

The total imports into Canada and entered for consumption during the fiscal years are as follows :

| 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|----------------|----------------|
| \$112,648,927. | \$123,137,019. |

Showing an increase of imports entered for consumption in 1882-83 of 9.31 per cent.

The exportation to foreign countries of \$98,035,804 worth of Canadian products, when compared with the distribution of exports of the preceding year shows so considerable a variation in amount to each country, that some interest must attach to the causes thereof. The following table gives the distribution of Canadian exports into foreign countries for the fiscal year 1882-83, compared with that in 1881-82 :

| Countries. | 1881-82. | Inc. or dec. per cent on | Countries. | 1881-82. | Inc. or dec. per cent on |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|
| England..... | inc. 4.13 | | Holland..... | dec. 75.57 | |
| United States..... | dec. 12.8 | | Belgium..... | inc. 37.3 | |
| France..... | " 25. | | Newfoundl'd | " 10.4 | |
| Germany..... | " 13. | | West Indies.. | " 4.4 | |
| Spain..... | inc. 52.6 | | S. America... | " 58. | |
| Portugal..... | " 20. | | China & Jap'n | dec. 1.14 | |
| Italy..... | " 33. | | Australia..... | inc. 10. | |
| Other countries dec. 31.00 | | | | | |

The Canadian exports amounting to \$98,035,804 are distributed as follows: \$47,145,217 to England, \$41,668,723 to the United States, and \$7,734,252 to South America and to the British and foreign colonies. There remains the small value of \$1,537,612, as the extent of our exportation to the continent of Europe; consequently the increase or decrease of our exports to any of the seven countries of continental Europe, among which they are distributed, obtains so much higher a figure as the extent of our intercourse with it is of a lesser degree.

The increase of 4.13 per cent in the exports to the United Kingdom is shown only in the total to that country. There is really a decrease of \$200,000 in the exports of Canadian produce to England, but the causes for this deceptive increase must be looked for in the transit through the country of goods, not the produce of Canada, on their way to England amounting during the year to about \$2,000,000. The decrease of 12.8 per cent in our exports to the United States must be attributed to the falling off of \$5,200,000 in the exports of grain from the Province of Ontario. The decrease in exports of 25 per cent to France, of 13 per cent to Germany, of 75.58 per cent to Holland can be accounted for only by the absence of grain shipments owing to the lack of small vessels. The increase of 52.6 per cent in exportation to Spain is

due to the larger purchases of Canadian lumber. Portugal has an increase of 20 per cent, owing to larger imports from Canada of lumber, fish, etc., and Italy has attained a figure 33 per cent larger than the preceding year from similar causes. Belgium, having a regular line of steamships to Canada, has increased its imports from Canada by 37 per cent over the preceding year, chiefly in grain and cattle. Yet, with the increase noted, the total amount of our exports to the four countries last mentioned is under \$750,000. *South America deserves more attention*, our exports there amount to \$1,489,957, showing an increase of 58 per cent on the preceding year. Under the general name of South America, the tables of Trade and Navigation include British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Mexico, United States of Columbia, New Grenada, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The increase in our exports to the greater number of these countries is due to our fisheries, our forests, and to coal from British Columbia. Among them Brazil alone shows a decrease in the consumption of our goods. In 1881-82, Brazil imported \$492,785 worth of Canadian produce; in 1882-83, the importation has fallen off to \$352,393, chiefly in manufactures. Peru shows an increase in lumber from Quebec, and coal from British Columbia. Chili has an increase of \$12,000 in manufactures from Ontario. Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are steadily increasing their purchases of lumber, the increase for the year under review being \$196,000 and \$34,000, respectively.

The imports into Canada during the year, amount to \$123,137,019, showing a total increase of 9.31; or nearly 9½ per cent on the imports of 1881-82. The following table shows the amount by countries of foreign imports, entered for consumption into Canada in the fiscal year, 1882-83, compared with those during the year 1881-82 :

| Countries. | 1881-82. | Inc. or dec. per cent on | Countries. | 1881-82. | Inc. or dec. per cent on |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|
| England..... | inc. 2.87 | | Holland..... | inc. 19.8 | |
| United States.. | " 16. | | Belgium..... | dec. 17.45 | |
| France..... | " 10. | | Newfoundl'd | inc. 55.2 | |
| Germany..... | " 22.10 | | West Indies.. | " 8.6 | |
| Spain..... | " 26.55 | | S. America... | " 6.8 | |
| Portugal..... | " 22. | | China & Jap'n | " 7.58 | |
| Italy..... | " 12.2 | | Switzerland.. | " 25.3 | |
| Other countries. dec. 22.8 | | | | | |

The value of the imports of 1882-83 over and above those of 1881-82 is \$4,657,186 in free goods and \$5,830,906 in dutiable goods, a total of \$10,488,092 in in-

creased importation, but so evenly distributed among the various classes of goods that it were a difficult task to point any over-supply. The free goods from a total of \$31,548,680, distributed as follows: Importation from United Kingdom, \$11,319,989; from the United States, \$17,380,288; from Japan, \$439,178; from China, \$801,667; from Newfoundland, \$743,095, and from British Africa, \$11,578; leaving a balance of \$752,885 as the amount of free goods received from other countries. This importation of free goods may be considered as a lessening of custom duties in favor of the countries so placed as to benefit by the immunity. It ought to have due consideration in the reading of the following table, showing the value by countries of goods entered for consumption, amount of duty collected and proportion of duties to value during the fiscal year 1882-83 :

| Countries. | Val. of imp'ts. | Duties. | Prop. p.c. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| England..... | \$52,052,465 | \$9,897,785 | 18.62 |
| United States... | 56,052,333 | 8,158,023 | 14.58 |
| France..... | 2,316,480 | 324,963 | 35.62 |
| Germany..... | 1,809,154 | 388,556 | 21.48 |
| Spain..... | 584,972 | 231,866 | 39.63 |
| Portugal..... | 63,349 | 34,135 | 53.88 |
| Italy..... | 104,441 | 44,340 | 42.46 |
| Holland..... | 297,201 | 535,741 | 180.00 |
| Belgium..... | 415,407 | 106,234 | 25.32 |
| Newfoundland.. | 765,935 | 7,365 | 0.96 |
| West Indies..... | 4,369,260 | 1,770,682 | 38.2 |
| South America.. | 1,464,671 | 692,562 | 47.3 |
| China & Japan.. | 1,645,254 | 157,516 | 9.55 |
| Switzerland..... | 336,040 | 83,492 | 24.7 |
| Other countries. | 880,957 | 239,042 | 27.1 |

Total.....\$123,137,019 \$23,172,308 av. 18.81

The proportion of duty to value of 18.62 per cent for England and 14.58 per cent for the United States is apt to give a false impression, because free goods enter so largely into the total of imports though they have no share in contributing to the proportionate duty. Dutiable goods alone ought to be computed for that purpose. The following table shows the imports of dutiable goods from England and the United States :

| Countries. | Value of duti- able goods. | Amount of duties. | p.c. of duty to value. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| England..... | \$40,732,476 | \$9,897,785 | 24.3 |
| United States | 38,652,045 | 8,148,267 | 21.08 |

This table indicates that higher duties are raised from English than from American imports, and this, as pointed out in former articles, is really the case, owing to our specific duties, the English manufactures being cheaper. But it has another explanation also: Many articles of foreign manufacture sold in England are entered here as English goods; they come from a port of Great Britain, and though it is well-known they cannot be the produce