of exports, while the amount with the United States consisted chiefly of imports.

The total exports to Great Britain were The total imports from Great Britain were	37,600,000
The total exports to the United States, ex coin, bullion, and esti-	
mated short returns, which latter were more than counter-	
balanced by smuggling into Canada, were	36,562,000

Of this amount the exports to the United States, the produce of Canada, ex coin, bullion, and estimated short returns, were \$34,766,000.

The total imports from the United States were \$	101,642,000
The total exports of Canada to all foreign countries except the	
United States and Great Britain were	14,677,000
The total imports from all other countries were	24,175,000

BALANCES OF TRADE.

The balance of trade against Canada on total exports and imports	
was	\$3,868,000
The balance of trade in favor of the United States on total exports and imports was	56,509,000
The balance of trade against Canada on total exports and im- ports with all foreign countries except the United States and	
Great Britain was	9,499,000
The balance of trade against Great Britain upon total exports and imports was.	62,141,000

In other words, Canada sold to Great Britain more than she purchased from that country, and used the chief part of this balance in her favor to pay for her importations from the United States.

The superior liberality of the Canadian trade policy as compared with that of the United States is clearly demonstrated by a statement of the relative rates of duties levied by the two countries. For the year 1899 the Canadian rates of duties were as follows:

Rate of duty upon total imports	15.81
Rate of duty upon imports for consumption	16.07
Rate of duty upon dutiable imports	26.16
Rate of duty upon dutiable imports for consumption	

In the United States the rates of duty for the previous year were:

On total imports	٠.	24.78
On dutiable imports		49.20

The exact rate for 1899 is not at hand, but it could have varied only slightly from that of 1898.