COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1900.

We have received a copy of the advanced sheets issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, giving details of the commerce and finance of the United States for year ending 30th June last. In acknowledging this courtesy, we must compliment the Bureau upon the early publication of the statistics and the excellent form in which they are arranged. We present a few of the more salient features, which certainly give a remarkable picture of the expansion of the trade of the United States last year.

The following table gives the Imports from various countries in the last four years:—

Countries	1900 \$	1899	1898	1897
North America.	440,509,480 129,939,875 94,635,134	112.150,911	91,376,807	430,192,205 105,924,053 107,389,405
South America. Asia, &c Africa, &c	174,413,065 11,217,116	134,089,091	119,453,823	
Total	849,714,670	697,148,489	616,019,654	764,730,412

Increase of 1900 over said year. 152,566,181 233,665 016 84,984,258

The return of Exports from the States for the same years is as below:—

Countries 1900 Europe 1,040,167,312 N. America 187,299 318 S. America 38,945,721	35,659,902	139,627,841 33,821,701 66,710,813	124,958,461 33,768,646 61.927,678
Asia, &c. 108,304.911 Africa,&c. 19,469,109			
	1 997 099 909	1 231 482 330	1.050,993,556

Totals...1,394,186,371 1,227,023 302 1,231,482,330 1,050,993,556 Increase of 1900 over each year....... 167,163,069 162,704,041 343,192,815

The gross increase of the foreign trade of the United States in 1900, over a number of preceding years, was as follows:—

The movement of gold and silver in the last two years is thus reported:—

	Gold imports.	Gold exports.	Silver imports.	Silver exports.
1900	42,829,457	48,266.229	35 236,697	56,812,275
1899	88,954,603	37,422,086	30,675,056	56,319,055

Last year the exports of gold were 75.437.772 greater than the imports; whereas in 1899 the gold imports exceeded the exports by \$51.432.517. The exports of silver last year were \$21.475.578 in excess of imports, and in 1899 the excess of exports of silver was \$25.643.999. The silver exports were strictly of a mercantile character, like wheat; the movement of gold partakes of a financial character, as well as mercantile, being moved to and fro for the purposes of banking reserves, and for international settlements of exchange balances. Although the tariff of the States is very high, we find that a very

large amount of imports came in free of duty; the following shows the respective amounts of those free and those dutiable in 1899 and 1900;—

Free of	Duty	Dutiable.	
1900 \$ 367,130,226	1899 \$ 300,279,210	1900 \$ 432,584,444	1899 \$ 396.868,679
Duties collected		233,831,000	200,120,100

An analysis and classification of the Exports show the following results:—

Products of	1900	1899
Agriculture	835,912,952 432,284,366 38,997,550 52,309,484 6,289,664 4,682,142	784,776,142 339,592,146 24,156,174 42,126,889 5,992,999 3,286,872
Tota's	1,3~0,476,158	1,203,931,222

As Canada has been enjoying a proportionate expansion of trade, we have no reason to regard the above splendid trade returns of our neighbour with any jealousy; indeed, far otherswise, for the conditions favourable to the States make also for the prosperity of Canada.

ELECTRIC DANGER.

An insurance journal of recent date gives forty or more instances of novel trouble and disaster attendent upon the omnipresent conducting electric wire. Not the ordinary, readily understood trouble that results in severe shocks, or death tragedies, or fire scares and fire loss, but of incidents of unexpected demonstration and phenomena that not even electric experts could anticipate and provide for to guarantee safety of person and property. Defective wiring, severed current, surcharged conductor, broken or disjointed insulator, disordered switch, tremendous voltage, deadly third rail, etc., etc.-all are such common sources of annoyance and injury as to command but passing notice, and death or destruction that may ensue are relegated to the category of accidents due to avoidable or easily corrected conditions. But there is a long line of haps and mishaps associated with light and power distribution at once curious, mysterious and alarming, and which greatly adds to public distrust of the "harmless lightning." As for example:

A man engaged in pressing trousers with an electric iron using alternating current made a ground contact somehow and was instantly killed.

A young man carried portable incandescent lamp into toilet room. He grounded the current through his body and was instantly killed.

Current of series are circuit grounded through porcelain. Are was established and ignited insulation. Fire communicated to wooden beam.

A young man standing upon a register of a hot air furnace attempted to turn on an incandescent lamp. Primary and secondary circuits of transformer were in contact. He somehow escaped death, but several toes on one foot and the thumb and forefinger on