

TABLE 2.

	Yearly average imported from Canada by United States during Reciprocity Treaty.	Yearly average exported by United States to all countries during Reciprocity Treaty.	Value of net export during year 1894.
	\$	\$	\$
Meats.....	328,727	12,809,758	73,716,137
Lard.....	11,884	6,779,789	40,089,564
Animals, all kinds.....	2,509,233	* 1,803,980	33,378,442
Total.....	2,849,844	17,785,567	147,184,143

*The United States during the Reciprocity Treaty period imported \$33,588,760 worth of animals of all kinds, and exported \$11,941,001. So that this figure represents the deficiency in supply from their own herds.

In these articles the United States exported a yearly average of \$60,135,000 during the reciprocity period, and imported from Canada \$12,478,316, thus having an exportable surplus of \$47,657,000.

In the year 1894 the United States had for export \$312,763,665 over and above all home demands.

With such an enormous surplus pressing for outside markets there would be small chance for Canada to find a market for her surplus in the United States, especially as since the period of Reciprocity Treaty the mileage of the railways has increased from 36,800 miles to 180,000 miles, thus making communication easy between the interior and west of the United States and then northern frontier.

It could only be under abnormal conditions that Canada could find a chance market.

429. The trade in eggs has been largely a trade of convenience. Each year the United States have made progress in the direction of supplying themselves with home laid eggs. In 1890, the deficiency which had to be made up by imports was 14,681,912 dozens. In 1894, the deficiency which had to be made up by imports was 1,628,369 dozens.

It is only a question of time when the United States will have an exportable surplus instead of a deficiency.

The general table indicated that bituminous coal has passed from the list of articles of which there was a deficiency during the Reciprocity Treaty period; since there is now a large exportable surplus. During the period 1855-66 the annual deficiency in the supply of home mined coal was \$893,378. Last year (1894) that deficiency was turned into an exportable surplus of \$1,548,868.

In seeds, trees and plants, during the reciprocity period there was a small exportable surplus from the United States, and during the whole period they imported from Canada \$620,555. In 1894 the small exportable surplus of \$389,725 of the reciprocal period had become the large exportable surplus of \$7,420,215.