

CANADA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Values of the Gross Imports and Exports into and from the Dominion of Canada in twenty-five Fiscal Years from 1883 to 1907.

Year ending June 30.	Imports including Coin and Bullion.	Exports including Coin and Bullion.	Percentage Excess of total Imports over total Exports, including Coin and Bullion.	Percentage Excess of total Exports over total Imports, including Coin and Bullion.	PERCENTAGE, INCREASE OR DECREASE.			
					Gross Imports compared with preceding year.		Gross Exports compared with preceding year.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1883	132,254,022	98,085,804	28.8	.....	10.07	.....	.....	03.9
1884	116,397,043	91,406,496	21.4	.....	.....	11.9	.....	06.8
1885	108,941,486	89,238,361	18.0	.....	.....	06.4	.....	02.3
1886	104,424,561	85,251,314	18.3	.....	.....	04.1	.....	04.3
1887	112,892,236	89,515,811	20.7	.....	08.1	.....	05.0	.....
1888	110,894,630	90,203,000	18.6	.....	.....	01.8	00.7	.....
1889	115,224,931	89,189,167	22.6	.....	03.9	.....	.....	01.1
1890	121,858,241	96,749,149	20.6	.....	05.4	.....	07.8	.....
1891	119,967,638	98,417,296	17.9	.....	.....	01.5	01.7	.....
1892	127,406,068	113,963,375	10.5	.....	06.2	.....	16.0	.....
1893	129,074,268	118,564,352	08.1	.....	01.3	.....	4.0	.....
1894	123,474,940	117,524,949	04.8	.....	.....	04.3	.....	00.8
1895	110,781,682	113,638,803	.....	02.21	.....	09.95	.....	03.3
1896	118,011,508	121,013,852	.....	02.54	06.14	.....	6.49	.....
1897	119,218,609	137,950,253	.....	15.71	01.02	.....	14.00	.....
1898	140,323,053	164,152,683	.....	16.98	17.70	.....	18.99	.....
1899	162,764,308	158,896,905	02.4	.....	16.00	.....	.....	03.2
1900	189,622,513	191,894,723	.....	01.2	14.16	.....	20.77	.....
1901	190,415,525	196,487,632	.....	03.2	00.42	.....	02.39	.....
1902	212,270,158	211,640,286	00.3	.....	11.47	.....	07.71	.....
1903	241,214,961	225,849,724	06.4	.....	13.63	.....	06.29	.....
1904	259,211,803	213,521,235	21.4	.....	7.46	.....	.....	05.4
1905	266,834,417	203,316,872	31.2	.....	02.94	.....	.....	04.77
1906	294,286,015	256,586,630	14.67	.....	10.29	.....	26.2	.....
1907	354,430,433	258,171,674	37.38	.....	20.46	.....	0.62	.....
* 1907	259,786,007	205,277,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* For new Fiscal Year of 9 months, ending March 31, 1907.

money or credit can command and which exist outside our own territory. While we are in the stage of using a greater amount of equipment in developing the country's resources than can be produced by our own efforts, our imports must exceed our exports. That they should do so is not merely necessary and natural, but a sign that the possessors of wealth in other countries are willing to devote that wealth to the development of Canadian resources, waiting for a return till, by the use of their wealth, the development has been carried forward satisfactorily. At a later stage of development, the funds borrowed will be repaid, with interest. We shall, we hope, have a surplus of our products available for export. That export will afford the means, both of procuring whatever our native industry and resources are unable to supply, and to meet interest payments on what is now being borrowed and to repay the principal as well."

But it is to be remembered that in the case of many of our imports, not only is payment deferred, but does not have to be made at all. Such is true of the very considerable item of settlers' effects. Then too there is the important and increasing establishment of branch manufactories by British and American firms. The extensive imports made in the equipping of such concerns for doing business

in Canada have not to be met by immediate, or even by direct future payment, but by the yearly profits realized in their conduct as going-concerns.

All in all, it would seem that some considerable overbalance of exports by imports is to be expected for some time to come. Certainly the condition is not to be deprecated, so long as there is intelligent and due consideration taken of the days for future counter-reckoning.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE EDUCATIONAL SYLLABUS.

That the Insurance Institute of Toronto is wide awake to the needs of the insurance business, is clearly shown by the recent issue of a course of study for Accident Insurance men. Examinations in this course will be held with the examinations in the Fire and Life branches in April next. In the inaugural address of the President, Mr. E. Willans, delivered at the opening meeting for the session, the development and present importance of accident insurance in Canada were clearly set forth. With these conditions existing, it was deemed opportune, by the Council of the Institute, to inaugurate a course of studies in the Accident branch in order that the men in the business could prepare