

TRADE AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS, UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE PER HEAD LARGER THAN THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our enterprising contemporary, the "New York Commercial Advertiser," has just issued a Supplement showing the growth of the trade of the United States in the years from 1882 to 1892 and 1892 to 1902, as compared with the United Kingdom, Germany and France. We must congratulate our contemporary upon the exceptionally clear and readable form in which the statistics are presented. From several columns of figures we have compiled data for a table which is given in this issue, and further interesting returns found in the "Commercial Advertiser's" Supplement are as follows:—

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

	1902.	1892.	Increases.
Mileage.....	159,945	171,563	24,382
Gross earnings.....	1,711,745,200	1,171,407,343	540,337,851
Net earnings.....	606,616,795	390,404,347	216,212,458
Total income.....	688,331,287	532,370,129	155,961,158
Charges.....	458,459,951	416,404,928	42,055,023
Net income.....	229,871,326	115,965,191	113,906,135
Dividends.....	150,685,959	101,929,135	48,756,824
Surplus.....	79,185,367	14,036,056	65,149,311
Passengers carried..	607,278,121	560,358,211	46,919,910
Freight, " tons	1,089,226,444	706,555,471	382,670,973

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

Industries.	No. of Co's.	No. of Plants.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Iron and steel.....	40	489	\$ 763,806,295	\$ 20,614,000
Food & allied products.	21	277	277,618,300	17,725,900
Chemical.....	14	295	278,357,295	9,294,000
Metals other than iron.	11	113	203,505,600	8,565,000
Liquors, etc.....	28	258	193,301,158	55,529,142
Vehicles.....	6	72	189,680,000	10,300,000
Tobacco.....	4	41	197,184,628
Textiles.....	8	72	109,514,175	36,944,000
Leather.....	5	108	184,015,200	13,805,000
Paper and printing....	7	119	130,006,500	42,461,217
Clay, glass, stone.....	15	203	63,896,858	5,567,500
Lumber, etc.....	8	59	39,534,400	275,000
Miscellaneous.....	16	97	238,367,700	332,000
Totals.....	183	2,203	\$2,268,788,109	\$216,412,759

NOTE.—The figures are for 1900, since which year large combinations have been formed.

U. S. TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS.

1902.	1892.	1882.
\$	\$	\$
1,525,887,943	411,659,996	144,841,596

In making comparisons of trade expansion that appear to be disparaging to Great Britain it is forgotten that, the conditions differ between an old country that has had an established trade for centuries and a new country that is making an effort to secure a footing in the business sphere. A long established storekeeper may be doing exceedingly well when he maintains his connections and turn-over, but a new beginner must add to his trade by

large percentages, or he will fail to make enough progress to keep open. Thus, comparing the old store with the new one by their respective percentages of increase is absurd. When Americans do this, in order to crow over England, they should first cut out of their foreign trade returns all that they sell to the old country and to Canada and see where their trade would be if bereft of their two largest customers! The British Empire contributes more to the prosperity of the United States than all the world besides.

While Americans are finding out how much they are indebted for their huge trade to the old country and to Canada, the British people might be studying the growth of the American iron, steel, woollen, cotton, silk and other industries. But for their fiscal system the United States to-day would be buying hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods from England and other foreign countries that now are made in America. In 1877, for instance, only one-third of the silk goods consumed in the States were made at home, whereas now, over 85 per cent. of such goods are manufactured in American mills. Where would American pulp mills be but for the supplies sent from Canada?

It is not a matter for national pride that, while the 1901 Census of the United States is available for obtaining such information as is found in the statistics just published, the Canadian Census returns are still in a very imperfect state, but a higher source of pride is found in the following comparisons:—

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE COMPARED WITH CANADA'S.

Not having the last Census returns before us we are unable to give complete comparisons between the growth of American trade and that of Canada, but the official returns of each country give the following data:—

	United States.		Canada.	
	Exports, 1902.	Imports, 1902.	Exports, 1902.	Imports, 1902.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per head.....	18.19	11.10	40.00	40.00
Total foreign trade per head.	\$29.29		\$80.00	

The deposits held in the United States banks, incorporated and private, amount to about the same sum per head of population as those held in Canada. Indeed, if the monies of the American Government and of the States authorities were deducted from the total, the people of Canada would be shown to have fully as much per head deposited in the banks to their credit as the people of the United States, which, in each country, would be from \$95 to \$100.

Canada has every reason for pride when her trade, her resources, her prospects are compared with those of any other country in the world even with those of her somewhat boastful neighbour to the south.