

our currency supplies. The whole duty of circulating medium is done with a minimum lock up of funds.

And another point to be remembered is that the immigration into Canada has played its little part in accentuating the stringency in New York. All the farms, stock and equipment that have been sold in Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, by the people who have been settling in our West have had to be paid for. New York would be compelled, in the last instance, to foot the bill. Fifty thousand immigrants from the States would bring a good many thousand dollars with them—dollars which though making the States poorer, make Canada richer. Our bank deposits are swollen by the cash capital brought by the new comers. The news reports from the Western States to-day are that farmers' auctions are more numerous than ever before. So we have every reason to expect that 1907 will see a further very considerable influx of this kind of capital.



OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Canada's foreign trade for some years to come must continue to be transacted chiefly with Great Britain and the United States. But the time seems to be at hand for a marked increase in the proportion of trade with other countries, especially with the rapidly awakening Orient, and with the world-wide territories of Greater Britain. There is every likelihood, too, that the new tariff's discrimination in behalf of countries with customs duties favourable to Canada will give added impetus to a wider world-trade.

From 1905 to 1906 Canada's total foreign trade increased by over \$80,000,000 to nearly \$550,000,000. Of this the proportion with countries other than Great Britain and the United States was nearly 15 p.c. Back in 1873 about 90 p.c. of total trade was from these two countries, and even in the more recent years during which Canada has begun to "find herself" the proportion of business with countries other than these has been only about 13 p.c. In 1905, however, there was a slight increase to 13.5 p.c., and it would now appear that 1906 has brought about a steadily, if not rapidly, growing proportion of Canadian trade with new customers overseas, along with a marked increase in trade with old customers.

Comparing in more detail the country's trade showings with Great Britain and the United States, it is seen from the table on page 305, that the total exports of last year were \$256,586,630, of which nearly 52 p.c. were sent to England, and something over 34 p.c. to the United States. In 1905 the corresponding percentages were about 50 p.c. and 38.6

p.c. Thus for 1906 some 86 p.c. of Canada's exports went to these two countries as against more than 88 p.c. in the preceding year—the difference indicating a gratifying increase in products exported to other lands. In respect of imports, the table shows a grand total for the year of \$290,360,800, an increase of \$28,435,250 over the preceding year. It is of interest to note in this connection that the grand total of exports as above mentioned shows an advance over the preceding year of well on to double the increase shown by the imports. Of these imports 23.8 p.c. came from Great Britain and 60.6 p.c. from the United States. As the respective showings for 1905 were 21.5 p.c. and about 62 p.c. respectively, it is evident that alike with regard to imports and exports Canada's trade with Great Britain made more relative increase during the year than with the United States.

The table given this week shows the relative increase of business during intervals from 1873 to 1890 and since then for each year. There are further given the amounts by which imports and exports from and to Great Britain or the United States were respectively in excess one over the other. It may be noted that during the three years from 1873 to 1875, the imports from Great Britain exceeded those from the United States; during the next four years the showing was reversed, while again during the three years following the imports from Great Britain were larger. But from 1883 down, imports from the United States have been much the larger.

With regard to exports the movement has not been at all parallel. In 1873 they were larger to the States; from 1874 to 1881 Great Britain took more of our goods than our immediate neighbors. In 1882 the balance again swung to the United States for a single year, but for the five succeeding years Great Britain again led. In 1888 and 1889 the movement was again temporarily reversed, but in 1890, and ever since that year, the exports to Great Britain have been very markedly larger than those to the adjoining republic. Thus during the 34 years covered by the table, there were 6 years during which imports from Great Britain exceeded those from the States, and 28 in which imports from the latter country were larger. As to exports, Great Britain has taken the major part during 30 years, and the United States has led during only 4 years, and not at all during the past seventeen years. As a customer, therefore, Great Britain has been becoming of more and more importance to Canada, while extreme tariff measures in the United States with other contributory causes have conduced to lessening that country's relative importance as a buyer.

The total imports from Great Britain during the years 1873 to 1906 were \$1,534,054,000 with exports of \$2,240,320,000. The imports from the United States were \$2,384,322,000 with exports of \$1,573,331,000. Thus during one generation of the Dominion's progress the excess of the country's exports to Great Britain over imports has been more than \$700,000,000, while on the opposite hand Canada's excess of imports from the States over exports has exceeded \$800,000,000. What another generation will bring forth who will venture to predict?