

States was a balance in favour of the States of \$33,760,836. In the official memorandum of 27th April, 1874, prepared by Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown, Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries at Washington for the purpose of negotiating another treaty, the period during which the treaty was in operation is taken at 13 years, the reason being that "though nominally it began late in 1854, and "ended early in 1866, the trade was pushed with such "energy during the months of its operation in these two "years, as to place them on an equality with other years," and the figures given for the total trade of the Provinces during that period (Newfoundland being included) are: Imports, \$363,188,088; exports, \$267,612,131, and total trade, \$630,800,219, showing a balance of trade in favour of the States of \$95,575,957.

Figures
from
official
memor-
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United
States
official
figures.

338. The figures of the United States official returns for the same period are as follow: Imports, \$346,180,264; exports, \$325,726,520, showing a balance in their favour of only \$20,454,266. This discrepancy, which only occurred in the last years, is supposed to have arisen "from the "inflated values at which the importations were made "under the treaty during the war, there being no customs "duty to necessitate accuracy, and every temptation to "over-valuation on the part of the importer." It is clear, however, that by taking the official import figures of both countries, as explained in par. 321, a more accurate statement is arrived at than by any other method.

Reasons
for in-
crease in
trade.

339. There can be no doubt from the foregoing figures that the treaty gave a very great impetus to the trade of the Provinces, but the whole of the enormous increase above described must not be put down as entirely the result of its operation; due allowance must be made for the great progress made on both sides of the line, particularly between the years 1850 and 1860.