeal..... Barrels,	1,148	1,804	506	529	5,502	2,849
Flour..... "	94,173	94,217	1,703	5,393	133,261	179,252
Kerosene..... Gals.,	346	405	1,517	4,317	62,337	87,445
Leather..... Value, \$	17,430	20,736	16,148	13,168	34,652	47,392
Leather-Ware..... "	93,936	74,339	73,117	63,495	1,100	231
Outmeal..... Barrels,	1,281	1,069	11	151	.....	.....
Peas..... "	4,328	3,219	2	203	97	10
Planks and Boards.. Feet,	398,000	223,500	4,137,500	3,733,000	74,000	7,000
Pork..... Barrels,	6,042	5,637	673	626	21,569	23,409
Sap..... Cwts.,	324	443	95	886	2,203	3,106
Tobacco, manufac'd. Lbs.,	167,406	199,007	65,103	76,704	149,590	356,072

A few of the articles mentioned in the foregoing comparative sum-
mary of imports deserve special notice:—

Butter.—The total quantities imported annually, taking the *average*
of the two years for which the figures are given, amounted to 15,417
cwts.; of which Canada supplied 5,559 cwts., or 36 per cent.; Nova
Scotia, 5,344 cwts., or 34.70 per cent; and the United States, 1,198 cwts.,
or 7.77 per cent.

Flour.—Average quantity imported annually, 258,068 barrels; of which Canada supplied 94,195 barrels, or 36·50 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 3,536 barrels, or 1·37 per cent.; and the United States, 158,757 barrels, or 61·55 per cent.

Leather.—Average value of the quantities imported annually, \$78,794; of which Canada supplied \$19,083, or 24·22 per cent.; Nova Scotia, \$14,658, or 18·60 per cent.; and the United States, \$41,222, or 52·32 per cent.

Leather Ware.—Average value of the quantities imported annually, \$311,909; of which Canada supplied, \$84,138, or 26·97 per cent.; Nova Scotia, \$68,306 or 21·90 per cent.; and the United States, \$666, or 0·21 per cent.

Lumber.—Average quantity of plank and boards imported annually, 4,195,250 feet; of which Canada supplied 310,750 feet, or 7·41 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 3,237,750 feet, or 77·18 per cent.; and the United States, 40,500 feet, or 0·96 per cent.

Petroleum.—Average quantity imported annually, 78,806 gallons; of which Canada supplied 376 gallons, or 0·48 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 2,917 gallons, or 3·75 per cent.; and the United States, 74,641 gallons, or 94·71 per cent.

Pork.—Average quantity imported annually, 29,334 barrels; of which Canada supplied 5,840 barrels, or 19·87 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 650 brls., or 2·21 per cent.; and the United States, 22,489 barrels, or 76·67 per cent.

I cannot resist making a special remark regarding the importation of lumber into Newfoundland. By referring to page 5 you will find an extract from an official source, which shows that organized depredations are constantly being made upon the government timber-lands, and that one squatter mill company is under engagement to supply parties in Nova Scotia with millions of feet of sawn lumber annually for a period of years. The foregoing analysis indicates that the average quantity imported from Nova Scotia is 3,237,750 feet per annum: *Query?*—How much of that quantity is got in Newfoundland at the bare cost of manufacture, and sent back (*possibly* even without breaking bulk in a Nova Scotian port) to the Colony at good round prices, the consumers paying a duty of \$1.00 per M. feet upon the produce of their own public lands? *Perhaps* a correct answer may be, "None." The circumstances of the case, however,—and especially the alleged contract of that mill company to supply 3,000,000 feet for seven years,—not unnaturally prompt the question.

An examination of Table III. will show that the average annual volume of the trade of Newfoundland for 1874 and 1875 amounted in value to \$14,090,552. The average value with the United States was

\$2,076,419, or 14·74 per cent.; the average with Canada being \$1,241,017, or 8·81 per cent. Adding together the Provinces in the Dominion, however, the average is \$2,445,563, or 17·36 per cent,—which shows that the average annual value of the existing commerce between Newfoundland and the Dominion, is greater than between that colony and the United States. It has often been questioned, whether Canadian merchants might not strengthen and enlarge their trade-relations with their fellow-colonists. Taking the circumstances of the population into account, and the fact that several of the leading business firms have strong interests in Great Britain, it must be pretty evident that the process would be a somewhat slow one. The practical and substantial way to answer such an inquiry, is for our merchants and business men to make themselves better acquainted with Newfoundland and its people; and I am endeavoring in this letter to afford a glimpse at the country and its productions,—its more evident as well as its, for the present, hidden wealth.

The Export Trade.—Besides Table No. II, which shows the quantities and values of Exports, I have been kindly furnished with copies of separate official returns of certain products of the fisheries, exported during two years, from which Table IV. has been compiled,—in which are given in detail the comparative shipments of the principal firms in the city of St. John's. I have given on p. 6 a summary comparison of exports of codfish and herrings,—and there is only space here for the following particulars as to the ports from each of which 10,000 quintals, or over, of dried codfish were shipped in recent years:—

	1874.	1875.
St. John's.....	868,464	647,580
Twillingate.....	48,112	18,813
Fogo.....	26,885	12,472
Greenspond.....	26,932	11,760
Catalina.....	25,867	16,343
Trinity.....	14,710	.....
Harbor Grace.....	83,874	58,399
Burin.....	19,371	.....
Harbor Briton.....	12,589	13,245
Gaultois.....	16,267	13,278
Burgoe.....	20,769	14,290
La Poile.....	16,886	10,510
Rose Blanche.....	17,377	.....
Channel.....	10,165	.....
Labrador, Newfoundland houses.....	325,932	244,707

A large *export* trade is done to Brazil, that Empire being spoken of as one of Newfoundland's best customers,—the relation of exports to that region of South America (there are no *recorded imports*) being on the average of the two years as \$1,349,938 to \$6,884,021, or 19·61 per cent.

There is a Brazilian Consular Agent, or Vice-Consul, at the Port of St John's.

Communication between the Dominion and the Island.—Heretofore communication between Newfoundland and ports in the Dominion has been mainly by sailing-vessels (schooners), which came laden with fish, oil &c., the return cargo being Canadian produce, such as flour, pork, butter, &c.,—merchants on the Island being owners of the craft in whole or in part. For a year or two past there has been a Canadian mail-service *via* Halifax, one of the Allan Line Steamships coming and going in alternate weeks. A U. S. line of steamers also affords service between St. John's and Halifax, sometimes calling at Sydney, I believe. Steam communication with Montreal and Quebec has, until the present year, been irregular; but during part of last summer and throughout the Fall months, the steamers of the Montreal and Acadian Line have plied regularly between Montreal and St. John's. While the patronage given to that company, has, for sundry reasons, not been all that might have been desired, still, I imagine, the business was moderately profitable; and it is to be hoped that the experience afforded by the enterprise of the owners of the line, will induce an increase of steam tonnage for that trade. At the annual Commercial Dinner of the St. John's Merchants, in August last, a favorable opportunity was afforded me to draw the attention of the gentlemen present to the great advantages which would accrue from regular and frequent intercourse between the people of Newfoundland and the people of the Dominion.

IX.—MANUFACTURES.

Besides the various industries throughout the island, growing out of the fisheries, there are several large bread and biscuit bakeries in St. John's. A flour mill was in process of erection when I was there; and it has probably been in operation since then,—wheat for the Company engaged in the enterprise having been shipped from Montreal during the past Fall. There is also a boot and shoe factory in operation, in which 110 persons are employed; the engine, boilers and machinery were imported from St. John, N.B.; fine goods are manufactured, as well as a coarser and stronger class. The manager of the enterprise told me the prospect for success was good, although it had not been a year in operation, and that he had orders on hand which would fully occupy him for several months.

X.—DEVELOPMENT.

A friend in St. John's wrote to me, recently, as follows:—"Our mineral resources are likely to turn out immense, and our fisheries admit

“ of indefinite expansion, while our agricultural and forest lands are untouched. Betts’ Cove Mine exports this year 20,000 tons of ore valued at £200,000 (\$800,000)—of which at least £120,000 (\$480,000) will be clear gain! Can you beat that in Canada?” Some of the most observant and enterprising of the merchants in that city declare their confident belief that Newfoundland is destined, ere many years elapse, to become the AUSTRALIA OF NORTH AMERICA! Well, that means at the very outset, an effectual settlement of the “French shore” question;—next, it implies development of mines and forests;—the conservation of the vast fisheries, correlatively with their economical expansion, and the development of agricultural resources;—and then all these will call for the introduction of thousands upon thousands of thrifty immigrants, who will industriously utilize all these resources, and create an internal commerce as well as enlarge the foreign trade. Incident to all this, an extension of the telegraph system would be imperative, not only to connect St. John’s with the mining regions to the northward, but also through the heart of the country (*along the railway route!*) to St. George’s Bay—there to put the fishing and shipping interests in instant communication with the proposed new system of telegraphic communication throughout the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

And what would be the results of that development and enterprise? One of them, I suppose, would probably be, ere long, a change in the administrative functions of the Government. That would, indeed, soon be a necessity; for the increased responsibility devolving upon the Cabinet would be sure to call for a separation of the *general* from the merely *municipal* functions; placing the duty and responsibility of the latter upon the inhabitants themselves; and, of course, relieve the Government of all purely local expenditure. Such an alteration would make possible a revision and modification of the Customs Tariff, facilitating and undoubtedly increasing trade relations with other countries; and, may I venture to add, tending to strengthen and increase commercial fraternity between the merchants of Newfoundland and Canada. Whether, as the ultimate outcome of these forecastings, a closer union with the Dominion might be anticipated, I will leave others to speculate.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. J. PATTERSON,

Secretary.

TABLE No. I.

A STATEMENT in detail of Quantities and Values of Merchandise imported into Newfoundland during the years 1875 and 1874:—

ARTICLES.	1875.		1874.	
	Quantity.	Value. Dols. cts.	Quantity.	Value. Dols. cts.
Animals:—Oxen and Cows.....No.	2,053	\$90,481 80	.....	\$109,009 00
Horses, Mares, &c....."	168	.....	160	.....
Pigs and Calves....."	118	.....	145	.....
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry.....Gals.	49,732	.....	90,367	.....
Apples.....Brls.	2,661	.....	5,728	.....
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages.....Cwts.	951½	.....	1,358½	.....
Beef and Pigs' Heads. Feet and Hocks, (salted and cured).....Brls.	4,089	.....	6,894	.....
Biscuit.....Cwts.	27,890	.....	17,271	.....
Butter....."	14,656½	.....	16,175 ¾ 18	.....
Cheese....."	1,101½	.....	1,000	.....
Chocolate and Cocoa.....Lbs.	43,364	.....	47,579	.....
Cigars.....M.	375½	4,950 00	309	4,498 00
Coffee.....Lbs.	113,941	.....	123,846	.....
Confectionary.....Cwts.	496	.....	527	.....
Feathers and Feather Beds.....Lbs.	33,757	.....	61,120	.....
Fish—salted, dried and pickled....Cwts.	1,447½	.....	11	.....
Flour.....Brls.	236,073	.....	280 063	.....
Fruit—dried.....Lbs.	266,682	.....	329,393	.....
" other descriptions except Ap- ples.....Value	.....	4,481 60	.....	3,877 00
Lumber.....Feet.	4,926,600	.....	3,464,000	.....
Molasses.....Gals.	1,014,253	.....	868,739	.....
Meat and Poultry.....Value	.....	20,208 20	.....	19,829 00
Oatmeal.....Brls.	1,457	.....	1,416	.....
Indian Meal and Peas....."	11,496	.....	8,268	.....
Pork....."	28,686	.....	29,982	.....
Salt.....Tons.	41,011	.....	48,245	.....
Shingles.....M.	5,706	.....	6,003	.....
Shooks and Staves, Manufactured and dressed.....Value	.....	13,967 50	.....	.....
Spirits, viz.:—Brandy.....Gals.	7,625	.....	8,878	.....
And undefined Spirits....."	220	.....	178	.....
Whiskey....."	7,897	.....	8,312	.....
Cordials....."	1,755	.....	2,226	.....
Rum....."	87,058	.....	104,638	.....
Gin....."	11,089	.....	13,991	.....
Sugar, viz.:—Refined.....Cwts.	1,364½	.....	1,618	.....
Unrefined....."	14,164½	.....	13,127½	.....
Bastard....."	638½	.....	523½	.....
Tea, viz.:—Sochong, Congou and Bohea.....Lbs.	641,666	.....	677,394	.....
All other sorts....."	.....	.....	230	.....
Timber.....Tons.	594	.....	634	.....
Tobacco—Manufactured.....Lbs.	447,222	.....	524,623	.....
Leaf....."	.....	.....	162	.....
Stems.....Cwts.	76	.....	119½	.....
Vinegar.....Gals.	5,973	.....	5,378	.....
Wines, viz.:—Champagne....."	348	.....	517	.....
Port, Maderia....."	2,071	.....	6,948	.....
Sherry and Manzanilla....."	2,053	3,831 92	2,507	3,961 00
Claret....."	629	.....	6,224	.....
Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira Red, Lisbon common, Mal- aga and Cape....."	3,395	.....	1,542	.....
Hook and Light Rhen- ish Wines....."	82	.....	181	.....
All other Wines....."	34	79 00	148	402 00
Sweet or Fancy Biscuits and Crackers, 13 per cent.....	.....	8,809 16	.....	.....
Goods, Wares and Merchandise, enum- erated to pay duty at the rate of 8 p.c. " at 20 p.c.....	.....	525,878 00	.....	567,218 62
" at 20 p.c.....	.....	41,981 20	.....	39,829 45
Goods not otherwise enumerated or de- scribed, 13 p.c.....	.....	2,112,027 62	.....	2,146,090 00
Totals.....	.....	\$2,821,121 00	.....	2,886,700 07

TABLE No. II.

A STATEMENT of the Quantities and Values of the Exports from Newfoundland, during the years 1875 and 1874.

ARTICLES.	1875.		1874.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cod Fish, Dried.....Qtls.	1,136,235	£1,363,482 0 0	1,609,724	£1,529,237 16 0
Core Fish....."	730	365 0 0	.....	.....
Fish Green....."	.....	.....	904	339 0 0
Seal Skins.....No.	346,924	112,750 6 0	398,366	3,468 19 0
Seal Oil.....Tuns	4,971	164,043 0 0	4,358	1,2,530 0 0
Whale Oil....."	37	1,184 0 0	62	2,170 0 0
Cod Oil....."	2,990	125,580 0 0	2,939	117,560 0 0
Refined Cod Oil....."	89	6,835 4 0	222	12,787 4 0
Other Oils....."	25	800 0 0	26	832 0 0
Blubber....."	92	368 0 0	81	324 0 0
Salmon.....Tierces	8,101	28,353 10 0	7,883	29,561 0 0
Herrings pickled.....Barrels	192,639	344,479 5 0	189,956	142,467 0 0
Herrings Frozen fresh....."	14,450	3,612 10 0	8,300	2,075 0 0
Trout....."	1,458	2,187 0 0	2,234	4,468 0 0
Mackarel....."	.....	.....	47	94 0 0
Cod Roes....."	221	165 15 0	1,186	889 10 0
Haddock.....Qtls.	144	144 0 0	18	15 15 0
Hallibut....."	330	165 0 0	1,449	724 10 0
Turbot.....Brls.	.....	.....	13	13 0 0
Salmon preserved in tins.....Lbs.	50,120	1,670 13 4	36,562	1,218 14 8
Lobsters....."	144,723	3,618 1 6	25,814	645 7 0
Copper Ore.....Tons	11,118	66,708 0 0	4,346	26,076 0 0
Nickel Ore....."	17	1,190 0 0	.....	.....
Lead Ore....."	95	950 0 0	130	1,950 0 0
Sounds and Tongues.....Packages.	164	41 0 0	276	69 0 0
Other articles not enumerated	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bait &c. sold to French.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0
		£2,053,692 4 10		£2,170,516 0 8
		or, \$8214768.98		or, \$8682064.13

TABLE No. III

A STATEMENT showing the aggregate Values of Imports into, and Exports from, Newfoundland, during the years 1875 and 1874:—

COUNTRIES.	1875.		1874.	
	Imports. Total Value.	Exports. Total Value.	Imports. Total Value.	Exports. Total Value.
United Kingdom.....	\$2,520,956	\$2,091,062	\$2,628,743	\$1,811,053
Jersey.....	48,900	38,595	32,651	15,323
Canada.....	1,122,241	93,932	1,057,525	208,336
Nova Scotia.....	770,159	92,567	780,461	225,822
New Brunswick.....	337,116	414	12,530	2,231
Prince Edward Island.....	91,133	5,378	87,867	3,414
British West Indies.....	300,309	357,089	246,529	393,179
Hamburg.....	159,095	60,656	159,293	.....
Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	22,121
France.....	.....	.....	.....	2,571
Spain.....	65,127	673,311	75,546	1,139,911
Portugal.....	45,070	937,822	64,360	1,120,486
Italy.....	189	216,063	450	268,704
Sicily.....	8,698	34,695	17,949	121,464
Cumberland Inlet.....	240	.....	50	3,202
Gibraltar.....	.....	115,925	.....	116,306
Ionian Isles.....	.....	.....	.....	22,722
United States.....	1,598,006	197,269	1,941,011	316,552
Foreign West Indies.....	271,614	189,255	230,129	180,861
Brazil.....	.....	1,325,496	.....	1,374,330
St. Peter's.....	19,519	2,474	19,595	7,401
	\$7,058,372	\$6,432,003	\$7,354,689	\$7,336,039

W. S. Loney	17	15	15	1,504	1,092	
A. Pearce	21		200			
J. & W. Pitts	2,900					
C. F. Ansell	340					
John Woods	208					
T. N. Molloy & Co.	430				68	
J. N. Finley			4,080		250	

