

**CANADA'S TRADE.**

**United States Has Fifty-nine Per Cent. of Our Import Trade—Great Britain Bought Forty-nine Per Cent. of Our Exports Last Year—France Sells Canada More Than Any Other Foreign Country.**

Canada's trade statistics year by year assume a greater international importance. The figures for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1910, reveal some interesting features. On another page is printed a table showing the value and destination of the Dominion's exports, together with the value and country of origin of imports.

These figures may be supplemented by the following table, giving the percentage of our import and export trade held by various countries.

Imports into Canada From:	Per cent.	Exports from Canada to:	Per cent.
United States	59.47	Great Britain	49.65
Great Britain	25.47	United States	37.54
France	2.69	West Indies	1.97
Germany	2.11	South America	1.57
West Indies	1.95	Newfoundland	1.31
South Africa	1.65	Australia	1.12
Holland and Belgium	1.74	France, Germany, Hol-	3.31
Other countries	4.02	land and Belgium	3.53
		Other countries	3.53
Total	100.00	Total	100.00

**Canada's Trade With Other Countries.**

The proportions of Canadian trade done with all countries may perhaps best be set forth by means of a brief table. All but about fourteen per cent. is done with Great Britain and the United States:—

**Total Trade, Imports and Exports, in 1909-10.**

	Per Cent.
Great Britain	36.15
United States	49.70
France	1.88
Germany	1.54
West Indies	1.96
South America	1.62
Belgium	1.00
Other countries	6.14
Total	100.00

**Great Britain's Purchases From Canada.**

Total trade with the United Kingdom last year is represented by \$95,666,004 imports, and \$149,630,488 exports, making together \$245,296,492. This figure exceeds any previous year, though 1908 approached it closely. Canada's purchases from the Mother Country were only 39 per cent. of the whole trade, leaving 61 per cent. to be represented by our exports to the old land, which consisted of fruits, minerals, seeds, meats, cheese, woods, wood pulp, flax, paper, leather, furs. The leading articles in our imports from Great Britain were wool and woolen manufactures, (\$20,523,000), cotton goods (\$13,173,000), iron and steel goods, (\$11,168,000)—this item in the case of the United States was over forty-six millions—silk goods, drugs and dyes, earthen and glass ware, flax and hempen goods, printing paper, spirits and wines, sugar and tea.

Great Britain sent us \$72,199,000 worth of dutiable goods last year, and \$23,480,000 of free goods. Of those dutiable, \$61,982,000 came in under the preferential tariff. Other parts of the British Empire sent to Canada merchandise to the value of \$16,632,883 last year.

**Some Astonishing Figures.**

Canada's trade with the United States has shown a wonderful development. It grew from \$98,700,000 of imports and exports in 1894 to \$191,600,000 in 1901, \$278,500,000 in 1906, and \$352,221,000 in 1909-10. Of this last figure the imports of merchandise contributed \$233,000,000. Our exports to her \$110,614,000, but on making up the difference. Canadian exports to the Americans consisted of woods, wood pulp, coal, fish, fur, copper, gold, silver, iron and steel, asbestos, nickel, paper, seeds, animals and breadstuffs.

The principal articles we bought from the United States are to be found in the following list. The items of iron and steel goods, and coal, are noteworthy:—

Books	\$2,864,000	Rubber goods	\$5,149,000
Breadstuffs	18,472,000	Leather goods	3,188,000
Carriages	3,455,000	Copper & mfrs.	3,347,000
Coal and coke	30,435,000	Agricultural im-	2,596,000
Cotton goods	9,884,000	plements	40,614,000
Drugs and dyes	6,661,000	Iron and steel	4,941,000
Electric appar-	3,161,000	goods	3,224,000
atus	6,391,000	Paper goods	10,916,000
Fruits, green and		Wood and mfrs.	
dried			

Of the imports for 1908-9, amounting to \$391,852,692, no less than \$149,841,000 worth, or 38 per cent., consisted of free goods. Of this total of free goods, \$106,044,000 came from the United States.

**France Third On The List.**

Among European countries from whom Canada buys, France now takes the leading place in the list, having passed Germany. France sent us last year \$10,170,903 worth of merchandise, principal among which were woollen dress goods, cotton fabrics, silk, diamonds, watches, wines and brandy, gloves, skins, flowers and feathers, drugs, china, lace, and a great variety of fancy goods. We sent her \$2,640,648 of our products, making the total trade between the two countries \$12,811,551. Our exports to France were wheat and peas, canned lobsters and salmon, agricultural implements, fruit, spirits, asbestos, and wood pulp.

Canada's trade with Germany, which in four years ended with 1903, ranged from \$10,422,000 to \$14,225,000, had declined to \$7,478,000 in 1909, and was last year only \$10,459,455. Of this sum, \$7,958,000 consisted of imports, and \$2,665,768 of exports. The decline was Germany's own fault, for she chose to begin a commercial quarrel with Canada, who promptly subjected German goods to a surtax several years ago. Matters are upon a better basis now. Our imports from Germany in 1909-10 were: Woolen goods, silk goods, paper goods; paints and colors, metals and minerals, machinery, cutlery, hides and skins, hosiery, gloves and mitts, sugar, glass, furs, fancy goods, drugs, etc.

**LONDON BANK FAILURE AND ITS CANADIAN SECURITIES.**

The proprietor of the Charing Cross Bank, London, Mr. Alfred Carpenter, which closed its doors last week, has issued a statement of that institution's affairs. The number of creditors is about 25,000 and Mr. Carpenter places their liabilities at £2,500,000. The assets include £133,000 in cash, £60,000 in book debts and shares, securities and properties of the value of £156,000.

The latter include shares in the Gaspé Lumber Trading Mills and Sawmills; 40,000 acres of freehold land, timber rights and other properties at Gaspé valued at £60,000. There are also shares of a new Canadian company and about £300,000 worth of first mortgage debentures and all the common stock of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, the value of which is doubtful, but it is stated that Carpenter's expenditures on this road have been £1,250,000.

There are also gold claims and mining rights in the Transvaal of doubtful value, of which the debtor is stated to have expended nearly £50,000.

The official receiver of the bank in issuing Mr. Carpenter's statement, disclaims responsibility for the accuracy of the figures.

The Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway has authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, of which \$600,000 had been issued at the time of the last report; \$1,500,000 stock was to be allotted to the contractors in proportion to construction work completed. The company was formed to construct and work a railway 362 miles in length, extending from Gaspé Bay harbor, westerly through Gaspé County to Amqui, on the Intercolonial Railway, thence southerly to Edmundston, on the St. John River, where connection can be made with the Canadian Pacific system and the Grand Trunk Pacific lines; also from Gaspé Harbor skirting the coast southerly through Douglas to Paspédiac on the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway. The Quebec legislature has authorized land subsidies of 4,000 acres per mile for 150 miles of the railway and the company is also entitled to a cash subsidy from the Dominion Government, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile, and \$250,000 for bridges on completion of the line from Paspédiac to Gaspé. Up to March 1st, 1909, from Paspédiac to Port Daniel had been completed and opened for traffic. The gross earnings of the company for the year ended June 30th, 1909, was \$16,827 and resulted in a loss from operation of \$7,229. The company has offices in Gaspé, Montreal and London, England.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA (Year Ended March 31, 1910) EXPORTS FROM CANADA

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED

Total

Free

Dutiable