

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

tending generally to increase, the trade of the Dominion with other countries was subject to considerable fluctuation ; but in 1896 began a decided upward movement, greatly accentuated during the last few years. In 1907 the slight drop shown was due to the change of fiscal year from June 30 to March 31, the period covering only the nine months ended March 31, 1907. The subsequent drop in 1908-09 may be attributed to the effects of the general financial stringency of 1907. For the last six years the diagram shows a rapid and uninterrupted rise from \$571,268,767 in 1908-09 to the record figure of 1913-14. Other tables, with accompanying diagrams facing pages 229 and 230 show the Canadian export and import trade with the United Kingdom, with the United States and with countries other than these. It should be noted that the diagram facing page 225 shows the total export and import trade of the Dominion and agrees with Table 1, but the diagrams facing pages 229 and 230 illustrating Tables 2 and 3 show only the exports of merchandise the produce of Canada and the imports of merchandise entered for home consumption. The charts facing page 232 and agreeing with Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the relative proportions of the value of the trade of Canada for 1913-14 as between the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries. In the plate the areas of the two smaller circles are equal to the area of the large circle. The charts show that of the value of the total trade of Canada in 1913-14 more than half, or 53.2 per cent., was with the United States. Trade with the United Kingdom was close upon one-third of the total value, or 33.1 per cent., whilst with remaining countries the value was 13.7 per cent. of the total. Of the total exports of Canada, measured by value, the United Kingdom took practically one-half, or 49.9 per cent., the United States 37.8 per cent. and remaining countries 12.3 per cent. By far the greater proportion of Canadian imports were from the United States, viz., 63.9 per cent. of their total value ; the value of imports from the United Kingdom was 21.3 per cent. of the total and that of imports from other countries 14.8 per cent. of the total.

Trade of the Calendar Year 1913.—For the calendar year 1913 the total value of Canadian trade with other countries amounted to \$1,138,688,688, exclusive of coin and bullion, as compared with \$1,015,901,912 in 1912. Exports in 1913 amounted to \$460,519,246, as compared with \$362,965,580 in 1912, and imports to \$678,169,442, as compared with \$652,936,332 in 1912. Trade with the United Kingdom reached a total value of \$364,955,428, as compared with \$312,004,559 in 1912. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1913 were \$224,514,606, as compared with \$176,683,426, and imports from the United Kingdom in 1913 were \$140,440,822, as compared with \$135,321,133. Trade with the United States reached the total value of \$623,383,390, as compared with \$556,633,772 in 1912. Exports to the United States were \$179,502,031, as compared with \$131,632,690 in 1912 and imports from the United States were \$443,881,359, as compared with \$425,001,082 in 1912.

Ratio of Exports to Imports.—Table 1 shows also the value per capita of exports, imports and total trade as well as the relative proportions of Canadian exports and imports: the last column in the table