

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1891—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	\$	\$ cts.	
1874.....	76,741,997	20 06	85·89
1875.....	69,709,823	17 94	89·50
1876.....	72,491,437	18 35	89·53
1877.....	68,030,546	16 95	89·66
1878.....	67,989,800	16 67	84·45
1879.....	62,431,025	15 07	87·32
1880.....	72,899,697	17 29	82·92
1881.....	83,944,701	19 36	85·40
1882.....	94,137,660	21 48	92·17
1883.....	87,702,431	19 79	89·41
1884.....	79,833,098	17 80	87·34
1885.....	79,131,735	17 44	88·67
1886.....	77,756,704	16 95	91·21
1887.....	80,960,909	17 47	90·44
1888.....	81,382,072	17 37	90·22
1889.....	80,272,456	16 95	90·00
1890.....	85,257,586	17 80	88·12
1891.....	88,801,066	18 33	90·23

In one year only, since Confederation, has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1891 been exceeded, and the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was above the average of 24 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher than the value in the seven previous years.

Quantity and value of principal exports, 1890 and 1891.

275. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1890 and 1891, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.