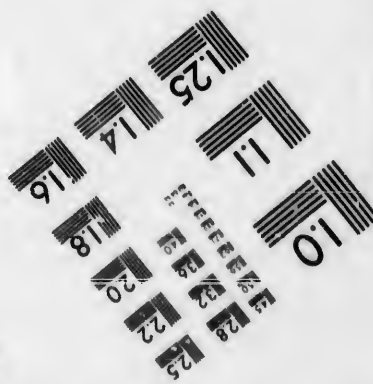
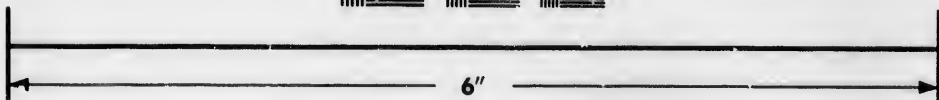
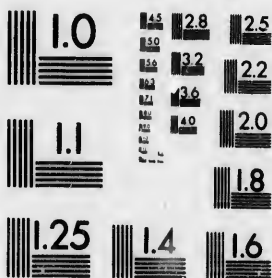


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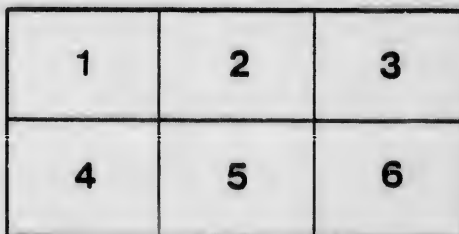
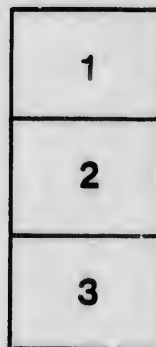
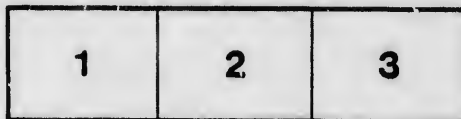
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## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The United States Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring that "it is no longer for the interest of the United States to continue it (the Reciprocity Treaty) in force." The approval of the President was given on 18th January, 1865; on the following 17th day of March, Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, gave the requisite notice to the British Government for the abrogation of the Treaty; and it will therefore cease in one year from date of notification.

This action of Congress and the United States' Government called forth various expressions of opinion, particularly among those engaged in business affected by the proposed abrogation; and a call for a Commercial Convention to discuss the subject of reciprocal trade and kindred questions, emanating from the Detroit Board of Trade, was extensively responded to,—the meeting taking place in that city. The Montreal Board of Trade united with the Corn Exchange Association in sending a delegation. The sittings of the Convention commenced on Tuesday, 11th July last, and continued during four days. Among the resolutions adopted there was one which reads thus:—

*Resolved.*—"That this Convention respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a Treaty, for reciprocal commercial intercourse, between the United States and the several Provinces of British North America; including British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement, and Vancouver's Island; based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and with reference to the financial condition of the United States; and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the other rivers of British North America; with such improvements of the rivers and enlargements of the canals, as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West, in communicating with the Ocean."

The gentlemen who attended the Convention from the British North American Provinces deemed it expedient to confine their action to giving information on the subjects of Reciprocal Trade and Transit from the West to the seaboard; and

it is believed that the statements made before the Committees to whom these questions were referred for discussion, tended materially to determine the Convention respecting the conclusions arrived at.

It might have been expected that the information placed on record prior to and at the Convention, would have influenced to some extent the action of the opponents of Reciprocity,—as far at least as to prevent misstatements respecting matters of fact. Such has not been uniformly the case.

The time, however, for discussing the subject has probably passed away; it is perhaps hardly worth while even to try to correct the misconceptions or misrepresentations of those whose *rôle* is to oppose an enlightened commercial policy. It is not intended, therefore, to make any note here of some remarkable allegations and strictures on the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, which have been published since the adjournment of the Detroit Convention; but rather to show what the trade of the United States has actually been with the Maritime Provinces,—how much that trade has increased since the Treaty came into operation,—how very small the trade is, comparatively speaking, which exists between Canada and her sister Colonies,—and to indicate how much more intimate the commercial relations of all the British North American Provinces might easily and profitably become. In short, while fully admitting the importance and necessity of forming commercial alliances with other distant countries, it is believed that the facts hereinafter adduced will lead to the conclusion that the present is a favorable opportunity for extending our mercantile connections with the Colonies that lie between Canada and the ocean.

With that object in view, the following tables,\* carefully prepared from the official records of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, are submitted for the consideration of the statesmen, as well as of the merchants of Canada :

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\* The writer deems it his duty thus publicly to thank the Colonial Secretaries, and other Officers of the Maritime Provinces, for so kindly and promptly responding to his inquiries, especially for furnishing the tables of Colonial Trade here given.

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## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864 (YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.)

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	Average.
<b>IMPORTS—Halifax</b> .....	\$ 817,226	\$ 7,495,825	\$ 6,198,533	\$ 5,505,959	\$ 6,431,681	\$ 35,288,339
“ Nova Scotia .....	964,327	10,201,391	8,145,042	7,613,227	8,511,549	47,375,851
<b>EXPORTS—Halifax</b> .....	\$ 4,064,069	\$ 2,798,395	\$ 3,137,874	\$ 3,164,059	\$ 3,904,638	\$ 18,069,035
“ Nova Scotia .....	7,172,826	6,540,488	5,646,961	5,774,334	6,619,534	31,760,143
						6,352,029
						\$ 3,613,807

### NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF NOVA SCOTIA SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS:

	VESSELS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1864.....	3,748	364,864	\$ 11,388,873
1863.....	3,539	309,554	8,965,059
1862.....	3,408	277,718	7,417,805
1861.....	3,258	248,061	6,487,490
1860.....	3,118	234,743	6,096,786
<b>Gross</b> .....	<b>17,071</b>	<b>1,434,940</b>	<b>\$ 40,356,907</b>
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>3,415</b>	<b>286,988</b>	<b>\$ 8,971,382</b>

Average value per ton, \$20.814. Valuing average tonnage at \$30 per ton, would give an average of \$8,609,640 in the five years 1860—1864.

### TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA—1864.

	IMPORTS.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	EXPORTS, VALUE.
Canada .....	\$ 2,680		\$ 403,956	\$ 330,587
New Brunswick ..	37,018		375,307	643,699
Newfoundland ..	2,151		220,840	477,455
P. E. Island .....	659		188,843	255,976
<b>Totals..</b>	<b>\$ 43,508</b>		<b>\$ 1,188,746</b>	<b>\$ 1,707,717</b>
West Indies .....	222,836		1,564,324	2,543,286
France .....	13,121		66,000	330,523
Great Britain ..	521,758		5,407,843	2,446,770
United States ..	151,419		4,303,016	144,520
Other Ports .....	11,685		74,713	
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>\$ 964,327</b>		<b>\$ 12,604,642</b>	<b>\$ 7,172,816</b>

### TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH FRANCE, IN 1864.

	IMPORTS.
Fruit .....	\$ 388
Groceries .....	898
Oil, Linsced .....	555
Brandy and Cordials .....	60,483
Wine .....	3,676
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 66,000</b>
Duties collected .....	\$ 13,122
<b>NO EXPORTS.</b>	



## TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

## IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Goods paying duty.....			\$1,426,385
“ admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty .....	\$1,953,171		} 2,876,631
“ “ “ “ “ and Nova Scotia Tariff .....	413,301		
“ “ “ “ Nova Scotia Tariff, not mentioned.....		63,360	
“ not particularized.....		446,799	
Total value of Imports.....			\$4,303,016

## IMPORTATION OF FLOUR, &amp;C.

	Duties [25 cts. & brl.] Collected.	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the Year.
1851 .....	\$19,484.62	77,938½ barrels.	\$1,033,874
1852 .....	14,961.63	59,846½ “	1,739,219
1853 .....	12,220.19	48,880 “	2,079,547
Gross .....	\$46,666.44	186,665 “	\$4,852,640
Average ....	\$15,555.00	62,222 “	\$1,617,147
1864 .....	Value \$1,653,132	316,623 “	\$4,303,016

## EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Mackerel .....	101,958 barrels.	Value \$895,554
Coal.....	244,175 chaldrons.	“ 684,242
Firewood and Lathwood .....	36,657 cords.	“ 102,827
Herrings .....	93,700 boxes, 27,406 barrels.	“ 90,929
Vegetables.....	“	73,724
Total value of five principal articles under Reciprocity Treaty .....		
		\$1,857,276
Total value of Exports.....		
		2,446,770

## TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH CANADA—1864.

## IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Flour .....	40,744 barrels.	Value \$190,011
Dry Fish .....	2,078,392 lbs.	“ 62,214
Grain .....	50,533 bushels.	“ 42,025
Fish Oil.....	— gallons.	“ 20,727
Value of principal articles Imported .....		
		\$314,977
Total Imports.....		
		\$403,956

## EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Sugar .....	1,600,521 lbs.	Value \$121,883
Herring and Alewives ... }	3,201 boxes. }	“ 41,016
Molasses .....	10,322 barrels. }	“ 31,992
Fish Oil.....	78,087 gallons.	“ 23,974
	34,504 “	
Value of principal articles Exported .....		
		\$218,865
Total Exports.....		
		\$330,587

Duties collected..... \$13,122

NO EXPORTS.

2,446,770

144,520

\$7,172,816

74,713

\$12,604,642

11,685

\$964,327

Other Ports .....

\$11,685

# PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864 (YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.)

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	Gross.	Average.
IMPORTS—St. John.....	\$688,067	\$6,921,939	\$5,956,232	\$4,528,718	\$4,534,217	\$27,593,598	\$5,518,719
“ New Brunswick..	907,997	9,137,047	7,658,462	6,199,701	5,943,039	6,944,352	7,138,181
“ St. John.....	\$35,798	\$2,970,247	\$3,028,865	\$2,437,944	\$2,719,202	\$2,678,628	\$2,766,977
“ New Brunswick..	60,648	5,220,384	4,940,781	3,876,538	4,546,039	4,398,584	4,559,164

NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1864.....	958	233,225	\$5,597,400
1863.....	891	211,680	5,080,320
1862.....	814	157,718	3,785,232
1861.....	813	158,240	3,797,760
1860.....	825	147,083	3,529,992
Gross.....	4,301	907,946	\$21,790,704
Average.....	860	181,589	\$4,358,141

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—1864.

	IMPORTS.	DUTIES.	EXPORTS.	VALUE.
Canada.....	\$ 6,079.64		\$ 245,020.....	\$ 60,044
Nova Scotia.....	161,094.90		1,300,342.....	556,924
Nowfoundland.....	6.39		11,872.....	7,464
Prince Edward Island.....	1,916.87		112,728.....	85,261
Totals.....	\$169,097.80		\$1,729,962.....	\$709,693
British and Foreign W. I. . . . .	34,531.44		293,335.....	567,887
France.....	11,732.85		63,226.....	7,490
Great Britain.....	432,308.05		3,598,125.....	2,732,733
United States.....	256,966.83		3,323,961.....	1,266,148
Other Ports.....	3,360.13		218,438.....	236,433
Totals.....	\$907,997.10		\$9,137,047	\$5,320,384

TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK WITH FRANCE—1864

	IMPORTS.	VALUE.
Corks.....	.....	\$ 229
Fruit.....	.....	129
Groceries.....	.....	1,012
Nuts and Almonds.....	.....	1,666
Sardines.....	.....	167
Brandy and Cordials.....	.....	53,978
Wine.....	.....	4,721
Vinegar.....	.....	1,324
Total.....	.....	\$63,226
Duties collected.....	.....	\$11,991

	EXPORTS.	VALUE.
Deals.....	.....	\$7,490
Total.....	.....	\$7,490

## TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

## IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Goods paying duty .....	\$1,716,953
“ admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty .....	1,607,008
<b>Total value of Imports .....</b>	<b>\$3,323,961</b>

## IMPORTATION OF FLOUR, &amp;c.

	No Duty Collected.	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the Year.
1851 .....		117,811 barrels.	\$1,588,008
1852 .....		156,349 “	1,888,408
1853 .....		165,443 “	2,755,536
<b>Gross .....</b>		<b>439,603 “</b>	<b>\$6,231,952</b>
<b>Average .....</b>		<b>146,526 “</b>	<b>\$2,077,317</b>
1864 .....	Value .....	222,402 “	\$3,323,961

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Timber, Lumber and unmanufactured Wood Goods of all Kinds....	\$539,260
Coal .....	152,337
Fish .....	125,182
Stone, Building and Grindstones.....	46,999
Sheep Skins, Calf Skins and Hides.....	40,020
Vegetables.....	9,630
Gypsum and Plaster, Calcined and Farmers.....	21,378

Total value of seven principal articles under Reciprocity Treaty.... \$934,806

Total value of Exports..... \$1,266,148

## TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK WITH CANADA—1864.

## IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Flour .....	339 barrels.	Value \$147,242
Meats, salted, &c.....	895 lbs.	“ 25,107
Haberdashery .....	“ packages.	“ 13,565
Hardware.....	“	“ 4,119
Pine Timber.....	“ s.	“ 3,276
Naval Stores.....	“ rels.	“ 2,884
Hackmataea Knees.....	“	“ 2,857

Value of principal articles imported..... \$199,050

Total Imports..... \$245,020

## EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Fish, salted, dry and wet..	{ 10,088 cwt. }	Value \$37,545
	{ 1,353 barrels. }	
Fish Oil.....	10,920 gallons.	“ 7,724
Oysters .....	4,797 packages.	“ 5,493
Furs .....	9 “	“ 3,134
Timber, Lumber and unmanufactured Wood Goods .....	“	“ 2,100

Value of principal articles Exported..... \$55,996

Total Exports..... \$60,044

Any importations from Canada into St. John would come via Portland or other ports in the United States, and would appear in the New Brunswick returns as Imports from the United States.

Exports..... \$7,490  
Deals..... \$7,490  
Total.....

\$7,220,354

\$7,131,941

\$7,131,941

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (IN STERLING MONEY) FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	Gross.	Average.
Duties, 1864.							
Imports.....	£337,928	£293,431	£211,241	£209,936	£230,054	£1,282,590	£256,518
Exports.....	202,668	203,472	159,549	163,114	201,434	927,237	185,447

NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1864.....	371	46,838	£281,023
1863.....	360	34,222	202,332
1862.....	337	30,032	165,176
1861.....	318	25,331	126,655
1860.....	311	26,207	131,035
Gross.....	1,697	162,630	£909,256
Average.....	339	32,526	£181,845

Average value per ton, £5 11s. 10d. Valuing average tonnage at £6 stg., would give an average of £195,156 in the five years 1860—1864.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1864.

	IMPORTS.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	EXPORTS VALUE.
Canada.....	£ 41		£ 4,591	£ 587
Nova Scotia.....	5,936		58,034	48,755
New Brunswick.....	2,694		27,587	18,692
Newfoundland.....	45		3,039	11,059
Totals..	£8,716		£93,251	£79,293
West Indies.....	2,070		6,709	7,700
Great Britain.....	18,003		154,153	37,093
United States.....	4,527		83,661	77,442
Other Ports.....	3		154	9,140
Totals..	£33,319		£337,928	£202,668

TRADE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.  
IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Goods paying duty.....	£40,081
" admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty.....	43,580
<b>Total, (Sterling).....</b>	<b>£83,661</b>

	IMPORTATION OF FLOUR, &c.		
	Duties [5s. & 6d.]	Quantity of Flour.	Value of Imports.
1851.....	£137 10 0	550 barrels.	£ 617 7 0
1852.....	312 10 0	1,250 "	1,383 2 6
1853.....	55 0 0	220 "	252 18 0
<b>Gross.....</b>	<b>£505 0 0</b>	<b>2,020 "</b>	<b>£2,253 7 0</b>
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>£168 6 8</b>	<b>673 "</b>	<b>£751 2 6</b>
1864.....	No duty.	38,566 "	£38,202 4 6

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Butter.....	1,323 lbs.	£ 49 12 3
Barley and Oats.....	733,950 bushels.	56,754 6 11
Deals.....	24,000 feet.	120 0 0
Eggs.....	981 packages.	1,487 17 0
Fish.....	7,814 bbles. 8,769 qtls.	10,075 0 0
Oatmeal.....	20 bbles.	22 10 6
Fish Oil.....	3 bbles.	12 0 0
Pork.....	25 carcasses.	72 18 4
Poultry.....	10 packages.	48 6 4
Potatoes and Turnips.....	172,222 bushels.	6,188 16 8
Sheep.....	105	107 10 0
Sheepskins.....	117 packages.	1,287 0 0
Steeple, Railway.....	500	50 0 0
Wool.....	85 packages.	758 11 8
Miscellaneous.....		407 19 8
<b>Total, (Sterling).....</b>		<b>£71,442 9 4</b>

TRADE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WITH CANADA—1864.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA, INCLUDING MAGD LEN ISLANDS\*

Ale and Porter.....	2,510 galls.	£251 0 0
*Anchors and Chains.....	2	33 6 8
Bread.....	50 bags	45 0 0
Butter.....	200 lbs.	10 13 4
Cigars.....	7 packages.	4 1 0
*Deals.....	112 M	250 0 0
Flour.....	2,848 bbles	3,417 12 0
*Fish.....	108 qtls. and 219 bbles.	243 6 0
*Limestone.....	475 tons.	135 12 0
*Oil, Fish.....	980 galls.	108 6 8
Tea.....	46 lbs.	2 13 8
Tobacco.....	100 lbs.	6 5 0
Wood, Oak and Tamarac.....	13 tons.	12 11 0
Miscellaneous.....		71 0 0
<b>Total, (Sterling).....</b>		<b>£4,591 7 4</b>

EXPORTS TO CANADA, INCLUDING MAGDALEN ISLANDS.\*

*Barley and Oats.....	374 bushels.	£30 3 0
*Dry Goods.....	8 packages.	17 12 0
*Flour.....	6 bbles.	7 4 0
Oysters.....	1,500 bushels.	362 10 0
Potatoes.....	800 "	40 0 0
*Gin.....	1 hhd.	8 9 0
*Tea.....	7 chests.	69 2 0
Miscellaneous.....		52 0 0
<b>Total, (Sterling).....</b>		<b>£587 3 0</b>

£202,668

£337,928

£33,310

Totals..

Order Ports.....

# PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864 (YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.)

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Average.
Duties, 1864.	\$479,653	\$5,320,373	\$4,648,070	\$4,972,024	\$4,924,901	\$5,130,831
IMPORTS	5,869,440	5,942,543	5,407,944	5,692,398	5,129,215	5,428,308
EXPORTS						

NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF NEWFOUNDLAND SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS.

	VESSELS.		TONS.		VALUE.	
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Average.
1860	1,394	92,629	\$2,779,170			
1861	1,447	95,014	2,830,420			
1862	1,386	87,030	2,610,500			
1863	1,429	89,693	2,688,090			
1864	1,417	85,738	2,572,140			
Gross	7,073	450,024	\$13,500,720			
Average	1,415	90,005	\$2,700,144			

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

	1864.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	EXPORTS VALUE.
Canada	\$ 2,987	\$298,846	\$ 58,713	
Nova Scotia	28,921	479,118	109,251	
New Brunswick	29	11,728	4,980	
Prince Edward Island	198	49,847	5,894	
Totals	\$ 32,135	\$731,539	\$169,838	
West Indies	118,540	348,670	576,254	
Spain	2,300	26,921	1,120,634	
Portugal	5,642	34,311	842,617	
Great Britain	292,741	2,101,421	1,306,722	
United States	49, 37	1,416,235	192,803	
Brazil	17,858	716,626	209,721	
Other Ports		265,804		
Totals	\$479,653	\$4,924,901	\$5,129,215	

TRADE WITH SPAIN—1864.

IMPORTS.	VALUE.
Dried Fruit	\$ 3,074
Other Fruit	69
Olive Oil	120
Salt	19,339
Wine	4,071
Principal Articles	\$26,673
Total Imports	\$26,921
Duty collected	\$2,300
EXPORTS.	
Dried Codfish	\$1,120,472
Cod Oil	46
Masts and Spars	116
Total	\$1,120,634

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL—1864.

IMPORTS.	VALUE.
Fruit	\$ 1,223
Olive Oil	13,546
Salt	314
Corks and Corkwood	309
Port Wine	15,060
Other Wines	831
Principal Imports	\$33,106
Total Imports	\$34,311
EXPORTS.	
Dried Codfish	\$841,800
Salmon, 177 tierces	817
Total	\$842,617

## TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.			
Goods paying duty.....			\$265,699
" admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty.....	\$1,141,098		} 1,150,536
" " " " " and Newfld Tariff.....	1,089		
" " " not mentioned in Treaty.....	997		
" " " not particularized.....	7,352		
Total value of Imports.....			\$1,416,235

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR, &C.			
	Duty [34 8-13 cts. per brl.] Collected.	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the year.
1851 .....	\$32,704.96	94,481 barrels	\$925,933
1852 .....	28,706.88	82,931 "	711,078
1853 .....	26,453.42	76,421 "	835,784
Gross .....	\$87,865.26	253,833 "	\$2,472,795
Average ....	\$29,288.42	84,611 "	\$824,265
1864 .....	Value \$715,061	172,145 "	\$1,416,235

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.			
Dry Codfish.....	7,068 quintals.	Value	\$32,621
Herrings .....	16,884 barrels.	"	77,926
Salmon .....	1,213 tierces.	"	19,892
Trout .....	721 barrels.	"	6,627
Cod Oil.....	136 tuns.	"	31,324
Other Oils.....		"	624
Hides.....		"	1,893
Value of principal articles.....			\$170,907
Total Exports.....			\$192,803

## TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND WITH CANADA—1864.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.			
Flour.....	25,835 barrels.	Value	\$107,312
Oatmeal .....	724 "	"	3,341
Peas.....	2,536 "	"	5,852
Pork.....	1,293 "	"	20,884
Butter.....	2,466 "	"	36,988
Tobacco, manufactured.....	32,673 "	"	11,898
Value of principal articles.....			\$186,275
Total Imports.....			\$208,846

EXPORTS TO CANADA.			
Dried Codfish.....	50 quintals.	Value	\$ 185
Herrings .....	565 barrels.	"	1,957
Salmon.....	101 tierces.	"	1,638
Cod Oil, refined and common.	1,486 gallons.	"	2,437
Seal Oil.....	2,435 "	"	2,086
Molasses .....	35,555 "	"	12,309
Unrefined Sugar.....	4,573 cwt.	"	31,657
Value of principal articles.....			\$52,269
Total Exports.....			\$58,713

Total.....\$842,617

Total.....\$1,120,634

Totals.....\$479,653

Masts and Spars.....110

To facilitate reference to these tables, the main points deducible from them for present purposes are indicated in the following synopsis.

#### GENERAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The values of the Import Trade of the Maritime Provinces from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain in the year 1864, appear to have been as follows:—

		Total Imports from United States in 1864.	Total Imports from Canada in 1864.	Total Imports from Great Brit'n in 1864.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....	Free Goods....	\$2,876,631		
	Dutiable Goods.	1,426,385		
		\$4,303,016	\$403,956	\$5,407,843
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....	Free Goods....	\$1,607,008		
	Dutiable Goods.	1,716,953		
		\$3,323,961	\$245,020	3,598,125
<i>Prince Edw'd Island</i> ..	Free Goods....	\$212,235		
	Dutiable Goods.	195,194		
		\$407,429	\$ 22,360	750,725
<i>Newfoundland</i> .....	Free Goods....	\$1,150,536		
	Dutiable Goods.	265,699		
		\$1,416,235	\$208,846	2,101,421
Totals.....	.....	\$9,450,641	\$880,182	\$11,858,114

The aggregate value of the import trade of the Maritime Provinces in the year 1864 was \$28,312,299; of which 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. was from the United States, about 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. from Canada, and 42 per cent. from Great Britain,—the remainder being from other countries.

#### FLOUR IMPORTED BY THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The following statement shows the quantities of Flour imported from the United States in 1851, '52, and '53,—also from the United States and Canada in 1864:—

	From United States in 1851, 1852 and 1853. Flour, brls.	From United States in 1864. Flour, brls.	From Canada in 1864. Flour, brls.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....	186,665	316,623	40,744
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....	439,608	222,402	33,899
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .....	2,020	38,566	2,848
<i>Newfoundland</i> .....	253,833	172,145	25,835
Totals.....	882,126	749,736	103,326

The quantity of Flour imported from the United States by Nova Scotia in 1851, '52, and '53, averaged 62,222 barrels per annum; imported in 1864, 316,623 barrels,—showing an increase in the latter year of 409 per cent. The average annual import of Flour by New Brunswick in 1851, '52, and '53 was 146,536



barrels; the increase in 1864 was 52 per cent. The average annual import of Flour by Prince Edward Island in 1851, '52, and '53 was 673 barrels; the increase in 1864 was 5,630 per cent. The average annual import of Flour by Newfoundland in 1851, '52, and '53 was 84,611 barrels; the increase in 1864 was 103½ per cent.

In order to show how very greatly the import trade of the Maritime Provinces has increased within the past fifteen years, and at the same time to suggest how important it is that Canada should endeavor to participate in it to a much greater extent than she has hitherto done,—special attention is requested to another interesting feature.

The tables show the total value of the goods imported from the United States into each of the Maritime Provinces during the three years prior to the date of the Reciprocity Treaty. A comparison of the figures shows that the excess of importations by Nova Scotia from the United States in 1864 over the importations from that country in 1851 was 316 per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 148 per cent.; and the excess over 1853 was 107 per cent.; in fact the imports from the United States in 1864 nearly equalled the entire importations from that country in the three years referred to. The importations by New Brunswick from the United States in 1864 exceeded those from that country in 1851 by 109½ per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 76 per cent.; and the excess over 1853 was 20¾ per cent., or taking the average annual import of 1851, '52, and '53, the excess in 1864 was 60 per cent. The importations by Prince Edward Island from the United States in 1864 exceeded those from that country in 1851 by 000 per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 000 per cent., and the excess over 1853 was 000 per cent., or,

The importations by Newfoundland from the United States in 1864 exceeded those from that country in 1851 by 52 per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 99 per cent.; and the excess over 1853 was 69½ per cent., or, taking the average annual import of 1851, '52, and '53, the excess in 1864 was 72 per cent.

If any statement were needed to show that the Reciprocity Treaty had contributed to increase the trade of the Maritime Provinces, the foregoing paragraph would certainly satisfy the most incredulous. It leads, however, to the equally clear conclusion, that the very striking augmentations must have been exceedingly favorable to the United States; for the merchants and shippers of that country would never have so largely increased the volume of that trade, nor persisted in trafficking so extensively with the British North American Provinces, if the trade had it not been a lucrative one.

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,835

326

Scotia in

16,623

average

46,536

## GENERAL EXPORT TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The values of goods exported from the Maritime Provinces to the United States and Canada in 1864, are shown to have been :—

	Principal Free Goods to United States in 1864.	Whole Exports to United States in 1864.	Whole Exports to Canada in 1864.	Whole Exports to Great Britain in 1864.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> ..... Values of Exports.	\$1,857,276	\$2,446,770	\$230,587	\$330,523
<i>New Brunswick</i> ..... Values of Exports.	934,806	1,266,148	60,044	2,732,733
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> ... Values of Exports.	375,163	377,145	2,860	180,643
<i>Newfoundland</i> ..... Values of Exports.	170,907	192,803	58,713	1,306,722
<b>Total</b> .....	\$3,338,152	\$4,282,866	\$452,204	\$4,550,621

The aggregate value of the export trade of the Maritime Provinces in the year 1864 was \$18,509,408, of which 23 per cent. was to the United States, 2½ per cent. to Canada, and 34 3-5 per cent. to Great Britain,—the remainder to other countries.

## VOLUME OF TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The aggregate of the import and export trade of the Maritime Provinces for five years (1860 to 1864 inclusive) is shown in the following statement :—

	Value in 1864.	Value in 1863.	Value in 1862.	Value in 1861.	Value in 1860.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....	\$19,777,468	\$16,747,879	\$14,092,003	\$13,387,561	\$15,131,083
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....	14,357,431	12,999,243	10,056,239	10,489,078	11,342,936
<i>Prince Ed. Island</i> .....	2,632,703	2,449,138	1,761,917	1,816,754	2,101,347
<i>Newfoundland</i> ...	10,054,116	10,664,422	10,056,014	10,363,421	11,657,723
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	\$46,821,718	\$42,460,682	\$35,966,173	\$36,056,814	\$40,233,089

The proportions of the whole trade of 1864 between the Maritime Provinces and the countries with which they traded, were as follows :—

With Great Britain.....	35 per cent.
“ United States.....	29½ “
“ West India Islands.....	24½ “
“ Canada.....	a trifle under 3 “
“ France, Spain, Portugal, &c.....	8½ “
<b>Total</b> .....	100

These figures show how very great the trade of the Maritime Provinces is, that its value has been largely increased within the past five years, and that a quite insignificant amount of it has hitherto been with this Province. It does not admit of a reasonable doubt that the commercial relations of Canada with her sister Colonies might be largely increased; and it is hoped the statements made in the preceding pages will enable the mercantile community to estimate how much more of the trade of the Maritime Provinces might be competed for.

## TRANSIT BETWEEN CANADA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

It is no part of the writer's present purpose to discuss the question of transit between Canada and the other British North American Provinces; but the following extract from the Trade and Navigation Returns of New Brunswick for 1863, is submitted. The Controller of Customs of that Province said:—"If New Brunswick was connected with Montreal and Quebec by direct railway communication through British territory, our importations from the States would decrease immediately, as much of our flour and other supplies would come direct from Canada; and in the event of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the bonding system of the United States, which allows British goods to pass through their territory free of duty under bond to Canada, being abolished, Saint John would probably become the Atlantic shipping port of Canada for the winter months."

The establishment of an Inter-Colonial Line of Propellers was suggested in the recent Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association as eminently deserving the attention of the mercantile community.

The increase of Banking facilities between the different Provinces is essential. Branches or Agencies of Canadian Banks would be required.

The opinion also prevails, that the organization of an efficient Inter-Colonial Board of Trade, and frequent intercourse among the people of the different Provinces would be advantageous.

But these are questions of detail to be discussed by the merchants themselves; meantime the object of the compiler of this report will be achieved if the matters of fact contained in it shall receive any share of public attention.

United

Whole  
Exports to  
Great Britain  
in 1864.

330,523  
732,733  
180,643  
306,722  
550,621

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# EXTENT, RESOURCES, AND PROGRESS

OF

# CANADA.

## AREA OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The possessions of Great Britain in North America have been stated (on the authority of Allison the historian) to contain 4,109,630 square geographical miles of land, or 2,630,163,200 acres, (equal to about one-ninth part of the entire land-surface of the globe); the water-surface being about 1,340,000 square geographical miles. Much less of British North America is doomed to "everlasting sterility" than has been sometimes alleged. There is now sufficient ground for the belief that as the land is cleared, the rigors of climate abate; and there is no satisfactory reason for doubting that changes may be experienced, in at least a large portion of the country to which reference is here made, similar to those which are recorded as having taken place on the banks of the Rhine.

The portions of British North America occupied by colonies, as stated in the British Board of Trade returns, are.—

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Canada .....	331,280	Newfoundland.....	40,200
Nova Scotia.....	18,670	British Columbia.....	200,000
New Brunswick.....	27,037	Vancouver's Island.....	13,000
Prince Edward Island.....	2,173		

It is now and then asserted, that the portion of country designated "Canada," is within the limits of perpetual snow, and scarcely habitable but by wolves and bears. It is not worth while trying to rebut such pleasantries. For the information of the candid inquirer, however, it is proposed to adduce some facts respecting the development of the resources of this Province collected from the Census reports of 1851 and 1861,—to which attention is requested.

## EXTENT AND POPULATION OF CANADA.

*Extent.*—The actual area of Canada is now understood to be more nearly 400,000 square miles, than the figures given in the preceding tabular statement (331,280 square miles.) According to a statement emanating from the Provincial

Government, there had been 39,331,791 acres disposed of up to the close of the year 1863,—the quantity of land still remaining under the control of the Crown being 214,282,817 acres.

*Population.*—The subjoined figures show how rapidly the population of Canada has increased during the past twenty-five years:—

	Population of Canada.			
1841.....	1,155,789			
1851.....	1,842,265	increase	59½	per cent.
1861.....	2,507,657	"	36	"
1865,.....	(estimated), 2,881,900	"	15	" in four years.

According to the census reports of the United States, the aggregate population of that country was:—

	Population of United States.		
1840.....	17,067,453		
1850.....	23,191,876	increase	35½ per cent.
1860.....	31,443,321	"	35 9-16 per cent.

The following figures from census reports show the progress of population in New York, Boston, and Montreal:—

YEARS.	NEW YORK.	BOSTON.	YEARS.	MONTREAL.
1790.....	33,131	18,038	1800.....	9,000
1810.....	96,373	32,250	1816.....	16,000
1820.....	.....	43,298	1825.....	22,000
1830.....	202,548	61,391	1831.....	27,297
1840.....	312,710	93,000	1841.....	.....
1850.....	517,000	135,000	1851.....	57,715
1860.....	814,277	177,902	1861.....	101,602

The increase of population in New York City from 1850 to 1860 was 57½ per cent.; the increase in Boston during same period was 31½ per cent.; and the increase in Montreal from 1851 to 1861 was 76 per cent.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

*Productive and Wild Lands.*—The following statement will enable the reader to appreciate the agricultural progress of this Province,—showing as it does a large ratio of increase in ten years:—

Whole quantity of Land held.....	Ares in 1851. 17,939,323	Ares in 1861. 23,730,325	increase 32½ per cent.
Of which there were :			
Wild and Wood Lands.....	10,631,373	12,874,471	increase 21 per cent.
Under Cultivation.....	7,307,950	10,855,854	" 48½ "
The Cultivated Lands were :			
Under Crops.....	4,355,269	7,030,035	" 61½ per cent.
Under Pasture.....	2,864,043	3,703,533	" 33 1-6 "
Gardens.....	88,638	122,286	" 38 "

If the quantity of land held in 1861 be correctly given as 23,730,325 acres, the statement made on the authority of an official document that 39,331,791 acres had been disposed of in 1863, shows an immense difference in two years, viz., an increase of 65 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. In the foregoing table only agricultural lands are included,—while the figures for 1863 may include railway lands and other descriptions of real estate.

*Cash Values of Farms, &c.*—The following cash values are from the census report of 1861 :—

Cash value of Farms in Canada.....	\$466,675,384
Cash value of Farming Implements.....	18,637,549
Cash value of Garden Produce.....	2,183,804
Cash value of all Live Stock.....	79,009,284

#### INCREASE OF LIVE STOCK.

*Upper Canada.*—The subjoined table shows the quantities of live Stock, in the years 1851 and 1861,—with the rate of increase or decrease :—

	No. IN 1851.	No. IN 1861.	
Bulls, Oxen and Steers.	192,140	99,605	dec. 48 per cent.
Milch Cows.....	297,070	451,640	inc. 52 "
Calves and Heifers....	255,249	464,083	" 81 "
Horses.....	201,670	377,681	" 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sheep.....	1,050,168	1,170,225	" 11 2-5 "
Pigs.....	571,496	776,001	" 35 4-5 "

*Lower Canada.*—The quantities of live Stock had increased in ten years as follows :—

	No. IN 1851.	No. IN 1861.	
Bulls, Oxen and Steers.	112,128	200,991	inc. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.
Milch Cows.....	295,552	328,370	" 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Calves and Heifers....	183,972	287,611	" 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Horses.....	184,620	248,515	" 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Sheep.....	647,465	682,829	" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pigs.....	257,794	286,440	" 11 "

*Entire Province of Canada.*—The figures in the following table indicate the quantities of live Stock in the entire Province in the years 1851 and 1861,—the ratios of increase or decrease being shown :—

	No. in 1851.	No. in 1861.	Dec. 11-5	per cent.
Bulls, Oxen and Steers.	304,268	300,596	Inc.	31½ "
Milch Cows.....	592,622	780,010	"	71 "
Calves and Heifers....	439,221	751,694	"	62 "
Horses.....	386,290	626,196	"	9 1-6 "
Sheep.....	1,697,633	1,853,054	"	28½ "
Pigs.....	829,290	1,062,441		

INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c.

*Upper Canada.*—The quantity of agricultural and other products in the years 1851 and 1861, with the ratios of increase or decrease, are shown in the following table :—

	1851.	1861.	Inc. 92½	per cent.
Wheat, bushels.....	12,682,550	24,620,425	"	33½ "
Corn, ".....	1,688,805	2,256,290	"	207 "
Peas, ".....	3,127,681	9,601,396	"	168½ "
Beans, ".....	18,309	49,143	"	351 1-5 "
Barley, ".....	625,452	2,821,962	"	205½ "
Rye, ".....	318,429	973,181	"	86½ "
Oats, ".....	11,391,867	21,220,874	"	112½ "
Buckwheat, bushels...	579,935	1,248,637	"	58½ "
Grass Seeds, "....	39,029	61,818	"	207½ "
Potatoes, "....	4,982,186	15,325,920	"	485½ "
Turnips, ".....	3,110,318	18,206,959	"	990 4-5 "
Carrots, ".....	174,686	1,905,598	"	901 "
Mangel Wurzel, bus...	54,206	546,971	"	24½ "
Hay, tons.....	693,727	861,844	"	1,954 "
Flax or Hemp, lbs....	59,680	1,225,934		
Tobacco, ".....	777,426	.....		
Hops, ".....	113,527	247,052	"	117½ "
Wool, ".....	2,619,434	3,659,766	"	39½ "
Butter, ".....	16,064,532	26,828,264	"	67 "
Cheese, ".....	2,292,600	2,687,172	"	17½ "
Maple Sugar, "....	3,669,874	6,970,605	"	90 "
Cider, gallons.....	742,840	1,567,831	"	111 "
Beef, barrels.....	113,445	67,508	Dec.	41 "
Pork, ".....	317,010	336,744	Inc.	6½ "
Fish cured, brls.....	11,886	{ qtls. 2,517 } { brls. 10,013 }		....



*Lower Canada.*—The quantities of agricultural and other products raised in the years 1851 and 1861 were:—

	1851.	1861.	
Wheat, bushels.....	3,073,943	2,919,790	Dec. 5 per cent.
Corn, ".....	401,284	364,760	" 9 "
Peas, ".....	1,415,806	3,090,240	Inc. 118 1-5 "
Beans, ".....	22,860	23,523	" 3 "
Barley, ".....	494,766	2,543,116	" 413½ "
Rye, ".....	325,422	967,573	" 197½ "
Oats, ".....	8,977,380	20,567,925	" 129 "
Buckwheat, ".....	532,412	1,406,278	" 164½ "
Grass Seeds, ".....	19,073	38,439	" 101½ "
Potatoes, ".....	4,424,016	12,770,471	" 184½ "
Turnips, ".....	334,250	892,434	" 167 "
Carrots, ".....	81,685	293,067	" 259 "
Mangel Wurzel, bus....	110,126	207,256	" 88 1-5 "
Hay, tons.....	755,579	689,977	Dec. 8½ "
Flax or Hemp, lbs....	1,189,018	975,827	" 18 "
Tobacco, ".....	443,659	.....	" .....
Hops, ".....	145,735	53,387	" 63½ "
Wool, ".....	1,428,783	1,967,388	Inc. 37½ "
Butter, ".....	9,610,036	15,906,949	" 65½ "
Cheese, ".....	764,304	686,297	Dec. 10 1-5 "
Maple Sugar, ".....	6,367,542	9,325,147	Inc. 53½ "
Cider, gallons.....	43,092	21,011	Dec. 51½ "
Beef, barrels.....	43,031	67,054	Inc. 55½ "
Pork, ".....	161,257	196,598	" 22 "
Fish cured, bris.....	80,338	{ qtls. 230,453 } { bris. 139,558 }	....

*Entire Province of Canada.*—The following table shows the quantity of agricultural and other products raised in the years 1851 and 1861,—the ratios of increase being also given :—

	1851.	1861.	
Wheat, bushels.....	15,756,493	27,540,215	Inc. 75 per cent.
Corn, ".....	2,090,089	2,621,050	" 25 2-5 "
Peas, ".....	4,543,487	12,691,636	" 179½ "
Beans, ".....	41,169	72,666	" 76½ "
Barley, ".....	1,120,218	5,365,078	" 396½ "
Rye, ".....	643,851	1,940,754	" 201½ "
Oats, ".....	20,369,247	41,788,799	" 105 1-5 "
Buckwheat, ".....	1,112,347	2,654,915	" 138¾ "
Grass Seeds, ".....	58,102	106,257	" 72½ "
Potatoes, ".....	9,406,202	28,096,391	" 198½ "
Turnips, ".....	3,444,568	19,099,393	" 454½ "
Carrots, ".....	256,371	2,198,665	" 757½ "
Mangel Wurzel, bush..	164,332	754,227	" 359 "
Hay, tons.....	1,449,306	1,551,821	" 7 "
Flax or Hemp, lbs....	1,248,698	2,201,761	" 76½ "
Tobacco, ".....	1,220,485	.....	.....
Hops, ".....	259,262	300,439	" 16 "
Wool, ".....	4,048,217	5,627,154	" 39 "
Butter, ".....	25,674,568	42,735,213	" 66¾ "
Cheese, ".....	3,056,904	3,373,469	" 10½ "
Maple Sugar, ".....	9,737,416	16,295,752	" 67½ "
Cider, gallons.....	785,932	1,588,842	" 102 1-6 "
Beef, barrels.....	156,476	134,562	Dec. 14 "
Pork, ".....	478,267	533,342	Inc. 11½ "
Fish cured, brls.....	92,224	{ qtls. 232,970 } { brls. 149,571 }	.....

This table shows at a glance, that there has been an immense increase of yield both in grain and root crops in course of ten years.

In this connection it may be remarked that there are data to show, that from the year 1840 to 1850 the yield of wheat in the United States had increased 48 per cent., and the increase during the same period in Canada was upwards of 400 per cent. The yield of wheat in the United States in the year 1860 showed an increase of 72½ per cent. as compared with that of 1850; the increase in Canada in 1861 over 1851 was 75 per cent.

The yield of Maiz (Indian Corn) in the United States in 1850 as contrasted with 1840, showed an increase of 56 per cent.; the yield in 1850 in Canada as compared with 1842, showed an increase of 163 per cent. The yield in the United States in 1860 showed an increase of 41¾ per cent. over 1850; the increase in Canada in 1861 over 1851 being 22 2-5 per cent.

The yield of Oats in the United States in 1850, as compared with 1840, showed an increase of 17 per cent.; the yield in Canada in 1851 over 1842 being 70 per cent. The yield in the United States in 1860 showed an increase of 17¾ per cent. over 1850; the increase in Canada in 1861 over 1851 being 105 1-5 per cent.

## YIELD PER ACRE OF CEREAL AND ROOT CROPS.

*Upper Canada.*—The next table shows the number of acres sown, and the yield per acre of grain and roots in the years mentioned. The increases can be easily seen:—

	1851.		1861.	
	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.
Wheat .....	798,275	15 <sup>7</sup>	1,386,366	17 <sup>1</sup>
Maize .....	72,047	23 <sup>1</sup>	79,918	28 <sup>1</sup>
Peas .....	166,643	16 <sup>1</sup>	460,595	20 4-5
Barley .....	30,129	20 <sup>1</sup>	118,940	23 <sup>1</sup>
Rye .....	49,066	6 <sup>1</sup>	70,376	13 <sup>1</sup>
Oats .....	413,058	27 <sup>1</sup>	678,327	31 <sup>1</sup>
Buckwheat .....	44,264	13	74,565	16 <sup>1</sup>
Potatoes .....	77,966	64	137,266	111 <sup>1</sup>
Turnips .....	17,048	182 <sup>1</sup>	73,409	248

*Lower Canada.*—The comparative yields were as follows:—

	1851.		1861.	
	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.
Wheat .....	410,043	7 <sup>1</sup>	341,769	8 <sup>1</sup>
Maize .....	22,507	18	15,012	22 <sup>1</sup>
Peas .....	162,030	9	234,035	11 <sup>1</sup>
Barley .....	42,844	11 <sup>1</sup>	139,442	16 <sup>1</sup>
Rye .....	43,438	7 <sup>1</sup>	83,931	10
Oats .....	591,521	15 1-5	955,553	18 <sup>1</sup>
Buckwheat .....	52,814	10	75,605	16 <sup>1</sup>
Potatoes .....	73,227	60 <sup>1</sup>	118,709	107 <sup>1</sup>
Turnips .....	3,720	81	6,475	138



## PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY IN CANADA.

The subjoined tables require no explanation. They show that, from the year 1851 to 1861 the manufacture of Cheese did not keep pace with the quantity of Butter produced; the establishment of Cheese-Factories in various parts of Canada within the past two years, would probably lead to a different result were a census taken now.

	1851.						
	Total Number of Milch Cows.	Proportion of Milch Cows to Population.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.		
			Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	
Entire Province.	592,622	About Persons.	25,674,568	43½	3,056,904	5 1-6	
Upper Canada...	297,070		4 to 13	16,064,532	54	2,292,600	7 4-5
Lower Canada...	295,552		1 to 3	9,610,036	32½	764,304	2 3-5
Ohio .....	544,499		3 to 11	34,449,379	63½	20,819,542	38½
United States and Territories....	6,385,094		3 to 11	313,345,306	49	105,535,893	16½

	1861.						
	Total Number of Milch Cows.	Proportion of Milch Cows to Population.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.		
			Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	
Entire Province.	780,010	About Persons.	42,735,213	54 4-5	3,373,469	4½	
Upper Canada...	451,640		9 to 28	26,828,264	59½	2,687,172	6
Lower Canada...	328,370		5 to 17	15,906,949	48½	686,297	2
Ohio .....	676,585		9 to 31	48,543,162	71½	21,618,893	32
United States and Territories....	8,581,735		3 to 11	459,681,372	53½	103,663,927	12

The following tabular statement shows the ratios of increase or decrease in certain particulars as deduced from a comparison of the census of 1851 and 1861 for Canada, and of 1850 and 1860 for the United States.

## Increases or Decreases in 1860 or 1861.

POPULATION.	COWS.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
In all Canada... Inc. 36 per cent.	Inc. 31½ per cent.	Inc. 66½ per cent.	Inc. 10½ per cent.
" Upper Canada, Inc. 46½	" " 52	" " 67	" " 17
" Lower Canada, Inc. 25	" " 11	" " 65½	Dec. 10½
" Ohio ....., Inc. 18	" " 24½	" " 41	Inc. 3½
" United States, Inc. 35½	" " 34½	" " 46½	Dec. 1½

## MANUFACTURES OF CANADA.

The census reports of the Provinces afford a very imperfect idea of the extent of the manufacturing operations carried on.

As regards the manufacture of cloth in Upper Canada, the following figures show the products in the years 1851 and 1861:—

	1851.	1861.	
Flannel, yards.....	1,157,221	1,595,514	Inc. 38 per cent.
Linen, " .....	14,711	37,055	" 152 "
Fulled Cloth, yards....	531,560	497,520	Dec. 6 2-5 "

The products of cloth in Lower Canada were:—

	1851.	1861.	
Flannel, yards.....	856,445	1,231,975	Inc. 44 per cent.
Linen, " .....	929,249	1,021,443	" 10 "
Fulled Cloth, yards....	746,532	897,191	" 20 1-6 "

The products of the whole Province were:—

	1851.	1861.	
Flannel, yards.....	2,013,666	2,827,489	Inc. 40 2-5 per cent.
Linen, " .....	943,960	1,058,498	" 12 "
Fulled Cloth, yards....	1,278,092	1,394,711	" 9 "

## MINERAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The barest enumeration can only be given here.

*Building Materials.*—Besides the wood of the forests, there are clays for bricks and fit for coarse pottery and drain tiles; lime for mortar and cement; granites, sandstones, limestones, marbles, and roofing slates.

*Artificial Manures.*—There is an abundant supply of gypsum and phosphate of lime.

*Metals.*—Ores of iron are found in very large quantities,—some of the deposits yielding about 70 per cent. of metal. Extensive veins of copper ore exist in many parts of the Province. Veins of lead ore occur in many places; and one of the precious metals (gold) is believed to exist in various parts of the Province. Iron pyrites is found in abundance; it is a material of value in the manufacture of copras, as well as a source of sulphur for the production of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, forming the starting-point in ordinary processes for the production of chlorine, bleaching powder and soda-ash. Chromium (the only source of chromate

of potash) is found in the form of chromic iron in considerable quantities. Titanium has within a few years been found in great and apparently inexhaustible quantities, as well as ores of nickel and cobalt, molybdenum, and carbonate of magnesia.

*Ochres*.—Of very considerable purity, and of different shades of color, are abundant in some regions, and are extensively wrought. Sulphate of barytes, largely used in the preparation of pigments, is also found.

*Quartz*, of the requisite purity for glass-making, is abundant in the form of white sandstone.

*Plumbago*, or black lead of superior quality, for the manufacture of crucibles, is obtained in many places; and refractory materials necessary for the construction of furnaces, and for smelting metals are not wanting.

*Soapstone* abounds; and sandstone for hearths of furnaces, fire-clay, and moulding sand exist in many parts of the Province.

*Mica* of excellent quality abounds, and thin sheets of large sizes are obtained.

*Lithographic Stones*.—Superior stones for use in lithography have been found in localities in Upper Canada, but they have not yet been brought into use.

Among the materials for ornamental purposes may be mentioned agates, jaspers, Labrador feldspar, and porphyries of fine texture,—the latter in a variety of colors, susceptible of high polish, and said to rival the porphyries of the old world.

*Petroleum*.—Springs of Petroleum, or mineral oil, occur in several localities in the south-western part of Canada, and a large portion of that region is under-laid by the oil-bearing rock; while at the north-eastern extremity of the Province, natural springs yielding small amounts of petroleum, are found scattered over a considerable portion of the Gaspé region.

