

Trade of Canada by Provinces, 1906-11.

EXPORTS.

Fiscal Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P.E.I.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Total.
1906	59,725,246	121,273,739	17,692,271	23,548,933	791,861	1,935,163	22,817,578	8,002,232	329,217	540,370	256,586,630
1907 (9 months)	45,476,198	104,580,437	12,514,083	18,340,861	475,157	2,830,480	16,138,405	4,231,601	249,637	440,318	205,277,197
1908	68,550,565	134,413,105	17,359,714	26,363,098	636,405	4,103,067	23,941,187	3,458,874	297,329	883,271	280,006,606
1909	69,038,570	119,937,859	17,363,405	27,214,741	523,093	2,176,829	22,240,699	906,473	186,653	1,923,807	261,512,159
1910	90,287,469	126,378,646	19,557,188	32,110,811	441,836	4,192,322	25,068,411	247,579	161,190	2,912,477	301,358,529
1911	93,965,252	123,725,620	20,001,324	28,273,454	436,173	3,134,564	23,016,655	221,476	365,265	4,056,582	297,196,365

IMPORTS.

1906	128,654,267	99,872,231	14,104,056	8,848,664	535,256	19,077,507	15,718,579	1,311,020	2,809,171	3,336,265	294,286,015
1907 (9 months)	113,391,095	88,361,904	10,836,240	8,107,342	367,567	19,150,399	12,964,939	1,162,308	3,246,454	2,177,098	259,786,007
1908	160,048,542	127,291,432	15,291,937	10,776,591	689,274	22,566,356	24,180,432	1,534,008	4,606,959	3,744,329	370,786,535
1909	132,384,595	107,122,361	13,257,960	9,508,356	582,718	17,530,073	20,898,381	1,209,780	3,761,467	3,415,708	309,756,692
1910	171,026,114	128,737,565	14,735,916	10,825,366	653,544	25,703,523	27,091,019	952,152	5,948,225	6,125,912	391,852,698
1911	207,201,080	141,370,494	16,748,580	11,473,797	656,678	34,855,002	38,692,539	1,076,918	9,094,726	11,024,432	472,247,540

NOTE:—The total of imports includes a small amount each year for British prepaid postal parcels, and in two years, other small items of imports unclassified.

of Dominion Coal Company stock, the stock being held as collateral. And in the case of the other loans, there are shown among the debtor companies' assets, accounts receivable, or bills receivable, or other liquid assets which would presumably take care of the bank loans.

An interesting point is that the bank loans and advances for which the ten companies in the list were liable amounted to about \$2,800,000 more in 1911 than in 1910. The state of these accounts gives some idea of the pressure to which the banks have been subjected by their industrial and commercial customers in general. Then on the other hand, a study of the balances of cash on hand and in bank shows quite a general tendency to reduce them. With reference to these it should be remembered that companies which are carrying heavy lines of discounts or large special loans would not be disposed to carry large balances on deposit except in case of funds provided for some special purpose.

CANADIAN TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The accompanying statistics of Canadian trade by provinces during the six last fiscal years afford some interesting indications in regard to the trend of the Dominion's trade. Comparing the export figures of 1911 with those of 1906, it will be seen that in two cases, those of Prince Edward Island and the Yukon, there has been a falling-off in the volume of exports. In these two instances, this falling-off is an indication of a real decline in the production available for export of the province, since in the case of neither Prince Edward Island nor the Yukon would the figures include products or goods whose province of origin was other than those named.

In the figures for the province of Quebec, in which the influence of the trade of the port of Montreal is, of course, paramount, the influence of the fluctuations in western wheat can be traced. Thus the "bumper" crops of 1907 and 1909 sent up with a swing the figures of the fiscal years following, while the falling-off of 1910 is reflected in the diminished figures for the fiscal year 1911. Western crop influences are also visible in the great growth which has marked Ontario's export trade during the six years. Exports of wheat via Port Arthur and Fort William would be a considerable factor in swelling these figures.

The statistics of imports for Ontario and Quebec reflect the growth in Canada's imports from the United States and the United Kingdom respectively. In the prairie provinces the proportionate growth during the six years has been very large. The imports of both Alberta and Saskatchewan in the fiscal year 1911 are well over 200 p.c. in advance of those for the fiscal year 1911. In the case of British Columbia the proportionate increase in the same period is but little under 150 p.c.