

1247. It will be seen that since Confederation the total value of goods in transit through United States territory from Canada, under article XXIX. of the Treaty, and the Act of 1866, is \$1,003,082,871.

Analyzing this, it is found that it consists (a) of goods transported to and from Canada by and to countries other than the United States and Canada, and (b) of goods transported from one part of Canada to another part of Canada via the United States.

The figures are (a)	\$800,568,227
(b) or interprovincial trade done through United States.....	202,514,644
Total.	<u>\$1,003,082,871</u>

In the same period the total external trade of Canada aggregated \$5,286,706,092.

It will be seen, therefore, that during the period 1868-94 Canada has utilized the bonding system for the carrying of 15·12 per cent of her total external trade. There are no data to enable us to furnish the proportion of her interprovincial trade done under this system. It is, however, in consideration.

1248. The table also shows the changes which have taken place in the proportion of the goods carried over the United States route under the bonding system. The largest proportion was in 1882, which was a "boom" year in Manitoba; and as direct communication had not been established at that date between Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the United States route had necessarily to be used.

The lowest percentage was in the year 1887-88, owing to our merchants, influenced, as before stated, by the threatened action of the United States, ordering their foreign goods to Canada by the St. Lawrence River and Canadian railway routes, nearly double the usual amount of European goods being in that year carried by the Intercolonial.

In 1868 the goods imported and exported by Canada through other channels than the United States amounted to \$115,304,229, in 1893 to \$214,991,710, and in 1894 to \$210,323,280.

During the period 1868-94 the interprovincial trade done through the United States has been as high as 19¼ million dollars in a single year, but the average is somewhat over 7½ million dollars, by far the greater part of that trade being now done direct, without the intermediary offices of the United States.

1249. Unfortunately the Canadian Customs returns do not show the extent to which the business of the United States utilizes the opportunities afforded it under the reciprocal privileges granted by Canada. All there is to show is a return from the port of Montreal giving the total value of goods in transit from the United States through Montreal for shipment to foreign countries. This return is as under:—

Year ended June 30, 1886.....	\$ 5,745,606
" " 1887.....	7,645,393
" " 1888.....	8,058,888
" " 1889.....	10,314,396
" " 1890.....	12,714,705
" " 1891.....	13,202,392
" " 1892.....	9,423,862
" " 1893.....	9,313,904
" " 1894.....	<u>8,186,145</u>