

for a recent year were 1,029, and of American ships for the same period 821. Of sailing vessels there were 414 British entrances against 211 American. The total of steamers and sailing vessels were 1,443 British, and 1,032 American, the former with an aggregate of 1,087,605 tons, and the latter with 697,283 tons. The average tonnage perhaps is greater for British than for American commerce, as one can readily perceive by analysis of the above figures. For the year under consideration (for freight imports at Shanghai other than specie) Great Britain is put down for 20,790,000 taels, India for 16,613,000, Singapore and the Straits for 518,000, Australia for 488,000."

A tael is worth \$1,331, therefore by the simple process of adding one-third we have the actual amount in dollars as follows:—

Great Britain .....	20,790,000	+	6,930,000	=	\$27,720,000
India.....	16,613,000	+	5,537,666	=	22,150,666
Singapore.....	518,000	+	172,666	=	690,666
Australia.....	488,000	+	162,666	=	650,666
Total.....	\$51,211,998				

For Great Britain and three of her possessions \$51,211,998, at one port alone in China in one year. Canadian trade with China.

The Canadian trade with China and Japan, as returned by the Commissioner of Customs, shows a striking increase, having nearly quadrupled itself in five years. It is as follows:—

Statement of the value of goods imported from and exported to China and Japan by the Dominion of Canada during each year from 1879 to 1884, inclusive:

#### CHINA AND JAPAN

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total aggregate trade.
1879.....	\$ 448,962	\$ 56,551	\$ 505,513
1880.....	893,911	37,546	931,457
1881.....	1,410,973	19,761	1,430,734
1882.....	1,529,042	106,675	1,635,717
1883.....	1,645,254	105,388	1,750,642
1884.....	1,909,562	60,979	1,970,541

J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department, Ottawa, Oct. 25, 1884.

Thus we see that the aggregate of Canadian trade with China and Japan for the year 1884 alone amounted to \$1,970,541, of which \$1,848,587 paid duty to the Dominion revenue and contributed to the finances of Canada—being upon tea, rice, etc., necessities of life which could not be raised or grown in Canada.

All of these statistics will have to be regarded as bearing upon the general propositions hereinafter to be laid down.