## REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

## OF CANADA

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 TH SEPTEMBER

## 1894

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS - REVENUES AND OTHER
TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMERdIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
153) TARIFFS publishex in Guatberly

$$
3 \text { aportia. } 1894-05
$$

| Pritish loma Midish Ind Canada. fold Coast Ters ey \& fra Si erra leom St. Vincent strats Tasmaniat Trinimad \& |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


NEW TARIFF PUBLISHED IN 1894-95.
-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-
1-British Guiana..........Decr.
2-British Honduras. ..... June
3 - British India ..... Sept.
4 - Canada ..... Sept.
5 - Gold Coast Colony ..... Decr.
6 - Jorsey 0'Guernsey... .. Sept.
7 - St. Vincent ..... Sept.
8 - Sierra Leone .....  March
9 - Struits Settlement..... Warch
10 - Tasmania. ..... March
11 - Trinidad \& Tobogo. ..... Decr.

Tariff changes published in
Quarterly Reports. -:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bahamas } \\
& \text { Sept. } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Bermuda Guiana. Sepmi March } \\
\text { British Gol }
\end{array} \\
& \text { " Honduras } \\
& \text { India.......... Decr. } \\
& \text { Canada..................June } \\
& \text { Cape Colony } \text { Hone \& . March } \\
& \text { Cape of Good Hope \& } \\
& \text { Orange Free state } \\
& \text { Calkland İsiands..... June } \\
& \text { Falkland Is ands..... Jept. Dec. March } \\
& \text { Gambia....i Coiony.... Sept. } \\
& \text { Gold Coast Colony..... Sept. } \\
& \text { Jamaica Isiands....... June }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wauritius........................... } \\
& \text { Natal...i.................................. } \\
& \text { New found land............ March } \\
& \text { Queensland.ai......... June } \\
& \text { South Australia....... Sune . March } \\
& \text { United Kingdom. } \\
& \text { Sept. } \\
& \text {.Sept. Narch } \\
& \text { Victoria }
\end{aligned}
$$

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## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

# OF <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE 

FOR TJIE

QUARTER ENDED 30Th SEPTEMBER, 1894.

In order to place before those interested in the trade of the country, statements of the values of Imports and Exports, Revenues and Expenditures, as compared with figures showing those for the corresponding month and months in the previous year, and such other general information, including Tariff Changes, as it may be important to Canadian exporters and others that they should be furnished with as early as possible after coming into force, the Minister of Trade and Commerce has directed the publication of Reports supplemental to those issued annually, commencing with one for the Quarter ended the 30 th September, 1894.

The statistical figures embodied in these Reports respecting Imports, Exports, Revenues and Expenditures, it must be understood, are unrevised and consequently may not aggregate at the end of the fiscal year those in the statements as published in the Annual Report, but as they are approximately correct, the finally ascertained differences will not be so great as to detract from their present usefulness.

Although it has not been found practicable to always give the source from which the information given has been derived, the statements in respect of Tariff Changes and general trade have been in most cases taken or compiled from published official docu: ments ; in those instances where not from official sources care has been taken to publish only what has the appearance of being authentic.

With these brief explanations the following first Quarterly Report is submitted.

W. G. PARMELEE,<br>Deputy Minister.

## I.-S'TATISTICAL TABLES.

A.-Unrevishin Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Duthable) entered for Consumption and the duties collected thereon during the months of July, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | Tuly, 1893. |  | July, 184.4. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty, | Value. | 1) uty. |
|  | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 | 8 cts. |
| Ale, beer and porter | 14,053 | (6,3,33 40 | 12,844 | 4,623 16 |
| Animals .. .i. | 20,130 | 16, 1178 | 45 | 1,9\%2:0 |
| Books, pamphlets, \&e. Brass, manufactures of | 316,51 | 10, | - 24,431 | 6, 6,9338 |
| Breadstuffs: |  |  |  |  |
| Grain of all kinds. | 49,827 | 7,511 08 | 53,552 | 10,775 92 |
| Flour | 12,616 | 2,837 45 | 7,52) | 2,27859 |
| Meal, corn and ost | 11,792 | 2,07: 65 | 7,343 | 1,331 60 |
| Rice |  |  | 89, 378 | 31,54222 |
| Other breadstuffs | 26,919 | 9,611 90 | 17,014, | 3, 499830 |
| Bieyeles, tricycles, velocipe |  |  | 17,045 | 5,114 45 |
| Cars-railway and tram. |  |  | 8101 | 20 24030 |
| Coal-hituminous.. | 214,272 | 53,13127 | 111,61060 | 29,877 97 |
| Copmw, manufactures of.............. ${ }^{\text {mat }}$, coloured, \&c. | 16,314 |  |  |  |
| Cottons, bleacherl or unbleached, not dyed, coloured, \&c. do, bleacherd, dyed, coloured, \&c. |  |  | 109, 29.4 | 5.545 99 |
| to bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c. do clothing |  |  | - 8 , 1124 | 3, 9,66028 |
| do thread (not on spoxols), yarn, ws |  |  | 11,434 | 1,750 17 |
| dos thread on spools. |  |  | 17, 71 | 4,467 62 |
| do all other manufactures of cotton. | 304,3!5 | 82,067 67 | $5 \times 15$ | 16,91NM 83 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 11\%,141 | 32, 1477 |  | 22, 84371 |
| Fancy goxds and mbroideries, viz. :- |  |  |  | 16,768 66 |
| Fancy goseds and embroideries, viz:Bracelets, braids, fringes, \&c... |  |  | 69,681 | 20,6iti2 83 |
| Laces, collars, nettings, |  |  | 19,030 | [5, 510988 |
| All other faney goods... | 119,568 | 37,858 61 | 24,232 | 9,154 42 |
| Fish and products uf. . . | 18,015 | 4,383 68 | 14,278 | 3,313 74 |
| Fruits and mitc, 4ried.. | 36,4098 | 15,0048 | 24, 124 | 11,114 88 |
| do, green, vi\%: oranges and lemons |  |  | 34,374 | 3.94945 |
| do all other ... .... . | 90,696 | 13,74830 | 2s, 334 | 7,024 |
| Furs, manufactures of ..................................................... Glass, manufactures of, viz.:- | 49,306 | 7,991 00 | 37,869 | 6,101 65 |
| Glass, mamufactures of, viz:- <br> do bottles, jars, decantern, tableware and gas light shades |  |  | 48.364 | 14,445 56 |
| do window glass. |  |  | 20.50 | 4,115 10 |
| do plate glass... |  |  | 17,602 | 6,14898 |
| do all other mamufactures of | 117,032 | 30,781 34 | 10,19\% | 2, 113 84 |
| Gumprovder and explosive suhatances | 9,691 | 3,230 75 | 18, 19 | 5, 07808 |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of . . . . . fel |  |  | 34,510 | 10,517 10593 108 |
| Hats, cals and lxmets, beaver, silk or fe do all other. | 46,342 | 13,907 95 | 10,605 10,59 | 1,531 95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| do batd, hoop, shaet and plate |  |  | 98,590 | 10,701 52 |
| do bar iron and railway hurs. ......... |  |  | 37,612 144,358 | 10,707 32 |
| do cutlery, hardware, tools and implements. do machines, machinery and engines, including loco- |  |  | 141,355 | 37,314 41 |
| motives... |  |  | 131,996 | 38,50413 |
| (3) pig irom, kentledge and scraps. |  |  | 35, 8,3 | 12,386 04 |
| Ife stoves and castings.. ... . |  |  | 29,194 | 11.51813 |
| to thhtre |  |  | 31, $2 \times 3$ | 8,768 |
| ic sii sther nasiminctures of iron and steel | 872,703 | 249,486 56 | 153, 173 | 41,541 11 |
| Darried inmenme | 2. 3 We.87\% |  | 4,25, 27 | 2:5 20: |

A.-Unrevisen Statbuent of the Value of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon, de.-Concluded.

B.-Unievisei) Statement of the values of the principal Imports (Fimes) entered for Consumption during the montle of July, 1894, and the totals of the same for the month of July, 1893.

C.-Unevised Statement of the Values, by classes, of the Exports of Canada during the monthes of July, 1893 and 1894 , respectively.

|  | JULY, 1893. |  |  | July, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce: | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Home Produce: | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the Mine..... | 449,629 | 34,382 20,542 | 1.34,011 | 429.116 | 28,208 | $45 \%$ $1,131,324$ |
| du Fisheries | 1,22, 3 , | 20,542 | 1,349, $3,6,5424$ | $1,106,518$ $3,417,183$ | 33,272 27,214 | 1,131, $3,51 \times 30$ |
| Aninals and mmoduce. | 4, 113 3 , 125 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 221,804 | 4,25x,4i? | $3,188.164$ | 212,883 | 3, (M11,047 |
| Agricultural produets | 1,176, 123 | $1.04,494$ | 2,261,620 | 810,243 | 461,3822 | 1,271,625 |
| M:amfintures.... | 54659484 | \% 2 , 505 | 592,489 | (203, 1159 | 2-8,232 | (131,401 |
| Misctllaneous articles. | 19,206 | 10,758 | 29, 90, 4 | 15, 3 \% | 20,806 | 36,162 |
| Totals. | 11,222,241 | 1,430,550 | 12,652,791 | 10, 193,739 | 1,0061,997\% | 11,255, 736 |
| Bullion Coin . | 23,500 | 7,306 | $\begin{gathered} 23,500 \\ 7,304 \end{gathered}$ | 25,095, | 170,696 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,095 \\ 160,696 \end{array}$ |
| Tutal, | 11,240ั,741 | 1,437,850 | 12,683,597 | 10,218,834: | 1,232,693 | 11,451,526 |

 Whereon during the months of August, 1893 ant 1894, and during the two months enderd 31 st August, 1893 and 1894, respectively.



E.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the month of August, 1894, and during the two months ended 31st August, 1894, compared with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1893 .

F.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of August, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | August, 1893. |  |  | August, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Hcme Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the mine-.. | 511.718 | 35,962 | 547,680 | 607,316 | 31,776 | 6338, 849 |
| do fisheries. | 1,133, 681 | 35,489 | 1,169, 170 | 1,317,704 | 18,2011 | 1,32\%) |
| do forest. | 3,642,549 | 35,72 159,329 | $3,198,331$ $4,140,039$ | 2, $3,89,9606$ | 14, 113 | 2, 942,179 |
| Agricultural produce. | I, 476, 171 | 1,779,626 | 3,2\% 5,79 | -25, $1 \times 3$ | $3{ }^{-1,4 t i t}$ |  |
| Manufictures, . . . . | (640,934 | 51,005 | (6) ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 1389 | 72\%,301; | 112,3\%8 | 839, 16: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Miscellaneuns articles. | 15,858 | 20,887 | 36, 6195 | 18,071 | 33, 013 | 51,164 |
| Tutal <br> Bullion Cinin. <br> Total | 11,403; 1381 | 2,118,620 | 13,524,651 | 10,113,373 | 821,769 | 10,985, 142 |
|  |  | 19,961 |  |  |  | 13,540 |
|  | 11,434,236 | 2,138,581 | 13,572,817 | 10,120,958 | $(180,934$ | 11,107,892 |

F.-Uneevised Statement of the Values by classes of the Exports of Canada during the two months ended 31st August, 1893 and 1894, respectively.


G．－Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Prinsipal Imports（Dutiable）entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of September，18933 and 1894，and during the three months ended 30 th September， 1893 and 1894，respectively．

|  | Septetulx r ， 1893. |  | September， 1894. |  | Three months ended 30th September， 1893. |  | Three months ended 30th September，1894． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valuc． | Duty． | Value． | 1）uty． | Value． | Dity． | Value． | 1）uty． |  |
|  | 8 | 8 cts． | \＄ | \＆cts． | 8 | \＄cts． | 8 | \＄cts． |  |
| Ale，beer and porter． | 19，488 | 7，488 76 | 14，320 | 5，409 96 | 53，242 | 21，539 04 | 41，412 | 16，270 39 | 4 |
|  | 17，233 | 4，239 13 | 15，286 | 3， 10495 | 56， 428 | 13，979 33 | 35， 6171 | 7，177 12 | － |
| Buoks，panphlets，\＆e． Brass， | 125,340 36,271 | 25,31238 10,40882 | 89,159 30,812 | $\begin{array}{r}22,428 \\ 8,737 \\ 8,78 \\ \hline 66\end{array}$ | 292，322 | 61,064 <br> 28,608 <br> 25 | 201,433 81,6652 | 52,1154 <br> 23,217 <br> 62 | 3 |
| Breadstuffs：－ | 30，2i | 10，000 2 |  | 8，30， 20 | 106，271 | 2，008 18 | 81，062 | 20，217 62 | 艺 |
| Grain of all kinds． | 52，346 | 9，203 11 | 92，023 | 14，24409 | 141，267 | 24，111 72 | 201，530 | 37,12413 | 2 |
| Flour | 6，441 | 1， 0.014 | 7，481 | 2，358 217 | 30012 | f，mol 19 | 22，322 | 6，71172 | 2 |
| Meal，corn and oat． | 15，385 | 2，801 81 | 7，426 | 1，205 30 | 37，620 | 6,7584 | 20，511 | 3，530 95 | E |
| Rice．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | 6，630） | 4，4115 76 | 17，324 | \％，255 68 |  |  | 116， 917 | 47， 25061 | $\cdots$ |
| Other breadstuffs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16，60\％ | 3，43！ 75 | 15,796 | 3，188 1s | 73，322 | 25.87068 | 52,580 | 10，815 46 | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ |
| Bicycles，tricycles，velocipedes，and parts of． Cars－railway and tram．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6，28！ | 1，897 | 6,390 208 | 1，919 62 |  |  | 34， $5 \times 5$ | 10，439 92 | \％ |
| Coral，bitummous ．．．．． | 597,517 | 113,72434 | 493，496 | 116，259 -8 | 974,24 | 232，74 48 | 840， 017 | 20：，140 ！ | N |
| Coprer，manufactures of $\ldots$ ． | 21，74 | 3，216 75 | 3，494 | 828 75 | 60， 414 | 9，052 58 | 13，215 | 2，843 70 |  |
| Cottons，bleached or unbleached，not dyed，colured， \＆c． | 27， 822 | 7，831 95 | 22，39： | 5，448 55 |  |  | 71，300 | 17，519 87 |  |
| do bleached，dyed，coloured，\＆c | 116，734 | 36，473 00 | 134，094 | 40，066； 54 | ．．．．．．． |  | 382，415 4 | 115，37！ 08 | 8 |
| do clothing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 13，083 73 | 25， 273 | 8,293300 |  |  | 75，541 | 24,17425 | 3 |
| do thread（not on spools），yarn，warp，\＆c\％ | 11，408 | 1，765 70 | 11，135 | 1，762 44 |  |  | 50,332 | 7，21：， 89 |  |
| do thread on spools．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 191，417 | 4.119427 | 24，84， | 4，717 23 |  |  | 70，344 | 17，7M\％ 42 | 32 |
| Drugs and inedicines．．．． | 119．072 | 24，250 24 | ＋5，528 | 13，039 34 | 900，389 | 2：77，561 58 | 170，46） | 40，10：！${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Fau＇thenware，stone and chinaware． | 118， 3,048 | 31,337 22,161 49 49 | 85,699 $49,43 \%$ | 15，072 45 | $326,42.1$ 205,341 |  | 268， 1178 | $\begin{aligned} & 68, \sin 15 \\ & 47,8: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Finey grods and embroideries，vi\％：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| liracelets，braids，fringes，\＆c． | 79，927 | 23，966 50 | 77，876 | 23，229 40 |  |  | 256，342 | 76，160 86 |  |
| Luces，collars，nettings，\＆c | 48，259 | 14，4158 31 | 38，918 | 11，605 25 |  |  | （90， 814 | 25，2， 9966 |  |
| 1．All other fancy goods | 46，536 | 15．（N）4 70 | 40,659 | 13，094 34 | 459，266 | 141，208 68 | 10x | 35,80645 |  |
| Fish and products of | 36，189 | T，280 18 | 25.32 | 4， 475 | 75，800 | 17，083 17 | 58.018 | 11，652 09 |  |
| Fruits and nuts，dried． | 5n，235 | 21，459 01 | $3 \times 109$ | 15,40503 | 131，515 | 52，708 98 | 910． 433 | 38,41148 |  |
| do green，vis，oranges and lemons． do all ather | 164,746 $-7,162$ | 17，23 274 | 24，${ }^{-12}$ | 20， 213 |  |  | 86,701 1441415 | 8，881 79 |  |
| Furs，manufactures of． | 50， 570 | 20,319 9,17888 | 54，198 | 12，042 98 | 1190，544 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,14250 \\ 32,800 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $144,!193$ 150,030 | 37,21071 25048 |  |
| （ilass，namufactures of，vjz．：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20，045 08 |  |
| hirht－havdes． | 24，2661 | 13， 01419 | 相，㜀？ | 16．355 3 3 |  |  | 104， 63 | 46.245 |  |

do uiudow glass．
do plate glass．
do all other manufactures of．
Giunpowder and texplosive substances．
ts Gutta percha，nanufactures of
Hats，caps and bonnets，beaver，silk or felt
do all other．
Iron and steel，and manufactures of，viz．：－
do band，hoop，sheet and plate
do bar iron and railway bara
do cutlery，harlware，tools and implements．
do machines，machinery and engines，indudin locomotives
do pig iron，keutledge and scraps
do stoves and castings．
do tubing
do all other manufactures of iron and steel．
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver
Isead and manufactures of．
Leather，all kinds．
do boots and shoes
do all other manufacturers of
Marble and stome and manufactures of
Metals and manufactures of
Musical instruments．
（）il，mineral and products of
clo flaxsecd or linseed，raw or boviled
dow all other．．．．．．
$l^{2}$ itints and colours
$l^{2}$＇aler，enveloless dic
Pickles，sauces，cupers，all kinds．
Provisions，lard，meats，fresh and salt do butter，cheese
seeds and roots
Silk，manufactures of
Soap，all kind．
spices，gromad and unground．
Spirits，all kinds
Wines，sparkling
do other than sparkling．

## Molasses

Tobacco and cigares．
Vegetables
Wourl，manufactines of
Woollens，carpriti，brussels and tapestry
do clothing
do eloths，worsteds，coatings，\＆c．．
Camied forward

| ＋3，712 | 8，itis 35 | 24，304 | 4，447 32 |  |  | 154，70\％ | 14，068 87 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52,874 | 14，f0： 07 | 18，3i） 8 | 4，2，41； 11 |  |  | 52，95\％ | 17，713 12 |
| 23，03！ | 5，025 22 | 14，901 | 3,147 | 386，160 | 103，031 67 | 34，222 | 8,60059 |
| 12，469 | 4，4×3 17 | 1i， $32 \%$ | $4,0 \times 5) 76$ | 43，536 | 14，665 70 | 43，687 | 11，943 68 |
| 42，553 | 13,04381 | 38573 | 11，（i．4， 54 |  |  | 108，242 | 33，012 82 |
| ［11，471 | $27,4 \overline{5} 62$ | 76，375 | 22.91440 |  |  | 243，534 | 73,08113 |
| 31,523 | 9，4t6 58 | 26，107 | 7，8：4 65 | 333,336 | 100，010 48 | （65， 687 | 19,74094 |
| 94，986 | 13，97， 37 | 89，201 | 6，9460 26 |  |  | 287，139 | 24，222 35 |
| 36,675 | 11，522 09 | 34，149 | 10，498 78 |  |  | 147，990 | 43，606 29 |
| 159,168 | 47，886 48 | 97，901 | 28,92504 |  |  | 374,934 | 104,12378 |
| 129，284 | 48，286 24 | 134，403 | 38，189 19 |  |  | 386，839 | 112，139 77 |
| 120,446 | 29，611 04 | 71， 6 | 24，618 25 |  |  | 181，250 | 511，483 86 |
| 11，800 | 3,42113 | 11，183 | ＋，07： 51 |  |  | 49，759 | 18,48308 |
| 45,761 | 14，611 41 | （05，113 | 18，tiv 32 |  |  | 103，384 | 39， 22082 |
| 230，941 | 71，026 74 | 168，930 | 43,15923 | 2，660，80\％ | 749,922 | 4，4，870 | 128，185 02 |
| 62，311 | 14，448 34 | 75，806 | 20,52318 | 194，077 | 14，079 09 | 215，742 | 4，923 11 |
| 29，684 | 6，081 74 | 11，520 | 2，1511 18 | 164，015 | 13，487 ！ | 49，892 | 11，243 60 |
| 60，255 | 1，002 74 | 43， $3 \times 19$ | 7，362 02 |  |  | 174，975 | 29，206 50 |
| 319，031 | 1，007 61 | －010， 238 | 12，4233 35 |  |  | 82，064 | 20,50817 |
| 12，438 | 3，504 20 | 12，211 | 3，154 70 | 307， 075 | 63，679 82 | 30，232 | $\bigcirc, 90407$ |
| 26，263 | 5． 55350 | 16，963 | 3，732 43 | T 6,543 | 16,6678 | 56,393 | 12，719－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 24，134 | 6，97\％ 810 | 2，2，669 | （i，224） 80 | 74，938 | 20，617 28 | 64，019 | 18，05： 92 |
| 31，578 | 8,45464 | $2+471$ | 6， 214895 | 78， 976 | 20，987 32 | 62，157 | 16,99466 |
| 50， 817 | $56,59+00$ | 40,517 | 31，752 71. | 103，275 | 110,44620 | 90，395 | $81,31 \%$ \％ 82 |
| 16．432 | 4，130 05 | 24，124 | 5，88661 |  |  | 65， 771 | 13，162 61 |
| ＋3，820 | 12，488 43 | 45， 935 | 10， 1,7627 | 190，903 | 51，095 31 | 112，581 | 27，048 79 |
| 5T，058 | （1，271 00 | 30，270 | 4， $10 \times 8$ \％ | 184，112 | 19，682 56 | 127，316 | 13，257 19 |
| 71．726 | 24,4147 | 71，984 | 21，－33 27 | 23i，${ }^{2}$ | 74,22058 | 223，193 | （6i，781 11 |
| 7，849 | 3，121 8 | 8，388 | 2， 4131 ？ 5 |  |  | 27,405 | 9，550 78 |
| 133，639 | 16，382 61 | 646，992 | 18， $8.3,14.4$ | $1 \times 7,828$ | 51,24924 | 170，777 | 48，275 51 |
| 3，225 | 56296 | 2， 2,54 | 50761 | 11,124 | 1，770 28 | 12，5う4 | 2，612 25 |
| 33，205 | 3，338 03 | （1，3948 | 65015 | 126，174 | 11，92\％ 57 | 14，897 | 1，i22 85 |
| 314，325 | 94,18524 | 212，493 | 64,43307 | 1，003，405 | $3(10,51989$ | T54，\％\％ | 229,19923 |
| 13，835 | 4，987 08 | 16，170 | 5，16．）fis | 3 3,604 | 13，673 84 | 4， 5 ， 057 | 14,57105 |
| 16，462 | 2，44463 | 18，676 |  | 42，574 | 15，072 63 | 40，57（ | 6，1910 84 |
| 84,732 | 172，232 76 | 10， 443 | 134，751 09 | 233，793 | 46， 5 ， 88984 | 188，333 | 384，158 28 |
| 12，643 | 7，07－30 | 11，37 | 5，7x \％\％ | 34，044 | 18，738 15 | 27，002 | 14,100089 |
| 28,548 | 19,968 | 26， 2,939 |  | 81，107 | 56，561 99 | 75，610 | 54，861 91 |
| 18，6988 | 8,17420 | － 5 ，，$\times 2.4$ | 5，76－16 | 278,578 | 20,82736 | 217，295 | 19，493 25 |
| 20， 2668 | 25，748 7f | －3， 918 | 23，tirf 41 | 79，631 | 80,67981 | 188，016 | 6ij， 946 ； 33 |
| 22， 498 | 5，629 67 | 16，426 | 3，734121 |  |  | $100,4.38$ | 25，581 68 |
| 106，8144 | 29，358 18 | 519,620 | 15，155 08 | 279,925 | 76，511 75 | 155， 352 | 38,93760 |
| 97，830 | 24,52186 | 54， 714 | 18，222 73 |  | 1 ， | 140，998 | 42,78481 |
| 240，034 | 7，73＋88 | 168，926 | 5－1， 23 |  |  | 424,924 | 148，887 38 |
| 279，956 | 97,16615 | 258，842 | 83,51194 |  |  | 987，199 | 321，983 03 |
| 5，076，293 | 555,50647 | 4，051，676 | 1，256，890 99 | 11，988，565 | $3,678, ⿹ 勹 6959$ | 11，260，788 | 3，598，511 5！） |



11.--Unemised St sumption $^{d_{\text {durin }}}$ 30 hh September, 10.
n of Values of the Principal Imports (Frees) entered for Connth of September, 1894, and during the three months ended . mpared with the corresponding figures for the month of satmenier; 1893, and the totals for the three months ended 30 th September, 1893.

1.-Unrefised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of September, 1893 and 1894 , respectively.

|  | September, 1893. |  |  | September, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Hone l'roduce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Produce of the mine... | 4616,680 1523,562 | 37,198 30,470 | 504,348 | 178,6601 | 29.973 10,81 | $\begin{array}{r} 503,733 \\ 1,555,242 \end{array}$ |
| do fisherie dor forest. | 3, $3,223,762$ | -0,470 | 1,3, $3,2,2,533$ | 3,110,54 | 75,003 | 3,1×5, 519 |
| Animals and produce | 3,071,0911 | 104,045; | 3,175, 131 | 4,169,311 | 131, 503 | 4,358, 814 |
| Agricultural produce | 1,1644, 293 | 1,700, 6 F 54 | 2,764,947 | 1,052,-19 | (632, 354 | 1, 685,073 |
| Manufactures . . . . | Fis, 1818 | 51,827 | $817,14 \%$ | 545, 022 | 54, 10.81 | (601,903 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 18,854 | 6,384 | 25,243 | 13,282 | 10,909 | 24,191 |
| Total <br> Bullion. <br> Coin. <br> Total | 10,174,2-6 | 1,966t, 098 | 12, 146,384 | 10,915,051 | 1,000,504 | 11,915,555 |
|  | 42,476 |  | 42,476 | 56,881 |  | 56,881 |
|  |  | 50,2.4 | 596,2\# |  |  |  |
|  | 10,216,762 | 2,5\%2,3\% | 12,759,137 | 10,971,932 | 1,024,120 | 11,49\%,052 |

I.-Unevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the three months ended 30th September, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | Three Months encled 30th Sept., 1893. |  |  | Three Months ended 30th Sept, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce: | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the mine. do fisherie | 1,497,497 | 108,049 106,501 | $1,596,039$ $4,092,726$ | $1,515,043$ $3,96: 1,723$ | 84,857 62,344 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,549,944 \\ & 4,032,067 \end{aligned}$ |
| do forest. | 10,548, 133 | 45,252 | 10, 15333,385 | !, 2129,694 | 116,330 | 9,644,025 |
| Animals and produce | 11,045,259 | 485, 7.78 | 11,574,037 | 11,646,782 | 6339,860 | 12,286, 642 |
| Agricultural produce | 3,717,09\% | 4, 515, 2-4 | 8,242, 354 | $2,588,665$ | 1, 468,600 | 4,057,265 |
| Manufactures . . . . . | 1,940,9315 | 166, 437 | $\cdots, 106,37.8$ | 1,925,497 | 477,471 | 2,372, 314 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 53,918 | 37,984 | 91,902 | 46,8199 | 154,808 | 111,517 |
| Bultion. <br> Coin. $\qquad$ <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} 32,802,5158 \\ 94,181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,515,268 \\ \cdots 623,544 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,317,826 \\ 94,181 \\ 623,544 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,222,163 \\ 05,561 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 2,884,270 \\ 303,47 \% \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,109,433 \\ 95,561 \\ 35,3,47 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32,896,739 | 6,138,812 | 39,035,551 | 31,317,724 | 3,237,747 | $34,555,471$ |

J. - Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of July, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

| - | July, 1893. | July, 1894 . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| Spirits | 301,853 89 | 282,729 07 |
| Malt | 67,897 32 | 46,321 (1) |
| Malt liquor | 5,050 00 | 5, 400) (6) |
| Tobacen. . | 207,851 11 | 209,621 (0) |
| Cigars | 68,723 35 | 65.545 it |
| Insjuection of petroleum |  | 1,806 (61 |
| Mamufactures in bond | 2,745 74 | $3,3 \times 8 \quad 20$ |
| Seimares | 22031 | 10 (4) |
| Other receipts | (6,231 7! | 6,700 25 |
| Total Excise Revenus. | 662,53060 | $601,570.32$ |
| Culling timber | 2,848 -1 | 1.21688 |
| Hedranlic and other rents | !1860 10 | 24100 |
| Minor pubhie works. . . . . . . . . . . | 115) (H1 |  |
| Inslection of weights and measures do gas. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,76156 \\ & 1,12075 \end{aligned}$ | 3, 160363 |
| Laxw stamps, ..... | 7250 | 10731 |
| Other revenues. | 3600 |  |
| Total. | 672,471 12 | 607,14319 |

K.-Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the monthe of August, 1893 and 1894, and during the two months ended 31st August, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

L.-Unhevinei Statenent of Inland Revenue accrued during the monthe of September, 1893 and 1894, and during the thre months ended 30th September, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September, } \\ & 18: 3 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septeminer, } \\ & 1894 . \end{aligned}$ | Three months ended 30th September. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1893. | 1894. |
|  | $s \mathrm{cts}$. | \$ ets. | \$ ets. | 8 ets. |
| Spinits | $3162,534 \times 36$ | 343,88846 | 1,002, 121.98 | !115, 183083 |
| Mait Mialt lignur | 80, $41.43 ; 58$ | i5, 10814 | 224,586 50 | 1511.64550 |
| Tubateen.. | 210,25520 | $207.508: 11$ | 631,387 88 | (13, 31,150000 |
| Cigars | (12,265 4 | 5x, 041 | 194, 11612 | 123,51+30 |
| Insuection of petrolenan. | $4,426+11$ | 4,1013 31 | 9,421 lifj |  |
| Mamafactures in bomi.. | 3,547 16 |  | 3117547 | 12,242 57 |
| Scizures. | 43300 | 1642 | 72518 | 16265 |
| ( Whereremeipen. | 1,054 26 | 1,564 16 | 8,5974 | 9, 6 , 300 |
| Total Exeise Revemu' | 725,896 41 | (174,270 57 | 2,091,964 83 | 1,916,867 72 |
| Culling timber | 2,193 9\% | 6886 | 7,91329 | 3,131 \% 0 |
| Mydranlic and other rents | 106 90 | 238190 | 1,15900 | 73400 |
| Minor fublic works |  |  | 11500 | -250 00 |
| Inspection of weights and mensimas | 3,91281 | $4,4!7$ 51 | 12.2461 it | 10,596 43 |
| do gas. | 1,289 25 | 1,05:3 (0) | 3,316 25 | 3,045550 |
| Law Sturps | 52244 | 224 80 | 1,24 ! 14 | 1,064 11. |
| Other revernes | 18 (0) | 800 | 6900 | 1400 |
| Total | 733,438 87 | 6681,1517 29 | 2,117,423 \%i | 1,435, 25356 |

M.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, during the months of July, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

| - | July, 1893. | July, 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue: |  |  |
| Customs | 1,580,058 19 | 1,212,493 02 |
| Fixcise... | 624,791 50 | 546,008 35 |
| Post ()ffice. . . ${ }^{\text {Public works, including railways }}$ | 200,060000 | 21500000 |
| Public works, including raiways. | 281,307 27 | 251,979 29 |
| Miscellaneous. | 40,654 84 | 31,74187 |
| Total | 2,732,711 80 | 2,257,222 53 |
| Expenditure | 2,111,378 72 | 1,646,244 32 |

N.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, during the months of August, 1893 and 1894, and during the two months ended 31st August, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

O.-Unevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of September, 1893 and 1894 and during the three months ended 30 th September, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | September, 1893. | September, 1894. | Three months ended 30th September |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1893. | 1894. |
| Revenue: |  |  |  |  |
| Customs. | 1,948,197 06 | 1,573,851 86 | 5,457,85925 | 4,385,31432 |
| Excise. | 697,247 <br> 140 <br> 1000 | 601,70378 210,0000 | 2,014,120 99 | $1,796,845$ 645,010 100 |
| Post Office . . . . . . . . . . . . | 190,00000 | 210,00000 39596195 | 635,00000 $1,066,31550$ | $\begin{array}{r}645,000 \\ 1,045,730 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Public Works, including ruilways | 407,20134 63,54412 | 395,96195 77,77693 | $1,066,31550$ 180,684 80 | $\begin{array}{r}1,045,730 \\ 151,055 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 3,306,189 98 | 2,859,294 52 | 9,353,883 54 | 8,023,945 52 |
| Expenditure | 1,655,303 29 | 1,635,410 90 | 5,640,947 17 | 5,765,535 89 |

## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

During the quarter under review there has been distributed from this Department to all the principal Customs-houses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion copies of all Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and supplements thereto, as published to date by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, which are always available for reference by those interested therein, resident at the principal centres of trade. The following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the Departmental Annual Report for 1893, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the Department has authentic advices.
A. NEW TARIFF OF CANADA.

AN ACt to consolidate and Amend the acts respecting the duties of CUSTOMS.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts an follows:-

1. This Act may be citol as The Customs Tariff, 1894.
2. In this Act, and in any other Aet relating to Customs, unless the context otherwise requires, -
(a) The initials "n.e.s." represeut and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified;"
(b) The initials "n.o.p." represent and have the meaning of the words " not "otherwise provided for ;"
(c) The expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon;
(d) The expression "ton" means two thoutind pounds avoirdupois ;
(e) The expression "pronf" or "proof spirita," when applied to wines or ppirits of any kind, means spirits of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water in sueh proporions that the resultant mixture shall at a temperature of sixty degrees Fabrenheit have a specitic gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature ;
$(f)$ The expression "gauge," when applied to motal sheets or plates or to wite, means the thickness an determined by Stubbs'r Standard Gauge ;
(g) The expression "in diameter," when applied to tubing, means the actual inside diameter;
(h) The expression "sheet," whon applied to metals, means a sheet or plate not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness;
(i) The expression "plate," when applied to metals, means a plate or sheot more that three-sixteenthis of an inch in thickness.
3. The expressions mentioned in section two of The Customs Act, as amended by section two of The Customs Amendment Act, 1888, whonever they occur herein, or in any Act relating to the Customs, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the said suctions two; and any powor conferred upon the Governor in Council by The Customs Act to transfer dutiable goods to the list of goods which may be imported free of daty is not hereby abrogated or impaired.
 Aet, Chapter thinty-two nf the Revised Stathes, the amemed, them shail be levied, collected and paid upon all goonds enumerated, or referred to as not enumorated, in Srhedule A to this Act, the several rates of duties of Customs set forth and desoribed in the said Schedule and set opposite to each item respectively or charged thereon as not enumerated, when such goods are imported into Canada or taken out of warehoure for contumption therein.
4. Subject to the same provisions and to the further conditions contained in Schedule $B$ to this Act, all gonds enumerated in the said Schedule B may be imported into Canada or may be taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, without the pryment of any duties of Customs thereor.
5. The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, deseribed or referred to in Sehedule C to this Act, is prohibited; and any suchs roods if imported shall therely become forfeited to the Crown and shall be destrojed; and any person importing any such prohibited goods, or causins or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a penaly of two hundred dollars.
6. The whole or part of the chties bereby imposed upon fish and other produets of the fisheries may be remitted as respects either the United States or Newfoundland, or both, upon proclamation of the Governor in Councii, which may be issued whenever it appear's to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or of either of them, have made changes in their tariffes of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction or repeal of the duties in foree in the satid countries respectively.
7. Eiggs may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less duty than is provided for by this Aet, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his ratisfaction that egge from Canada may be imported into the United States fiee of duty, or at the rute of duty not exceeding that payable on ergs under ruch proclamation when imported into Cunada.
9). Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the Governmente of Franee and Spain, or either of them, have made changes in their tariff of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction or repeal of the duties now in force in tho satd countries, he may, by proclamation, order the whoie or part of the duty of thirty per cent ad valorem hereby imposed upon wines imported into Canada to be remilled as respects importations from the said countrien, or from that one of the said countries by the Government of which such change in its tariff of duties has been made as aforesaid.
8. Shingles and pulp wood, or either of them, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that shingles and pulp wood, or either of them, from Canada may be imported in to the United States free of duty.
9. Any or all the following things, that is to say : gleen or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, 1 ye, rye flour, hay and vegetables speeitied in item 41 in schedule A to this Act, whall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his eatisfaction that such country imposes no duty on the like product or products imported into it from Canada.
10. Barley and Indian corns bhall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country whence either or both these products are imported admits both these products free of duty imporied into it from Canada.
11. If any country imposes a duty upon the articles enumerated in items 734 to 745 , both inclusive in sehedule $B$ to this Act, or uponany of such articles, when imported into such country from Canada, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation pmblished in the Canada Gazette, declare the following export duties, or any of them chargeable opon loge exported from Canada to such country, that is to say: on pine, Douglas fir, spruce, fir bulsam, cedar, elm and hemlock logs, an export duty not exceeding three dollars per thousand feet, board measure; and in case of the
export of any of the above mentioned logs in shorter lengths than nine feet, then a rato per cord may be leviod in the armo way, not greater than tho equivalent of the abore-mentioned rato por thousand foet, board measure; and such export duty shall be ehargeablo accordingly, after the publication of such proclamation: Provided, that the Governor in Council may by proclamation, published in like manner, from time to timo remove and reimpose such export duty.
12. Any goods or packages being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefom and intended to be roturned, may be admitted free of duty on being reimported into Canada; provided that such goods or patazes were entered for exportation, and branded or marked by a collector or proper officer of Customs, and are fully identifiod by the collector or proper officer at the port or place where they are so reimported ; and provided further, that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the person by whom they were exported, and that such reimportation takes place within one year of the exportation thereof.
13. On imported Indith corn, to be kiln dried and ground into meal for human food, or ground into meal and kiln-lried for such use, under such regulations as are made ly the Governor in Council, there may be allowed a drawback of ninety per cent of the duty paid.
14. The export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, in the carcase or parts thereof, is horeby declared unlawful and prohibited; and any pereon exporting or attemptins to export any such article shall for each suth otfence incur a penaly of one hundred dollars, and the article so attempted to be exported shall be forfeited, and may, on reasonable cause of suspicion of intention th export, bo stezed by any officer of the Customs, and, it wuch intention is proved, whall bo clealt with ats for breach of the Customs laws; Provided, that this section shall not apply to the cxport, under such regulations as are mado by the Governor in Council, ot any curcaseor part thereof of any deer raised or bred by any person company or association of persons upon his or theil own lands.
15. Regnations respecting tho manner in which molasses and syrupes shall be samples and tested for the purposo of detormining the classos to which they belong with reference to the duty chargeable thereon shall be made by the Controller of Customs; and the instruments and appliances neceseary for such determination whall be designated hy him and supplied to such officers as are by him charged with the duty of sampling and testing such motasses and syrups ; and the decision of any officer (to whom is so assigned the lesting of such articles) as to the duties to which they are subject under the lariff shall be final and conelnsive, unless upon appeal to the Commissioner of Customs within thirty days from the rendering of such decision such decision is, with tho approval of the Controfler changed; and tho decision of the Commissioner with such approval shall be final.

1\%. In the case of all wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors subject to duty according to their relative strength of proof, sueh atrength shall be ascertained either by means of Sykes's hydrometer or of the specific gravity bottle, ats the Controller of Customs directs; and in case such relative strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the hydrometer or gravity botte, it whall be aseertained by the distillation of a sample and the subeequent test in like manner of the distillate.
15). Alt maticinal or toilet preparations imported for enmpleting the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient or ingredients, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprictary or trade name, wall be, irrespective of cost, vatued for duty and duty shall ho paid theren at the ordinay market value in the country whence imported, of the completod preparation when put up and labelled under such proprietary or trado name, less the aciual cost of labour and material used, or expended in Canada in completing the manufacture thoreof or putting up or lathelling the samo.
20. All medicinal preparations, whether chemicul or other, nsually imported with the name of the manufacturer, whall have the true name of such manufacturer and the place where they are prepared permanently and legibly affixed to each
parcel by stamp, label or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed shall be forfeited.
-1. The value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, cauboys, easks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zine, glass or any other material, and capable of holding liquids, -and all packages in which goods are commonly p!aeed for home consumption, including eases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors or other liquids are contained,-and every package being the first receptacle or covering inclowing goods for purpose of sale, bhall in all casos, not otherwise proviled for, in which they contain goods subjeet to an ad valorem duty or a specitic and ad valorem duty, be taken and held to be a part of the fair market ralue of such goods for thty, and shall be charged with the same rate of ad valorem duty as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain; and when they contain goods subjeet to a specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per eent ad valorem, to be computed upon their original fair market value; and alt or any of the above prackages deseribed as capable of holding liquids, whon eontaining groods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with at duty of twenty per cent ad valorem, provided the contents thereof are not of such a nature that the destruction of the package becomes necessary in order to relense the goods, and all other packares containing free goods and being the first receptacles or inner coverings inclosing goods tor the purpose of sale, and which are not the usual and ordinary outside packages in which such goods as they contain are packed for exportation, shall be dutiable at the same rate as if imported empty; but all prekaces not heroinbefore speeifed, and not herein specially eharged with or declaved liable to duty under regulations, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation, according to the general usage and cuntom of trade, shall be free of daty: Provided further, that all special packatres or coverings, unlike those in which such goods as they contain are usually packed for home consumption, and all such packages or coverings as are apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the soods they contain, shall be subjeet to the same ratee of duty as they would be subject to if imported empty or separate from their contents.
22. Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into Canada, or who, being in Canada, hats in his possession, any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, athd bearing any certiticate purporting to show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is enrect or authentic, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penally of five hundjed dollurs, and to imprisonment for a torm not exceeding twelve monthe, in tho discretion of the court, and the goods entered under. any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank whall be forfeited.
28. With respect to goods imported for manufacturing purposes that are admissable under this Act for any specific purposes, at a lower rato of duty, than would otherwise be chargeable, or exempt from dity, the importer claiming such exemption from duty, or proportionate exemption from duty, whall make and subscribe to the following affidavit or affirmation before the Collector of Customs at the port of entry:-

I, (name of importer) the undersigned, importer of the (names of the goods or articles) mentione $l$ in this entry, do solemuly (swear or affirm) that such (names of the goods or articles) are imported by me for the manufacture of (names of the goods to be manufactured) in my own factory, situated at (name of the place, county and province), and that no portion of the same will be used for any other purpose or disposed of until no manufactured.
24. The following Acts are heroby repealed:-Chapter thirty-three of the Rerised Stitutes, intituled An Act respecting the duties of Customs; chupler thirty-nine of the statutes of 1887, intituled An Act to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs; chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1888 , intituled An Act to amend chapter thirtythree of the Revised Statutes of Canada, respecting the dutics of Customs; ehapter twenty of the statutes of 1890 , intituled An Act to amend the Acts respecting the duties
of Customs; chapter twenty-one of the statutes of 1890 , intituled An Act to amend the Act of the present session, intituled An Act to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs; chapter forty five of the statutes of 1891 , intitulel $A n A c t$ to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs ; chapter twenty-one of the statutes of $18: 12$, intituled An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs; and chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1893 , intituled An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs.
2.5. All Orders in Council and all Departmental regulations inconsistent with any of the provisiens of 1 his Act are hereby repealed.
24. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall bo held to have come into force on the twenty-seventh day of March, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and to apply and to have applied to all grods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after the said day: Provided, that in the case of goods which were imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption, and on which duty was paid, on or after the 27th day of March, 1894, in accordance with the rate of duty set forth as payable on such goods in the resolutions respecting the duties of Customs introduced in the House of Commons on the said 27th day of Murch, or in any such resolution subsequently introduced in the said Honse, thoduty so paid shall not be affected, nor shall the person paying it bo entitled to any refund or be liable to any further payment of duty, by reason of such rate of duty being altered by any resolution introdnced subsequently to that in accordance with which such duty was paid and before the passing of this Aet,

## SCHEDULE "A."

## GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTIES.

## Ales, Beers, Wines and Liquors.


7. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, ard when of a greater strengts than that of proof, at the same rate of the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, tho duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen por cont under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows :-
(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of
all kinds, n.o.s. ; rum, whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p. ; amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spivit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s.; moscal, pulque, tum shrub, sehiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar aleoholic bitters or beverages, two dollars and twelve and $\$ 2.1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. one-nalf cents per gallon gall.
(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anolynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, n.e.s., two dollars and twelve and ono-half $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. conts per gallon, and thirty per cent ad valorem.......... gall. \& 30 p.e.
(c) Aleobolie perfuines and perfumed spirite, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and akin washes, and other twilet preparations containing spisits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not mare than four ounces each, fifty per cent ad valorem; when in bottos, 50 p.c. flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces oach, two dollars and twelve and one-half cents per gallon, \$2.121 p . and forty per cont ad valorem gall. \& 40 p.c.
(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, two dollars und twelve and one half cents per $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. gallon, and thirty per cent ad valorem.......................... gall. \& 30 p.c.
(e) Vermouth coutainimg not more than thirty per cent, and ginger wine, containing not more than twenty-six per cent of proof spirits, seventy-five cents per gallon; if con- 75 c. p. gall. taining more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, two dollurs and twolve and one-half cents $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. per gallon
gall.
8. Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, straw berry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twentysix per cent or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in botules (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain agallon), twonty-five conts per gallon, and for 25 e .p.gall. \& each degree of strongth in excess of the twenty-six por cent of 3c. p.gall. for spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents until the oach degree strength roaches forty per cent of proof spirits; and, in addition from 26 up to thereto, thirty per cent ad valorem.

40, \& 30 p.c.
9. Cuarnpagne and all othorsparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart but more than a pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint $\$ 3.30 \mathrm{p}$. doz. each but more than ono-half pint, ome dollar and sixty-five cents $\$ 1.65 \mathrm{p}$. doz. per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart oach shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen botlles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cente per

82c. p. doz.解 81.65 p .gall. gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the for all over quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure ; in addition 1 qt . p. bott. to the above spccific duty, there shall be an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent

30 p.e.
10. But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing moro than forty per cent of spirits of the strength of proof shall be rated for duty as unenumorated spirits.
11. Animals, living, n.9.s., twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.e.
12. Live hogs, one and one half cents per pound ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$
13. Meats, n.e.s., two cents per pound, when in barrel, the barrel to be free ..... 2e. p lb.
14. Meats, fresh, n.e.s., three cents per pound ..... 3e. p. lb.
15. Canned meats and canned poultry and game, extraets of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups, twenty-five per eeut ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
16. Mutton and lamb, fresh, thirty-five per cont ad valorem ..... 35 p.e.
17. Poultry and game, n.o.p., twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
18. Lard, lard compound and similar substanees, cottolene and animal sterine of all kinds, n.e.s., two cents per pound ..... 2c. p. 1b.
19. Tallow and stearic aeid, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.e.
20. Becswax, ten per cont ad vatorem. ..... 10 p.c.
21. Cundles, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... $25 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{o}$.
22. Soap, n.e.s. ; peartine and other soap powders, pumico, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and like articles, thirty-five per cent ad $v a$ - lorem. ..... 35 p.c.
23. Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed, one cent per pound ..... 1c. p. 1b.
24. Castile soap, mottled or white, two cents per pound. ..... 2c. p. lb.
25. Glue and mucilage, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.
26. Feathers, undressed, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.e.
27. Foathers, n.o.s., thirty por oont ad valorem ..... 30 p.e.
28. Virgs, five cents per dozen ..... 5e. doz.
29. Butter, four cents per pound ..... t. p. lb.
30. Cheese, three cents per pound ..... 3e. p. lb.
31. Condensed mitk, three eents por pound 3e. p. 1b.
32. Condensed eoffeo, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods and all similar proparations, thirty per cent ad valorem. 30 p.c.
33. Apples, forty cents per barrel, including the duty on the barrel.. ..... 40 c. p. brl.
4. Beans, fifteen conts por bushol ..... 150. p. bsh.
:i5. Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel ..... 10c. p. bsh.
3 3. Pease, ten cente per bushel ..... 100. p. bab.
37. Potatoes, fifteen eents per bushel. ..... 15c. p. brh,
33. Ryo, ten cents per bushel ..... 10c. p. bsh.
39. Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel ..... 50e. p. brl.
40. Hay, two dullars per ton ..... $\$ 2$ p. ton.
41. Vegetables, when fresh, or diy salted, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

25 р.c.
42. Barley, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p. e.
43. Indian corn, seven and a half cente per bushel ..... 7妾c. p. bsh.
44. Dutiable breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, twenty per cent ad valorem upon tho appraised value, such appraised value to bo ascertained as pro- vided by Seetions 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Customs Aet.
45. Buekwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound ..... fc. p. lb,
46. Cornmeal, forty cents per barvel ..... 40c. p. brl.
47. Oats, ten conts per bushol ..... 10c. p. bsh.
48. Oatmeal, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
49. Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, three-tenths of one cent per pound, but not to bo less thau thirty per cent ad valorem ..... ${ }^{3}$ ic. p. lb.
50. Rice, cleaned, one and one-quarter cents per pound ..... 1 c. p. lb.
51. Riee and sago flour and sago, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. 25 p.c.
52. Rice when imported by makers of rice starch for use in their fac-tories, making starch, three-fourths of one cent per pound采e. p. lb.
53. Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel15e. p. bsh.
54. Wheat flour, seventy-five cents per barrel $75 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p}$. bri.
55. Biscuits of all kinds, twenty-tive per cent ad valorem56. Macaroni and vermicelli, twentv-fico per cent ad valorem.25 p.c.
57. Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, one and one-halt cents per pound; the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~b}$.
58. Seeds, viz. :-Garien, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, $11.0 . p$., when in bulk or in large parcels, ten per cent advalorem; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five percent ad valorem25 p.c.
59. Mustard, ground, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
60. Mustard cake, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
61. Sweet potatoos and yams, ten cents per bushel ..... 10c. p. bsh.
62. Tomatpes, fresh, twenty cents per bushol and ter per cent ad 20c. p. bsh. valorem ..... \& 10 p.c.
63. Tomatoes and other veretablos, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, n.e.s., one and one-half cents per pound; the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$.
64. Pickles, sauces and catsups, including soy, thirty-fivo per cont advalorem35 p.c.
65. Malt, fifteen cents per bushel, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations15c. p. bsh.
66. Extract of malt (non-ulcoholic), for medicinal purposes, twenty-five per cent ad valorem25 p.c.
67. Hops, six cents per pound 6e. p. lb.
68. Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds, three cents por pound; in packages weighing less than fifty 3c. p. 1b.pounds, six cents per pound, the weight of the package in thelatter case to bo included in the weight for duty6c. p. lb.
69. Yeast cakes and baking powders, six cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for daty 6c. p. 1b.
70. Trees, viz., apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, three conts each 3c. each.
71. Grape vines, and goosoberry, raspberry, currant and rose bushes; also fruit plants n.e.s., and whate, lawn and ornamental troes, shrubs and plants, twenty per cont ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
72. Blackberrics, gooseberries, raspberies, strawberries, cherrics and currants, n.e.s., two cents per pound, the weight of the package to bo ineluded in the weight for duty 2c. p. Ib.
73. Cranberries, plums and quinces, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.74. Prunes, one cont per pound, including raisins and dried currants.75. Apples, dried, desiccated or evapurated ; dates, fige, and other dried,desiccated or evaporated fruits, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent advalorem25 p.c.
76. Grapes, two cents per pound ..... こ. p. 1 b .
77. Oranges, lemons and limcs, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-halfcubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxce,capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen 13c. p. halfcents per half-box; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per box.cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, one dollar and fifty cents per 10 e , p.c,foot,one thousand oranges, lemons, or limes; in barrels not exceeding $\$ 1.50$ p. 1000 .in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flourbarrel, fifty-five cents per barrel$55 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{br}$.
78. Poaches, n.o.p, one cent per pound, the weight of the packago to be included in the weight for duty. 1e. p. lb.
79. Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages, two cents per pound, the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other prekages. 2c. p. 1 b .
80. Fruits preserved in brandy, or presorved in other spirita, one dollar and ninety cents per gallon. ..... $\$ 1.90$ p. gall.
81. Preserved ginger, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
82. Jollios, jams and prescrves, n.o.s., three centa per pound83. Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterationsthereof, three cents per pound3e. p. lb.
84. Tea and green eoffee, n.e.s., ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
85. Coffeo, roasted or fround, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, two cents per pound and ten ..... 2c. $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{tb}$. per eent ad valorem. \& 10 p.c.
86. Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, two cents per pound ..... 2c.j. lb.
87. Extract of eoffee, $\mathrm{n} .0 . \mathrm{s}$, or substitutes therefor of all kinds, three conts per pound ..... 30. p. 16.
88. Chicory, raw or sreen, threo cents per pound ..... 3c. p. lb.
89. Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound ..... 4c. p. lb.
90. Cocoa shells and nibs, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, n.e.s., twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
91. Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, cocos and cocoa binter, four cents per pound 4e. p. 1b.
92. Nuts, shelled, n.c.s., five cents per pound ..... 5c. p. 1b.
93. Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled pea-nuts, n.e.s., three conts per pound, and nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., two cents per 3c. p. lb. pound ..... 2c. p. lb.
94. Cocoa nuts, n.е.м., one dollar per hundred ..... $\$ 1$ p. 100.
95. Cocoanuts, when imported from the place of growth, by vessel, direet to a Canadian port, fifty cents per hundred ..... 50c. p. 100.
96. Cocoa nut, desiecated, sweetened or not, five cents per pound ..... 5c. p. lb.97. Nutmegs and inace, twenty-five per cent ad valorem25 p.c.
98. Spices, viz.: ginger and ripieen of all kinds, n.0.s., unground, twelve and one-half per cent ad valorem; ground, twenty-five per'cent ad ..... $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. valorem ..... 25 p.c.
Books and Paper.
99. Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
100. Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, t.e.s, not being foreignreprints of British copyright works nor blank acoount books, norcopy borks, nor books to be written or druwn upon, noo bibles,prayer books, psalm and hymn books, six cents per pound......6c. p. Ib.
101. British copyright works, reprints of, six eents per pound and in addi- ..... $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
tho next Session of Parliament and thereafter six cento per pound102. Advertising pamphlete, pictorial show carda, circulars, illustratedadvertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calen-dars, advertisins ahmanaes, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashionplates, and all chromos, chromotynee, oleouraphsorartistie workof similar kind, produced by any process other than hand paintingor drawing, whether for business or advertisement, purposes or not,printed or stamped on paper, eardboard or other material, n.e.s.,six conts por pound and twonty per cont ad valorem.6c. p, 1b, \&20 p.c.
103. Bank notes, bouds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes,drafte and all similar work unsigned, and cardsor other commercialblank forms printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or. 3
copper or other plates, and other printed matter, n.o.s., thirty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 35 p.c.
104. Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat. fish, confectionery, and other goods, alro, tickets, posters, advortising bills and folders, whether Tithographed or printed, fifteen cents per pound and twenty-fivo per cent ad valorem ..... 15c. p. Ib. \& ..... 25 р.c.
105. Maps and charts, n.e.s., twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
106. Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to he completod and published in Canada, twenty-five per cent ad valurem ..... 25 p.c.
107. Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings, building plans, photo- graphs and pictures, n,e,s., tweuty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
108. Playing cards, six cents per pack ..... 6c. p. pack.
109. Printed musie, bound or in sheets, ton cents per pound ..... $10 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$.
110. Wall paper, not including borders, printed on plain ubgroundedpaper and coloured with any material except bronze gilt or flitter,thirty-five per cent ad valorem35 p.e.
111. All other paper-hangings and horders, per roll of eight yards and under, and proportionately for greator lengths, ono and a half'
1 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. rollcents for roll and tiventy-tive per cent ad valorem
112. Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c
113. Mill-board, not straw boand, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.e.
114. Stritw hoards, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred, thirty conts per ..... $30 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p} .100$hundred poundslbs.
115. Sand-paper, glass, flint and emery paper, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
116. Paper, tarred, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.
117. Union collar eloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
118. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, twenty per cont ad vatorem ..... 20 P.c.
119. Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.
120. Manufactures of paper, including ruled and border and coatodpapers, papetries, hoxed papors, onvelopes and blatk books,thirty-tive per cent ad valorem35 p.c.
Chemicals, Oils and Paints.
121. Acid, acotic andpyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty offifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceoding thestrength of prof, and for each degree of strength in excess of thestrengith of proof an additional duty of two cents. The stroughof proof shall he held to bo equal to six per cent of absoluto acid,and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manneras is established by the Governor in Council
122. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, when imported by dyere, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for cxclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manutacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regu- lations as are establishod by the Governor in Council, twenty- five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
123. Glacial acetic acid or acetic atcid oxceeding the strength of proof,when imported by druggists and ot her than dyers, calico printers,or manufacturers of vinegal or acetates or colours, to be used intheir own factories for purposes of manufacture other thanthose mentioned in the next preeeding item, a specific duty equal
(1) fifteen cents per gallon of the atrength of proof and one 15 c . p. gall.cent additional per gallon for each degree of strength in excess \& 1: addi-of the strength of prooftional.
124. Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed acids, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
125. Acid, sulphuric, four-tenths of at cent per pound. ..... ${ }_{10}^{1} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~b}$.
126. Sulphuric other, five cents per pound ..... 5c. p. 1b.
127. Acid phosphate, two cents per pound
127. Acid phosphate, two cents per pound ..... 2c. p. lb.
128. All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, includiug patent andproprictary prepurations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches,lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters.liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences andoils, n.o.p.; Provided that this item shall not be held to includedrugs and preparations recognized by the British and theUnited States Pharmacopoias and the French Codex atsofficinal;-all Liquide, filty per cent ad valorent; and all others,50 p.c.
twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
129. Cod liver nil, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 pe .
130. Oils, essential, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
131. Pomades, French or flour odours preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
132. Perfumery, including toilet preparations (nou-alcoholic), viz.:- Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed propararions, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
133. Illuminating oils enmpused wholly or in part of the products of petrolemm, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than thirty cents por gatlon, twenty-tive per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
134. Oils, coal and kerosene distilled, purified or refined; naphtha and petroleum, n.e.s.; products of petroleum, n.e.s., six cents per gallon ..... 6c.p.gall.
135. Lubricating oits, composed wholly or in part of petroleum and costing loss than twenty-five cents per gallon, six cents per gallon 6c. p.gall.
136. Crudo petroleum, fuel and gas oila (ot her than napheha, benzine or gasoline) when imported by manufacturers (other than oil refin- ers) for use in their own fictories for fucl purposes or for the manufacture of gas, three cente per gallon ..... 3c. p. gall.
187. Paraffine wax, two cente per pound. ..... 2c. p. lb.
138. Parafine wax candles, four conts per pound ..... 4c. p. 1b.
139. British gum, dextrinc, sizing cream and enamel sizing, ten per cent ad valurem ..... 10 p.c.
140. Lubricating oils, n.e.s., and axle grease, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.
141. Barrels, containing potroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are charge- able with a specific duty, twenty cents each 20 c. each.
142. Linseed or flaxsoed oil, raw or boiled, la'd oil, neat's-foot oil, and sesame sood oil, twenty per cont ad valorem. ..... 21 p.c.
143. Ohve oil, prepared for silad purposes, thinty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
144. Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petrolemm for toilet,medicinal or other purposes, thirty-five per cent ad valorem...... 35 p.c.
145. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, and shoe, harness and leather dressing, and harness soap, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 р.c.
146. Ink for writing, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
147. Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
148. DIy white and red lead, orange mineral and zine white, five per cent ad valorem ..... 5 p.c.
149. Ochres, ochrey earths, raw siennas, and colours, dry, n.e.s., twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
150. Oxides, dry fillers, fire-proofs, umbers and burnt siennas, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 р.c.
151. Paints and coloure, rough stuff and fillers, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
152. Paints and colours, ground in spirits and all spipit varnishes and lacquers, one dollar per gallon $\$ 1$ p.gall.
153. Turpentine, spirits of, five per cent ad valorem. ..... 5 p.c.
154. Varnishes, laequers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, ..... 20c. p. gall. n.o.s., twenty conts fer grallon and twenty per cent ad valorem... \& 20 p.c.
155. Paris green, dry, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.e.
156. Putty, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.e.
Coal.
157. Coal, bituminous, sixty cents per ton of 2,000 pounds 60e. p. ton.
158. Coal dust, n.e.8., twenty por cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.e.
Earths, Earthenware, Glassware and Stoneware.
159. Brick for building and paving brick, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
160. China and porcelain ware, alro, carthenware and stoneware, brown or coloused and Ruckingham ware, white granito or ironstone warc, "C.C." or eream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all carthonwaro, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem... 30 p.c.
161. Earthenware and stoneware, viz, demijohns or jugs, churns or crockn, three cento per gallon of holding capacity ..... 3c. p. gall.
162. Earthenware or stone ink bottles, not exceeding three ounces capacity, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
163. Drain tiles, not glazed, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c
164. Drain piper, sewer piper, chimney linings or vents, and invertedblocks, glazed or unylazed, and oarthenware tiles, thirty-fiveper cent ad valorem.35 p.c.
165. Crystal and decorated glass tableware : made expresily for mount-ing with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manu-factirers of plated-watre, twenty per cent ad valorem20 p.c.
166. Glans carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottes and decanters, flarks and phials, glises jars and glase balls, and cut, pressed or moulded glass tabloware, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
167. Insutators of all kinde, and lamps, including are and ineandescent;lamp chimneys, widc-lights and head-lightn, lamps, gas-light andelectric-light shades, and globes-for lanterns, lampos, electriclights and gas lights, thirty per cent ad valorem.30 р.c.
1188. Glasis butbs for electric lighte, ten per cent. ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.169. Common and colourless window glass ; and plaill coloured, stainedor tinted or muffed glass in sheets, twenty per cent ad valorem. 20 p.c.
170. Ornamental, figured and cnamelled coloured glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate irlass, twenty.five per cent ad valorem
25 p.c.
171. Plate glass, not colorred, in panes of not over twelve square foet each, four cents per squarefoot; and when bevelled, two cents $4 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .8 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. per square foot additional.
2 2. Plate glass, not colonred, in panes of over twelve and not over thirty square fect each, six cents per square foot; and whon 6 c . p . sq. ft. bevolled, two conte jer square foot additional ..... 2c. p. sq. ft.
173. Plate glass in pataes of over hirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two 8e. p. sq. ft.cents per equare fiot additional.2c. p. sq. ft.
174. Eiato ghass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine conts per square foot; and whon bevelled, two cents per square font 9e. p. sq. ft. :ulditional ..... 2c. p. sq. ft.
175. Sivered glass, n.e.s., twenty-seven and ono-half per cont ad ralorem ..... $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
176. Silvored glass, bovelled, thirty-two and one-half per eent ad valorem. ..... $32 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
177. German looking-glass, unsilverod, seventeen and onc-half por cent ad valorem $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
17B. Stained glans windows, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
87: Alt other ghass and m:nufactures of glass, n.o.p., including bent plate glass, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
180. Spoctaclos and eyogtasses, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
181. Spectacle and eyorlass fratmes, parts of, twenty por cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.e.
18?. Show cases, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
18:\%. Magie latnterns and slilos therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematica! and optical instruments, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem. 25 p.c.
184. Cement, ineluding Portlatrd or Roman and hydrantic or water lime, forty centa per barrel, including the duty on the barrel.... ..... $40 \mathrm{c} \cdot \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{br}$
185. Plaster of Paric, or gypsum, ground, not calcined, fifteen per cent ad valorem. ..... 15 p.e.
186. Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactared, forty cents per barrel ..... 40c. p. brl of three hundred pounds. ..... of 300 lbs
187. Fiagstones, granite, and rough freestone, sandstone and all building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
188. Granite, flarstones and frenstones, dressed; all other building stone dressed, except mable, and all manufactures of stone, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
189. Grindstone, not monuted, and not less than twelse inches in diamotor, one doltar and seventy-five cents per ton ..... $\$ 1.75$ p, ton
190. Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent ad valorem... ..... 20 p.c.
191. Blocks of slabs of marble, sawn on not more than two sides, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.c.
192. Marble in slabs or blocks, sawn on more than two sides, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
193. Marble, finished, and all manuatures of marble, n.o.p., thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
191. Emery wheols and manufactures of emery; n.e.s., twenty-five per cest ad valorem. ..... 25 р.c
195. Slate poncils, twenty-five per cent ad calorem ..... 25 p.c.
196. Slates, slate mantels and other manufactures of slate, n.e.s.,school writing slatos, and roofing slate, thirty per cent advalorem, provided that the duty on roofing -hate shall not exceedseventy-five conts per \&quare for black or blue slate, and ninetycents for slates of other colours.30 p.c.
197. Mosaic flooring of any material, thirty por cont ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.

## Fish and Products of the Fisheries.

198. Mackerel, one cent per pound. ..... 1c. p. lb.
199. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound ..... $\frac{1}{2} c$. p. lb.
200. Salmon, pickled or salted, one cent per pound ..... 10. p. 1b.
201. All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels, one cent per pound ..... 1c. p. lb.
202. Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in tarrels or half- barrels, whether fresh, dried, sulted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act, fifty cents per hundred pounds. ..... $50 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p} .100 \mathrm{lbs}$.
203. Fish, smoked and boneless fish, one cent per pound. ..... 1c. p. lb.
204. Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otberwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five incbes long, four inches wide and three and a half inches deep, five cents per whole box; in half and one and five-eightha doep, two and a half cents per halle box; ..... $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ box and in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and al half inches wide and one and a quarter deep, two cents each per quarter box. ..... 2c. p. $\frac{1}{4}$ box.
205. When imported in any other form, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
206. Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per cont ad valorem 30 p.c.
207. Frewh or dried fish, n.e.s., imported in barrels or half bawels, one cent per pound. ..... 1c. p. lb.
208. Salmon and all otber fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. 25 p.c.
209. Oysters, shelled, in bulk, ten cento per gellon. ..... 10c. p. gall.
210. Oy̧sters, canned, in cans not over one pint, ihree cents per can, including the cans. ..... 3c. p.can.
211. Oysters in cans over one pintand not over one quart, five cents per can, including the cans 5c. p. can.
212. Oysters in cans excecding one quart in capacity, an additional duty of five cents for citch quart or fraction of a quart of capa- city over a quart, including the cans. ..... 5c. p. qt.
213. Oysters in the sbell, twenty-tive per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
214. Packages containing nysters or other fish, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
215. Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fist oils, and ull other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for, twenty per cent ad valorem. 20 p.e.
Leather: Manufactures of, and Rubber.
216. Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, fifteen per cont ad valorem. ..... 1.5 p.e.
217. Caps, hats, muffis, tippets, capes, cuats, cloaks and other manu- factures of fur, twenty-five por cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
218. Leather board and leatheroid, and boot and shoe counters made therefrom, twenty per cent ad calorem. ..... 20 p.c.
219. Leather and skins n.o.p., tanned; belting leather, and sole leather, fifteen per cent ad vitlorem. ..... 15 p.c.
220. Upper leather including dongola, cordovan, kid, lamb, sheep, kangaroo, alligator and chamois skins, and calf, dressed, waxed or glazed, seventeen and one-balf per cent ad valorem. ..... $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
221. Leather, sole, tanned but roligh or undressed, ton per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.c.
222. Japanned, patent or enamelled leather and morocco leather, twenty- two and onebalf per cent ad valorem. ..... $22 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
223. Skins for moroceo leather, tanned but not further manufactured, fifteen per cent ad valorem. ..... 15 p.e.
224. Glove leathere, viz, : kid, lamb, buek, deer, antelope and water- hog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured, when imported by glove manufteturers for use in thoir own factories in the manufacture of gloves, ten per eent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
225. All manufactures of leather, n.e.s., twenty-five por cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.
226. Belting of leather or otbor material, n.e.s., twenty per cont ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
227. Harness and saddlery of every description, thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
228. Whips of all kinds, including thongs and lashes, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 35 p.e.
229. Boots and shoes, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
230. India-rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of eloth or of ma- terial other than rubber, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
231. India-rubber boots and shoes, and manufactures of India-rubber and gutta percha, n.e.s., twenty-five per cont ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
232. India-rubber clothing and clothing made waterproof with India- rubber, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
233. Rubber or gutta percha belting, hose, packing, matts and matting and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, thirty-two and one- half per cent ad valorem. ..... $32 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
Metals and Manufactures of.
234. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel being waste or refuse wroughtiron or steel, fit only to be remanufactured, the same havingbeen in actual use, not to include cuttings or elippings which eanbe used as iron or steel without remanufacture, and steol bloomends and crop ends of steel rails, three dollars per ton; and onand after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-$\$ 3$ p. ton.
five, four dollars per ton ..... \$t p. ton.
235. Iron or steel being pieces, punchings, or elippings of boiler plate orother plates, sheets or bars of iron or steet, whether the samehave had the ragged or cropped ends or elges sheared off ornot, and erops from iron of steel rails having both onds sawn orsheared off, the same not having been in actual use and being fitfor re-rolling or remanufacture only, four dollars per ton.........
236. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and serap iron, fous dollars per ton...
237. Ferro-silicon spiegeleisen, ferro-mangunese, five per cent ad valorem$\$ 4$ p. ton.
238. Tron or stcel ingots, cogged ingrots, blooms and slabs, billets andpuddled bare, loops or other forms less finished than iton orsicel ba's but more advanced than pig iron, except castings,five dollars per ton$\$ \pm$ p. ton
5 р.cBar iron or steel rolled or hammered, comprising rounds andin diameter, and flats not thinner than number sixteen gauge,whether in coils, bundles, rods or bars, n.es., ten dullars per ton. $\$ 10 \mathrm{p}$. ton.all widthe thicker than number seventeen gauge, n.e.s., Ien dol-lars per ton$\$ 10 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
239. Universal mill or rollod edge steol plate, less than thirty inches
240. Universal mill or rollod edge steol plate, less than thirty incheswide, and plates or sheets of iron or steel thirty inches wideand over, and onequarter of an inch and over in thickness,twelve and one-balf per cent ad valorem121 p.c.
241. Bar iron or steel rolled or hammered, comprising rounds and wide, and plates or sheets of iron or steel thirty inches wide twelve and one-balf per cent ad valorem p.c.
242. Iron or steel sheets and other iron or steel of all widthe, sheotiron, common or black, smoothed, polinhed, coated or galvanizedand Canadit plates, number seventeen gauge and thinner, andboop, band, or strip iron or steel, n.e.s., five per cent ad valorem5 p.c.
243. Iron or steel hoops, bands and strips, eight inches and less in width, number eighteen gatage and thicker, ten dollars per ton. $\$ 10$ p. ton.
244. Plough plates, mould boards, landsides and other plates for agri-cultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates ofsteel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manu-factured, and being of a greater value than four cents per pound,five per cent ad vatorem
245. Provided that on all iron and steel bar:, rods, strips, or steel sheets of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of ir- regular shape or section, cold rollod, cold hammored or polished in any way in addition to the ondinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid $\frac{1}{6}$ of one cent per pound in ad- dition to the rates imposed on the sad materials. ..... $\frac{1}{6}$ e. p. lb.
246. Forgings of iron and steel of whatever shape or size or in whatever stage of manufacture, n.e.s., thirty-five por cont ad valorem, but not less than fifteen dolars per ton ..... 35 p.c.
247. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels and other sections, weighing less than thirly-fise pounds per lineal yard, nees., thirty-five per cent ad valorem, but not less than ton dallars por ton ..... 35 p.c.
248. Rolled i:on or steel angles, channels and special sections, woighing not less than 35 pounds per liseal yard, and rolled iron or steel beams, joists, girders, column sections, trough sections, and ot her building or bridge structural sections, weighing not loss than 25 pounds per lineal yard, and rollen iron or steel bridge phate not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick nor less than 15 inches wide, and flat eyo bar blanks not punched or drilled, twelve and one-half per cent ad valorem ..... $12 \frac{7}{2} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
249. Iron bridges and structural iron work, thirty per cent ad vatorem, but not less than one cont per pound 30 p.c.
250. Iron or stee! ratilway bars of rails of any form, punched or not punched, n.e.s, for ratwars, which term for the purposes of this itemshall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramway, even although the samo are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carlying of goods or passengers, thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
251. Ralway fi-h plates and tie plates, ten dollans per ton ..... $\$ 10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{ton}$.
252. Swedish rolled iron rods, mader one-half inch in diameter and of not less than one and threequarters of a cent per pound value, and Sweedish rolled iron nat rods under half an inch diameter for the manufacture of horse shoe nails, fifteen per cent ad valorem 15 p.c.
253. Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bars and axte blanke of iron or steel for railway or tramway vehicles, $\$ 20$ per ton, but not less than thirty-five per cent. ..... $\$ 20 \mathrm{p}$. ton.
254. Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bass and axle blanks of iron or sted n.e.s., one cent per pound and twonty per cent ad valorem. ..... 1c. p, Ib, \&
20 p.c.
255. Malloable iron castings and iron or stecl castings, n,e.s., twenty- five per cont ad valorem ..... 25 P.C.
256. Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, and tailors' irons, twenty-seven and one-half per cent ad ralorem $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
257. Cast iron pipe of every doseription, ten dollars per ton, provided $\$ 10$ p.ton but that the duty shall not he less than thirty-five per cent ad not less than valorem ..... 35 p.e.
258. Boilor tubes of wrought iron or steel, incluting eorrugated tubes
259. Boilor tubes of wrought iron or steel, incluting eorrugated tubes or flues for marine boilera, seven and on -half per cent ad valorem. ..... $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
260. Lap-welded iron or steel tubing, threaded and eoupled or not, one and onequater to two inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petrolenm refineries, under rerulations to be made by the Governor in Council, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.e.
26n. Tuber not weldet, not more than one and one-half finch indiameter, of rollerl steel, fifteen jer cent ad valorem.. ..... 15 p.e.
261. Wrought iron or steel tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over wo inches in dismoter, fifteon per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
262. Other wrought iren or steel tubes, or pipes tive-tenths of one eent. ..... 30 р.c.per pound and thirty per cent ad valorem
263. Fittings of wrought iron or steel pipe, and chillod iron or ateel rolle, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.e.
264. Chains (iron or steel) five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and over, five per cont ad valorem ..... 5 p.c.
2i5. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse- shoe nails, and all wrought iron or steel and other nails, n.e.so, and horse, mule and ox shoes, thirty per cent al valorem. 30 p.e.
265. Composition mails and spikes and sheathing nails, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.e.
266. Wire nails, one cent per pound ..... 1c. p. Ib.
267. Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, ineluding railroad spikes, three-fourths of one cent per pound. $\frac{3}{4} c . p .1 b$.
268. Shoe tacke, one-half ounce to four ounces to the thousand, one eent por thousand 1c. p. 1000 .
269. Cut tacks, bradsorsprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thou- sand, one and one-half conts per thousand; exceeding sixteen ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p}, 1000$ ounces to the thousund, one and one-half cents per monitd....... $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$., p. It.
270. Serews, commonly eafled "wood serews" two inches and over in ..... 3c. p. 1b. lengt th, three cents per pound ; one inch and less than two inches, 6 c . p. Ib. six eents per pound; less than one inch, eight conts per pound; ..... 8e. p. Ib. but provided that the duty shall not bo less than thirty-five per cont not loss than ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
271. Serews of iron. steel, brass or other metal, n.o.p., thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
272. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt and hinge blanks, n.e.s., and "T" and strap hinges, one cent per pound and twenty per ..... 1c. p. lb. \& cent $a d$ valorem ..... 20 p.c.
273. Wrought iron or steel muts and washers, iron op steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, less than threc- eighths of an inch in diameter, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem, but not less than thirty-fice per cent ad ratorem ..... 1e.p. 1b. \& ..... 25) $1 . \mathrm{c}$
274. Skates, ten cents per pair and thirty per cent ad valorem. $10 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p}$. pair\& 30 р.е.
275. Clothes wringers, twenty-five cents each and twenty per cent ad valorem
25 c. each \& ..... 20 p.c.
276. Cutlery, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.278. Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, notbored nor otherwise manufuetured; also, moulded celluloid hallsand cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or furthermanufactured, and colluloid lamp shade blanks, ton per cent advalorem10 p.c.
277. Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, for use by electro- platers, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.c.
278. Cast iron table forks, not handled nor ground, or otherwiso manu- fartured, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.c.
279. Picks, mattocks, grub-hoes, adzes, hatchets and eyes or polls for same, and tools of all descriptions, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent ad vulorem 35 p.c.
280. Track tools, wedges, crowbars and sledges, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
281. Axes of all kinds, seythes, hay knives, lawn mowers, pronged forks, rakes, $\mathrm{n} . \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{e}$, and hoes, and other agricultural tools or implements, u.e.s., thirty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 35 p.c.
282. Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shape for the same, fifty cents per dozen and twenty-five pe cent ad valorem ..... 50c. p. doz ..... \& 25 p.c.
283. Files and rasps, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
284. Buiklers' hardware, cabinet makers', uphol-terers', harness- makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs, and curry cards, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, n.e.s., saws of all kinds, and table cutlery, n.e.s., thirty-two and one- half percent ad valorem ..... $32 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
285. Steel reedles, n.o.p., thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
286. Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds, tifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
287. Sufos, doors for safes and vaults, scules, balances and weighing beams, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
288. Fire engines and extinguishers, thirty-five per cent ad valorem.... ..... 35 p.c.
289. Switehes, frogs, crossings and intersections for railways, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
290. Locomotives for railways, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 35 p.c.
291. Steam engines, boilers and macninery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.e.s., twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem ..... $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
292. Mowiug machines, self-binding harvesters, burvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills and horse rakes, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.e.
293. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separa- tors, horse-powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.e.
294. Sewing machines, or parts thereof, thirty per cent ad valorem..... ..... 30 p.c.
295. Pumps of all kinds and wind mills, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
296. Type for printing, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
297. Type metal, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.e.
298. Buokbindere' tools and implements, including ruling machines, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
299. Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used innewspaper, book, and job printing offices; folding machines andpaper cutters, such as are used in printing and bookbinding estab-linhmenco,-and lithographic presses, ten per cent ad valorem...10 p.c.
300. Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal, and transfers taken from tho same, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
301. Sturentypes, electrotypes and celluloide for almanace, eatondare,illustrated pamphlots, newspaper advertirements or englavings,and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes,n.es., and matrices or copper sholls for the same, two cents persquare inch.2c. p. sq. in.304. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, andbases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid,
three-eighths of a cent per square inch, and matrices or copper $\frac{3}{8}$ c. p. sq. in. ..... 2c. p. sq. in.shells for the same, two cents per square inch
302. Bird cages, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
303. Barbed wire fencing of iron or stcel, three fourths of onc cent per pound ..... ${ }_{4}^{3} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{l}$.
304. Buckthorn and strip feucing of iron or steel, nue-half of one cent per pound ..... $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~b}$.
305. Machine card clothing, twenty-fivo per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
306. Pins, manufactured fiom wire of any metal, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.e.
307. Wire-cloth of brass or copper, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.e
308. Wire cloth, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
309. Copper wire, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
310. Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material, thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.e.
311. Wire of brasa, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
312. Galvanized iron wire, numbers six, nine, twelve and fourteen gauge, when imported by makers of wire fencing, for use in their fac- tories only; twenty per cent advalorem ..... 20 p.c.
313. Wire of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem25 p.c.
314. Wire rope of iron or steel, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent ad valorem318. Fire-arme, twenty per cent ad valurem25 p.c.
315. Manufactures, articlesorwares not speciallyenumeratedor providedfor, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whetherpartly or wholly manufactured, twenty-seven and a-half per cent
$27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
ad valorem
316. Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset slecls, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper ol cloth; also, back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, eut tolengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped or in coils, five cents per pound and twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 5c. p. lb. ..... \& 20 p.c.
317. Frames, clasps and fisteners for purses and chatelaine bags or reticules not more than seven inches in width, when im- ported by the munnfacturers of purses and chatelaine bacs or reticules for use in their factories, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.e. ..... 10 p.e20 p.c.
318. Gamp springs, eoal oil and electrie light fixturea,
$27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. seren and one-half per cent ad valorem
35 p.c.
35 p.c.
319. Gus meters, thirty-five por cent ad valorem25 p.c.
320. Brass and copper nailn, tivets and burrs, and manufactures of brats or copper, n,e,s., thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 р.c.
321. Zinc, manufictures of, n.e.s., twenty-nive per cent ad valorem ..... 25 р.c.
322. Babbit metal, ten ner cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
323. Phosphor bronze, it blocks, barw, sheets and wire, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
324. Lead, bars, block and shects, sixty cents per hundred pounds.... ..... 60c.p. 1001 bs .
325. Lead, old, scrap and pig, forty cents per one hundred pounds.... ..... $40 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{p} .1001 \mathrm{bs}$.
326. Lead pipe and lead shot, four-tenths of it cent per potnd and ..... ${ }_{10}^{4} \mathrm{c}$ e. p. Ib.\&twenty-five pel cent ad valorem25 p.c.
327. Lead, manufuctures of, n.e.e, thinty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
328. Cans and packages made of tin or other material, containirig fish ofany kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty,notexcceding one quart in contents, one cent and a halfon eachcan or package; and when exceeding ono quart, an additionalduty of one cent and a halffor ench additional quart or fraetionalpart thereof.
329. Stumped tinware, japanned ware, galvanized iron waro, including signs made from these materials, and all manufactures of tin, n, e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
330. Enamelled iron or steel ware, including signs and lctters enamelled on any metal and granite or agate ware, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
331. Tolephone and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telophono and olec- tric light eables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, gencrators, dynamos, sockets and electric apparatus n,e.s., twenty- five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
332. Clirome steel, fifteen per cent ad valorem ..... 15 p.c.
Gold, Silver and Jewellery
333. Composition metal for tho manufacture of filled gold watch caser, ten per cont ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
334. Britannia metal and German and niekel silver, manufactures of, not plated, twenty-five per cent ad calorem ..... 25 p.c.
335. Nickel anodes, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
336. Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or schlag motal leaf, twenty-five pier cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
337. Manufactures of gold andsilver, and all other articles, n.e.s., eom- mercially known as jewellery, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.. ..... 25 p.c.
338. Sterling or other silverware and platedware, allother, clectroplated or gilt, of all kinds, whether piated wholly or in part, thisty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
339. Plated cutlery, namely, knives phated wholly or in part, thisty-fire per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
340. Precious stones, n.e.s., polished, but not set or otherwiso manufuc- tured, and imitations thereof, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
341. Clocks, n.e.s, twenty-five por cont ad valorem ..... 25 р.c.
342. Tower clocke, thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
349 . Watchce, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.e.
343. Watch actions or movements, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.c.
344. Watch cases, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 35 p.c.
345. Cascs for jewels, watches, silverware, platedware, cutlery and other ..... 5c. each \&
like articles, tive cents each and thirty per cent ad valorem. 30 p.c.
346. Writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure casce, per-fume cases, toilet cases and fincy cances for smokers' sets, andsimilar fancy artieles made of hone, shell, horn, ivory, wood,leather, plash, satia, silk, satinctio, celluloid, aluminum, fibre-ware of all kinds, or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including ecwing machines, when of not more than two dollare invalue; ornaments of alabanter, spar', amber, terra cotta or com-position; and statuettes and bead ornaments, n.e.s, thirty-fiveper cont ad valorem
[^0]
## Minerals.

354. Ashestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thercof, twenty five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
355. Plumbura, crude, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
356. Plumbago, all manufictures of, 11,0.8., twonty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
357. Electric light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty conts per thousand, and in pro- portion for greater longths
358. Salt, fine, in bulk and coarse salt, n.e.s., five cents per one hundred pounds ..... 5c.p. 100 lbs.
359. Sult, tr.e.e., in bags, barrels or other packages, the bags, barrels or
360. Sult, tr.e.e., in bags, barrels or other packages, the bags, barrels or packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty, seven and one-half conts per one hundred pounds. ..... $7 \frac{1}{2}$ c.p. 100 lbs.
Manufactures of Wood; Vehicles, sec.
361. Cano reed or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, seventeon and one-half per cont ad valorem ..... $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
362. Corks and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark, twenty
363. Corks and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 р.c.
364. Lumber and timber, manufictured, n.es., twenty per cent ad ralorem ..... 20 p.c. ..... 20 p.c.
365. Shingles, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... "20 p.c
366. Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, wash boards, pounders and rolliug-pins,twenty per cent ad valorem.20 p.c.
367. Minntactures of wood, n.e.s., and brushes, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
368. Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.e.s., twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
369. Veneers of wood, n.e.s., not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thick- nest, five per cent ad valorem. ..... 5 p.c.
370. Vencers of wood, not over one-sixteonth of an inch thiek, made from woods native to Canada, ten per cent ad valorem ..... 10 p.e.
371. Wood pulp, twenty five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 р.c. ..... 25 р.c.
372. Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
373. Picture and photograph frames, of any material, thirty por cont ad valorem ..... 30 p.e.
374. Mouldings of wood, plain, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.e.
375. Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manuftetured than plain, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
376. Fishing rods, thirty per eent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
377. Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or offico, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, thirty per cent ad valorem....... ..... 30 p.c.
378. Coffins and caskets, twenty five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
379. Billiturd tables, with or without pockets, and bayatello tables or boards, cues, balls, and cue racks, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 35 p.e.
380. Farm and fireight wagons, carts, drays and similar vehicles, twenty- five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
381. Buggice, cartiages and plensure carts, and similar vehicles, nos., \$5 each \& costing not more than \$50, five dollars each and twenty-five per ..... 25 p.c.
cent ad valorem; conting more than $\$ 50$, thirty-five per cent ad 35
valorem; children's carriages, thirty-five per cent ad valorem... ..... 35 р.c30 р.с.
382. Bicyeles and tricycles, thirty per cent ad valorem.
383. Railway cars, sleighs, cutter's, wheelbarrows, trucks, road or rail- way serapers and hand carts, thirty per cent ad valorem.30 p.c.
384. Fibre ware, n.e.s., Kartavert, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 р.е.
385. Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or othorwise, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.e.
Musical Instruments.
386. Organs, cabinet, thirty por cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
387. Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
388. Pianofortes, thirty-five per cent ad valorem... 55 p. 1.
389. Parts of pianofortes, twenty-five per cent ad valoren ..... 25 p.e.
390. Musical instruments of all kinds, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent ad valorem $26 p \mathrm{~s}$
Opıun.
391. Opium crude, one dollar per pound, the antwand hall in coronitg to be free of duty. ..... 
Sugar, Syrups and Molasecs.
392. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch Standarl in colour, and atit retined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standarls, the unuat packages in which they are imported to be free, sixty-four huli- dredths of one cent per pound
393. Glucose or grape sugrar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, one cent per pound...
394. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionory, including sweotened gums, candied peel, and pop-corn, thirty-five por cent ad valorem ..... 35 p, ..... 20 p.
395. Sylups and motasses of atl kinds, n.o.p., tho product of the sugar cane or beet ront, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, five tenths of one cent $\mathrm{per}^{\text {p }}$ pound ..... isc.j.b
396. Molasses prodnced in the process of the manufacture of canesugar from the juice of tho cano when imported in the originalpackages from the district where produced in the country wherethe canc was glown and which has not been subjected toany process of treating or mixiure after loaving the countryfiom which originally shippod. The patekues in which importedwhen of wood to be free. (a) Testing by polariscope, fortsdegrees or over, one and one-half cents per gallon...............addition thereto one cent per gallon for cach degree or fractionof a dorree less than forty degreesit c.p.chall
(b) When testing by polariscopelessthan forty degrees and not less
thanthity-fivedogrees, one and one-half centsper gallon, and in$1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. p.s.stl.1 c.p. dees:addition it.
397. Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sickit twenty per cent ad vatorem ..... (2) FP
Textiles.
398. Cotton batts, hatting and shoot wadding, yad of nots fraty :ivo and one-half per cent ad valorem ..... $22 \frac{1}{2} 1$.c.
399. Cotton warps and cotton Jarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.8., twonty-five per cent ad valorem...... ..... 25 p.c.
400. Gray, unbleached cotton fabrics, twenty-two and one-half per cent ad valorem ..... $32 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
401. White or bleached cotton fabrics, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
402. Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured, thirty, per cont ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
404 . Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, twenty-four ..... 24c. p. doz.conts per dozen and twonty-tive per cent ad valorem.............. \& \& 35 p.c.
405 . Cuffe of cittom, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, four cents per ..... 4c. p. pair \&pair and twenty-five per cont ad valorem25 p.c.
403. Shirts, costing moro than three dollars per dozen, twenty-fivo per ..... 25 p.c. \&cont ad vatorem, and a specific duty of ono dollar per dozen...... $\$ 1 \mathrm{p}$. doz.
404. Shirts, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
405. Corsets, linen, silk and cotton clothing and other articles made from cotton fabrics, n.o.p., thirty-two and a half per cent ad valorem. ..... $32 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
406. Lampwicks, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
407. Crapes, black, twenty por cent advalorem ..... 20 p.c.
408. Volvets, velveteens and plush fabrics, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
409. Webbing, elastic and non-elastie, twenty per cent ad valorem.. ..... 20 p.c.
410. Jeans, sateens and coutils when imported by corset and dress stay makors for use in their own factorics, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
411. Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, elastic round or flat, including garter clastic, tansels and bracelets; braids, chains, cords or other manufacture of hair; lace collats and all simitar goods; handkerchiefs, lace nets and netlings of cotton, silk, linen or other material; table cloths and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, and belts of all kinds, u.e.s., thirly per centad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
412. Cotton sewing thread in hankz, coloured, bleached or unbletched, three and six cord, twelve and a half per cent ad valorem ..... $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
413. Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton, on spools or tubes or in balls, and all other cotton thread, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent $a d$ valorem ..... 25 p.e.
414. Cordage, n.e.s., one and one quarter cents per pound and ten per 17 c. p. lb. cent ad valorem ..... \& 10 p.c.
415. Twino and cotton corditge, of all kinds, twonty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
416. Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders, ten per cent ad valorem. ..... 10 p.c.
417. Twine for harvest binders of homp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of man- illa and sisal mixed, twelve and a half per cent ad valorem. ..... $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
418. Canvas, and sail twine of hemp or flax when to be used for boats' and ships' sails, five per cent ad valoren ..... 5 р.е.
42\%. Boot, shoe and stay laces of any materal, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
419. Hammocks and lawn temisis nets and other articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
420. Da mask of linen, including napkins, doylies, tray cloths, sideboard covers, damask stair linen and diaper, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c
421. Towels of every description, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
422. Sails for boats and ships, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
423. Bags or sacks of hemp, linen, or jute, and cotton seamless bayn, twenty per cent ad valorem ..... 20 p.c.
424. All manufactures of hemp, flax, or jnte, n.e.s., or of flax, hemp and jute combined, twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
425. Jute eloth, not otherwise finishod than bleached or calendered, ten per cont ad valorem ..... 10 p.c.
426. Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise, manufuctured, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
427. Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, not coloured, fiftecn per cent ad valorem. ..... 15 p.c.
4:32. Sowing and embroidery silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
428. Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is tho component part of chicf value, n., $8^{\circ}$, except church vestments, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
429. Ribbons of all kinds and materials, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
430. Wool, viz., Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools and other like combing wools, such as are growi in Canada, threc cents per pound ...... 3. . p. lb.
431. Hair, curied or dyed, iwonty per cent ad valorem
432. Yarne, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, costing twenty cents per pound and under, five cente per puond and twenty per cent ad valorem

5c. p. lb. d 20 p.c.
438. Yarns, woollen and worsted, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem...... 30 p.e.
439. Fabrics and manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.c.s., thirty per cont ad valirem

30 p.c.
440. Manufatures composed wholly or in part of wonl, worsted, the hair of the alpace, goat or othor like animal, viz, blankets and flannels of every description, chothe, docskins, cassimeres, tweeds, contings, overcoatings, and felt cloth, n.c.8., fire cents per pound and
twenty-five per cent ad valorem.................................................
441. Shawls of all kinds; railway or travelling ruges and lap dusters of all kinds, twenty-five per cent ad valorem

5c. p. lb.
\& 25 p.c.
25 p.c.
442. Haireloth of all kinds, thimy per cent ad valorem

30 p.c.
443. Women's and children's drees goods, coat linings, Italian clothy, alpacas, orleans, cathmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, mun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or jasquards of similar fabrics,composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under such regulations as are establi-hed by the Governor in Council, tweniy-two and one-half per cent ad valorem...
444. Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric, seventeen and one-half per cent ad valorem.
445. Socks and stockings of all kinds, n.e.s., ten cents per dozen pairs 10e.p.doz.prs and thirty-five per cent ad valorem.
$22 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
446. Knitted goods of cvery deseription, ineluding knitted underweas, n.e.r., thirty-five per cent ad valorem

35 p.c.
447. Carpets, mats and rugs, n.e.s., thirty per cent ad valorem

30 p.c.
448. Carpoting, mats and matting of cocoa, hemp or jute, and carpet linings and stair pads, twenty-five per cent ad valorem

25 p.c.
449. Two ply and three-ply ingrain carpets of which the warp is composed wholly of colton or other inaterial than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, three cents per square yard and twentr-five per cent ad valorem.
sc. p. 8q. reble ingrain threo-ply and two-ply carpets composel wholly of wool, five cents per square yard and twenty-five per cent ad valorem

5c. p.*q.
yd. \& 25 p.o.
451. Cloths, not rubbered or made waterproof, whether of wool, entton, union, silk or ramie, sixty inches or orer in width and weighing not more than seven ounces to the square yard when imported exelnsively for the manufacture of mackintosh clothing, under regulations to be adopted by Governor in Council, twelve and one-half per cent ad valorem
$12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.e.
452. Oiled silk and eloth, India-rubbered, flocked or coated with rubber, n.o.p., twenty-seven and one-half per cent ad valorem.... $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
453. Enamelled floor, stair, sholf and table oil-cloth, cork matting or 30 p.c., but carpet, and linoleum, thirty per cent ad valorem, but not less not less than than four cents per square yard. 4c. p.sq. yd.
454. Window shade roller, thirty-five per cont ald valorem,............... 35 p.e.
455. Window shades in the piece or cut and hemmed or mounted on 35 p.c., but rullers, thirty-five per cent ad valorem, but not less than five not less thancents per square yard.5e. p. sq. yd.
456. Gloves and mitts of all kinds, thirty-five per cont ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
457. Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.o.p., five cents per pound 5c.p.1b. and thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... \& 30 p.c.
458. Hats, caps and bonnete, n.e.s., thirly por cent ad valorem ..... 30 p.c.
459. Umbrollas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
460. Braces or suspenders and parts thoreof, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
461. Surgical belte and trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds, twenty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 25 p.c.
462. Antiseptic surgical dressing such as absorbent colton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings plain or medicated, twenty por cont ad valorem. 20 p.c.
Tobacco, and Manufactures of.
463. Cigars and cigarettes, two dollam per pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem, the weight of cigareties to include the weight of $\$ 2$ p. 1b. \& the paper covering ..... $2.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$
464. Cut tobacco, forty-fire conts per pound and twelve andone-half per ..... $45 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~b}$. \&cont ad valorem
$12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
465. Manufactured tobaceo, n.e.s., and snuff, thirty-five cents por pound and twelve and one-half per cent ad valorem ..... 35.c. p. 1b. \&

## Sundries.

466. Artificial flowers, twenty-five per cont ad valorem. ..... 25 p.c.
467. Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, four cents per 4c. p. gross. gross and twenty per cent ad valorem\& 20 p.e.
468. Buttons of pearl, vegetable ivory ol horn, eight cents per gross 8c. p. grose. and twenty per cent ad valorem ..... $\& 20$ p.c.
469. Buttons, pantaloon, and all other buttons, n.e.s., twenty per cent ad valorem. ..... 20 p.c.
470. Combs for dress and toilet, of all kinds, thirty-five per cent ad valorem ..... 35 p.c.
471. Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, ten per cont ad valorem ..... 10 р.с.
472. Fireworks, twenty-five por cent ad valorem ..... 25 р.c.
473. Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds andmaterials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds, thirty percent ad valorem.
30 p.c.
474. Blasting and mining powder, two cents per pound. 2c. p. Ib.
475. Cannon, muskot, riffe, gum and sporting powder and canisterpowder, throe cents per pound.3c. p. 16.
476. Nitro-glycerine, giant powder and nitro and other explosives, four cents per pound. ..... 4c. p. 1b.
477. Photographic diy plates, thirty per cent ad valorem. ..... 30 p.c.
478. Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounte, cigar and cigaretteholders and cases for the same, thirty-five per cent ad valorem...
479. Trunks, valises, hat-boxen, carpet bags, satchels, pocket-books35 p.c.
and purses and tobacco pouches, thirty per cont ad valorem. ..... 4 ..... 30 p.c.
480. Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessele, on application for Canadian register, on the fitir market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appurtenanees; on the bull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery, ten per eent ad valorem: on boilers, steam engines 10 p.e. and other machinery, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.............. 25 p.c.
481. All goods not enumerated in this Aet as subject to any other rate of duty, nor declared free of duty by this Aet, and not being goods the importation whereof is by this Act or any other Act prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem.

20 p.c.

## SCHEDULE "B."

## Free Goods.

482. Articles for the use of the Governor Genoral.
483. The following artieles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy: -Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for banda, military stores and mminions of war.
484 Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Gorernment or any of the Departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, ineluding the following artieles when imported by the said Governnent or through any of the Departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:- " military elothing, musieal instruments for military bands, military stores and munitions of war."
484. Articles for the personal use of Consuls General who are natives or citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.
485. Travellers' baggage, ander regulations proseribed by the Controller of Custotns.
486. Carriages for travellers and earriages laden with merehandise, and not to include cireus troops or hawkers, under regulations preserihed by the Controller of Customs.
487. Apparel, wearing and other personal and housebold effects, not merchandise, of British subjeets dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada,
488. Settlers' effects, viz. :- Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and cools of trade, occupation or employment, musical instruments, domestic newing maehines, live stoek, carts and other vehieles and agrientural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal (1) Canada, not to inchude machinery, or artieles imported for use in any m:inufacturing establishment, or for sale; also, books, pietures, family plate or fumiture, pursonal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless hronght with the settler on his finstarrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise di-posed of withont payment of duty, umil after twelve months aetual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territorics by intending settlers, shall bo free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.
4:1). Animals brought into Canada temporarily: and for a period not exceeding three monthri, for the purpose of exhibition or of competition for prizes offered by any agrieultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations preseribed by the Controller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable sball be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in sueh bondl).
489. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and doge for the improvement of stock, under regulatione made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.
490. Menageries, horees, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Controlle: of Customs.
491. Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this Act.
492. Admiralty charts.

4!5. Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.
49f. Aluminum, or aluminium sheets and alumina and chioride of aluminum or chloralum, sulphate of alumina and alum cake.
497. Ambergris.
498. Ammonia, sulphate of, sal-ammoniac, and nitrate of ammonia.
499. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
500. Anilise salts and arsoniato of aniline; aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not lens than one pound weight, including alizarine and artifical alizatine.
501. Aniline oil, crude.
$50 \%$. Annato, liquid or solid.
503. Anchors.
504. Antimony salts; antimuny, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
505. Arsenic.
506. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone piteh, crude only.
507. Barrels or packages of Canadian manufacture which have been exported, fillod with Canadiun products, when returned, under such rerglations as the Controller of Customs preseribes.
608. Bces.
509. Bells, when imported for the use of churches.
510. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.
511. Blanketing and lapping, and dises or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufactirers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their orvn factories only.
512. Blood albamen, and tannic acid.
513. Bolting cloth, not made up.
514. Bonem, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.
515. Books, viz.:-Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn, and books printed in any language other than the Enylish and French languages.
516. Books, embossed, for the blind, and books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind.
517. Books printed by any Government or by any association for the promotion of science or letters and official annual reports of religious or bonevolent asnociations and issued in the course of the proceedings of said association, to their members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade.
518. Books, not being printed or reprinted in Canada, which are included and uned as text books in the curriculum of any university or incorporated college in Canada for the use of stidents thereof; books specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated Mechanics' Institutes, public free libraries, and university and college libraries and law libraries of any duly organized law associations or society for the use of its members, not more than two copies of each book under regulations made by the Governor in Council.
519. Books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twelve years.
520. Bookbinders eloth.
521. Buracic acid, and boraz, ground or unground, in bulk of not leas than twonty= five pounds.
522. Butanical specimens.
i2s. Brass serap, and brass in slieets or plates.
S.4. Brass in bars, rods and bolts, drawn, plain and funcy tubiog, not bent or otherwise manufactured, in lengthe not less than six foet.
525. Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished.
526. Brase, iron and copper wire twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.
527. Bristles.
528. Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
529. Bromine.

5i30. Broom corn.
531. Buckram for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.

532 . Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.
533. Burgundy pitch.
534. Burr stones, in blocka, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or propared for. binding into mill stones.
535. Caplins, untinished Leghorn hats, and Manilla hoods.
533. Casts as models, for the use of schools of design.
537. Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments; cat-gut or worm-gut, unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.
538. Blast furnaco slag.
539. Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in shoots, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.
540. Chalk stone, china or Cornwall stone, felspar and cliff stone, ground or unground.
541. Uherry heat welding compound.
542. Chloride of lime.
543. Chronometers and compasses for ships.
544. Cinnabar.
545. Citron, lemon and orange rinds in brine.
546. Clays, including China clay, fire clay and pipe clay.
547. Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes.
548. Coal, anthracite, and anthracito coal dust.
549. Coal tar and coal pitch.
550. Cuke.
551. Culoalt, ore of.
552. Cochineal.
553. Crins, cabinets of, collections of medals and of other antiquities, including collections of postage stamps.
554. Coins, grold and silver, except United States silver onin.
555. Coir and coir yarns.
556. Colours, metalic, viz.:-Oxides of cobalt, tin and copper, n.e.8.
557. Communion plate, when imported for the use of charches.
558. Copper, old and scrap, and copper in pigs, bars, rods and bolts, in lengthe not less than six feet, copper ingots, shoets, plates and sheathing, not planished or coated.
559. Copper seamless drawn tubing.
i60. Copper, precipitato of, crude.
561. Coiton wool and cotton wasto.

562 . Cotton yarms, number forty and finer.
563. Cups and other prizes won in bona fide competitions.

564 . Curling stones of granite.
565. Cyanide of potassium, blanc fixe and satin white.

5ti6. Diamonds, unset, diamond dust or bort and black diamonds for borers.
5ti7. Diamond drills for proupecting for minerals, not to includo motive power.
568. Domestic fowls, pure bred, for the improvement of stock, homing or messenger pigeons and pheasants and quails.
569. Dragon's blood.
570. Dru"s, crude, such as barks, beans, berries, flowers, roots, balsams, buds, bulbs, fruits, insects, grains, gums and gum rcsins, herbs, leaves, nuts, fruits and stem seeds-any of the foregoing which are not edible and in a orude state and mot alvanced in ralue by refining or erindiner or any other process of mandacture and not othowise proviled for.
571. Duck for belting and hose when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.
572. Dycing or tanning articlos, in a crude state, used in fdycing or tanning, n.e.s., berries for dyeing or used for composing dyoe, turmeric, nut galls; lae, crude, soed, button, stick and sholl; indigo, indigo paste and extract of, and indigo auxiliary or zine dust; persis, or extract of arehill and endbeur, ter a japonica, grambier or cutch, oxtract of logwood, fustic, oak und of oak bark; camwood and sumace ant extract thereof, tannors' bark, homlock bark and oak bark; ground logwood, ground fustic, and patent prepared dyos.
573. Eug yolk.
574. Envery in bulk, crushed or ground.

575 . Entomological specimens.
576. Felt, adbesive, for sheathing vessels.
577. Fertilizers, uncompounded or ummanufactured, including kainite or Gorman putash salts, German mineral potash, bone dust, bone black or charred bone and bone-ash, fish offal or refuse, guano and other animat or vegetable manures.
578. Fibre, Mexican, and tampico or istle and vegotable fibros natural.
579. Fibrilla.
581). Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of card clothing.
581. Fish hooks, nets and seines, and twines to be used in making nets or seines, and fishing lines, not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flios or trawling spoons, or theads or twines commanly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.
582. Flax fibre and flax tow.
583. Firo bricker, not to include stove linings, for manufacturing purposes.
584. Flint, flints and ground flint stones.
585. Florist stock, viz. :-Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds.
586. Foliz digitalis.
587. Fossils.
588. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies.
589. Fruits, viz.:-Bananas, plantains, pine apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries.
590. Fuller's earth.
591. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.
542. Gannister.
593. Globos, geographical, topographical and astronomical.
594. Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins.
595. Gold and silversweepings.
596. Grass, Munilla, Msparto or Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, driod but not eoloured or otherwise manufactured.
597. Gravels.
598. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.
599. Grommetw.
600. (fums, viz, - Amber, Arahic, Australian, copal, dammar, clemy, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.
601. Gutta-percha, crude.
602. Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime).

603 . Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled, dyed or otherwise manufactured.
604. Hatters' furs, not on the skin, and hatters' plush of silk or cotton.
(i05. Hemp, undressed.
(i06. Hides and skins, raw, whether dry, salted, or piekled, and raw pelts.
607. Hoofs, horn strips, horn and born tips, in the rough, not polished or otherwise manufactured than cleaned.

608．Hoop iron，not exceeding three－eighths of an ineh in width and being No． 25 gauge or thinner，used for the manufacture of tubular rivets．
609．Ice．
610．Indian corn of the varicties known as＂Southern white Dent Corn＂or borso tooth ensilage corn，and＂Western yellow Dent Corn＂or horse tooth ensilage corn，when imported to be planted or sown for soiling and ensilage，and for no other purpose，under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council．
611．Iodine，crude．
612．Ingot moulds．
613．Iron sand or globules，and dry putty for polishing glass or granite．
614．Iron liquor，solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing．
615．Iron or steel beams，sheets，plates，angles and knees for iron，steel or composite ships or vessels．
616．Iron or steel masts for ships，or parts of．
617．Iron，steel or brass manufactures，which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufuetured in Canada，when imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or ressels．
618．Ivory and ivory nuts，unmanufuetured，and veneers of ivory，sawn only．
619．Junk，old．
620．Jute and jute butts．
621．Jute cloth，as taken from the lonm，not coloured，cropped，mangled，pressed， calenderel nor finished in any way．
623．Jute，flax or hemp Jarn，plain，dyed or coloured，when imported by manufac－ turers of carpets，rngs and mats，and of jute wehbing or jute cloth，and of twines for uso in their own factories．
623．Jute canvas，not pressed or ealendered，when imported by manufaeturers of flon oil－cloth for use in their own factories．
624．Kelp．
625．Kryolite or cryolite，mineral．
626．Lamp black and ivory black．
627．Lava，unmanufactured．
628．Lead，nitrate and acetate of，not ground．
629．Leeches．
630．Lime juice，crude only．
631．Litharge．
632．Litmus and all lichens，prepared or not prepared．
633．Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel，when in the rough．
634．Locomotive and railway passenger，baggage and freight cars，being the property of railway companies in the United States，running upon any line of road crossing the frontier，so long as Canadian locomolives and cars are admitted free under sinilar circumstances in the United Slates，under regulations pre－ sclibed by the Controller of Customs．
635．Madder and mumjeet，or Indian madder，ground or prepared，and all extracts of．
636．Manganesc，oxide of
637．Manuseripts and insurance maps，and album insides of paper，and hair brush pads．
638．Maps and charts for the use of schools for the blind．
6：3．Marble in the rougb in blocks．
840．Mecrschaum，erude or raw．
C41．Mineral waters，natural，not in bottle，under regulations prescribed by the Con－ tholler of Customs．
B42．Mineralogical specimens．
64．Mining and smelting machinery imported prior to the Sixteenth day of May， 1896，which is at the time of its importation of a elass or kind not manufac－ tured in Canada．
Sits．Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts；but no artiele or artictes shall be decmed ：model which can be fitted for use．
645. Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, seagrass aud seaweed, crude or in their natural stato or cleaned only.
646. Musk, in pods or in grains.
647. Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound.
648. Nickel.
649. Oakum.

65ก. Oils, viz:-Cocoanut and palm, in their natural state; carbolic or heavy oil ; olive oil, n.es., for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and oil of roses including ottar or attar of roses.
651. Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton sced meal, and palm nut cake and mea!.
652. Osiera.
653. Ores of metal of all kinds.
654. Ixalic acid.
655. Oyster, sced and brecding, imported for the purpose of boing planted in Canadian waters.
656. Paintings, in oil or water colours, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.
657. Paintings, in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs.
658. Palm leaf, unmanufactured.
659. Philosophical inatrumente and apparatus-that is to say, sueh as are not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in univervities, colleges, schools and scientific societios.
660. Phonphorus.
661. Pictorial illustrations of insects, \&ce, when imported for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societics.
662. Pitch (pine), and pine tar in packages of not less than fifteen gallons.
663. Plaits, chip, manilla, cotlon, mohair, straw, Tuscan and grass.
664. Platinum sheets and wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or coneentration of sulphuric acid.
665. Plumbago crucibles.
666. Potash, chlorate of, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only; potash, muriate and bi-chromate of, crude, canstic potath, and red and yollow prussiate of potash; also, ashes, pot and pearl, in packiges of not less than twenty-five pounds weight.
667. Precious atones, in the rough.
668. Prunella.
669. Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground.
690. (2uicksilver.
671. Quills in their natural state or unplumed.
672. Quinine, salts of,
673. Rage of cotton, linen, jute, hemp, and woollen, paper wasto clippings, and waste of any kind except mineral wastc.
674. Red liquor, a crude acctate of aluminium prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing.
675. Rennet, raw or prepared.
676. Renin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds, and rosin oil.
677. Ribs of brass, iron or steel, rumers, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, paranol or sunshadesticks, when imported by manufacturersof unbrelias, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.
678. Roots, medicinal, viz.- Alkanet, erude, crushed or ground, aconite, calumba, gentian, ginseng, jalap, ipecacuanha, iris, orris root, liquorice, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb, and valcrian, unground.
679. Rubber, crude, caontchoue or India-rubber, unmanuffetured; hard rubber in shects, but not further manufactured, and recovered rubber and rubber substitute.
680. Saddle jiggers, stirrups. and saddle-trees of all kinds.
681. Salfron, saffron cake, saflower, and extract of.
682. Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea orgulf fisheries.
683. Saltpetre.
681. Sand.

68:. Sausage skins or casinge, not eleaned.
686. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of or rocovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
687. Seedling stock for grafting, viz, :-Plums, pear, peach and other fruit trecs.
688. Seeds, viz. :-Annato, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold and mustard, and aromatic sceds which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz.:-Anise, anise star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek.
689. Beans, viz.:-Tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only, locust beans and locust bean meal, and cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground.
690. Shells, tortoise and mothor-of-pearl, and other, unmanufactured.
691. Shoe buttons, papicr maché motal glove fasteners, eyelet hooks and eyelets.
692. Silex, or erystallized quartz.
693. Silk raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk encoons and silk waste.
694. Silver, German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets.
695. Skins of birds, and skins of animals not natives of Canada, for taxidermic purposes, not further manufactured than for preservation.
696. Soda, sulphato of, crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda, sulphide of sodium, nitrite of soda, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda.
697. Spelter, in blocks and pigr.
698. Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.
699. Steel bowls for cream separators.
700. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factorics.
701. Steel of number twenty gauge and thinner, but not thinner than number thirty gange, to be used in the manufacture of corset stech, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of number sixteen gauge or thinner, to be used in the manutacture of crinoline or corset wire and dressed stays, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.
702. Steel, rolled rods of, under half an inch in diameter of under half an inch square, when imported by knob or lock manulacturers or cutlers for use exclusively by such manufacturers in their own factories.
703. Steel rails weighing not less than forty-five pounds per lineal yard for use in railway tracks, but this item shall not extend to rails for use in the tracks of railways used or intended for private purposes only, nor shall it extend to rails which are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of either goods or passengers, nor shall this item extend to rails for uso in the tracks of stroot railway: or tramways.
704. Steel for satws and straw cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured.
705. Steol valned at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.
70e. Steel of number twelve gauge and thinner, but not thinner than number thirty gatuge when imported hy mannfacturers of huckle clasps and ice-crepers,

707. Stereotypes, electrotypos and celluloids of books, and bases and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.
708. Sugar, n.es., not above number sixteen Dutch Standard in colour, sugar drainings, or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank botoms, and silgar conerete.
709. Sulphate of iron (copperas) ; and sulphate of eopper (blue vitriol).
710. Sulphur and brimstono, erude, or in roll or flour.
711. Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over one and a half inches in width, when imported by manufacture:'s of shoe and corset laces for use in their factorien.
712. Taile, undressed.
713. Turtar emetie and giay tartar; cream of tartar in erystals and argal or argols.
714. Tea and gieen coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production.
This item shall inelude toa and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee aresubject tocustoms duty, provided there is satisfactory proof that the tea or enffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.
715. Tensels.
716. Tin erystals, tin strip waste, and tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets and tin plates, tin foil and tea load.
717. Tobneen, unmanufuctured, for exeise purposes, under conditions of " The Inland Revenue Act."
618. Tree-nails.
719. Trees, n.e.s.
720. Turpentine, raw or crude.
721. Turtles.
722. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.
723. Vaccine and ivory vaccine poims.
724. Varnish, back and bright torships' use.
725. Verdigris, or sub-acetate of eopper, dry.
726. Whalebone, unmanufactured.
727. Whiting or whitening, gilder's whiting and Paris white.
728. Wire rigging for ships and vessels.
729. Wire, crucible east steel.
730. Wire of iron or stcel, number thirteon and number fourteen gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip and champion nailing machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.
731. Woul and the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat and other like animals, not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.; and noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.
732. Mohair yarne.
733. Wool or worsted yarns, when genapped, dyed or finished, and imported by manufacturers of braide, cords, tassels and fringes to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.
734. Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.
735. Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts and shinglebolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber and ship planking, not specially provided for in this Aet.
736. Timber, hown or sawed, and timber used for spars and ill building wharfs.
737. Timber, rquared or sided.
738. Creonoted lumber.
739. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, und ressed or dressed on one side only.
740. Pine clapboards.
741. Spruce clapboards.
742. Hubs for wheels, porta, last blocks, wayon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only.
743. Laths.
744. Pickets and palings.
745. Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured.
746. Bamboos, unmanufactured, and bamboo recds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrcllas, parasols or sunshades.
747. Cane and ratans, not manufactured.
748. Corkwood, or cork baik, unmanufactured.
749. Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pinc, rosewood, sandalwood, sjcamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vite, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or crensoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, hickory billets, and hickory lumber kawn to shape for spokes of wheele, but not further manufactured ; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.
750. Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing.
751. Zinc, in blocks, pigs and shects, and zine seamless drawn tubing.
752. Zinc, salts of'.
753. Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridge, whon imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges, for use in their own factorics.
754. Brass, iron or stcel rolled, round wire rods, under three-cighthe of an inch in diameter, and rolled copper rods one ineh or under in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturcrs for use in making wire in their own factories.
755. Calcarcous tufa.
756. Crucible sheet stecl, eleven to sixteen gauge, two and a-half to eightcen inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories.
757. Copper rollers, for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printery for use in their factories in the printing of cahcoes and for no other purpose (such rollers not being manufuctured in Canada.)
758. Elastic rubber thread.
759. Fclloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rongh sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoother or otherwise manufactured, and (D) shovel handles of wood.
760. Fish skins and fish offal.
761. Gum Chicle or Sappato Gum in a crude state.
762. Hatters' bands (not cords), bindings, tips and sides, hat sweats and linings hoth tips and sides, when imported by hat and eap manufacturers only, for use in their factories for the manufacture of lats and caps.
763. Hemp paper, made on four eylinder machines and calendered to between - 006 and 008 inch thicknews for the manufacture of shot shells, primers for shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered for the manufacture of gun wads when such articles are imported by manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these jurposes only in their own factories, until such times as the said articles are manfactured in Canada: Provided always that the said articles when imported, shall be entered only at such port or ports as arc named by the Controller of Customs, and at no other place ; samples of such articles to be furnirhed to the Collector of the said port or ports by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officers when accepting free entries of such materials.
764. Molasser, second process, or molassen derived from the manufacture of " molasses sugar," testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for uso in their own factories in the manufacturo of blacking, conditional that the importers shall, in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other ure, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Custome officer at the oxpense of the importer, and under such further reguations as may from time to time be considered necessary in the intorest and for the protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall bo beld to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose.
765. Horse hair, not further manut:tetured than simply cleaned and dipped or dyed, imported for use in the maufacture of horse hatr cloths.
766. Lastings, molait cloth, or other manufactures of eloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons, exclusively-t hese conditions to be ascertanned by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the tace of each entry.
767. Oleo-itearine and degras, when imported by manufncturers of leather, for use in the mannfacture of leather in their factories.
768. Platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorate.
769. Potash, chlorate of, not further prepared than ground, and free from admixture with any other substance.
770. Rolled iron tubes not welded, under one and one-half inch in diameter, angte iron, nine and ten gauge, not over one and one-half inch wide, iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over one and one-half inch in diameter, all of which are to be cat to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for manufacturers of iron bedsteads to bo used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.
771. Saw-dust of the following woods: amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, chorry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosowood, sandal wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitu, red cedar, red wood, satin wood, white ash, persimmon and dogwood.
772. Square reeds and ratw-hido centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thambs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip enda, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the mamufacture of whips in their own factories.
773. Stcel for the manufucture of hammers, augers and auger bits, when imported by the manufacuarers of stuch articles, for use in thoir own factories anly.
774. Steol of numbers twenty-four and seventeen grauge, in shcets sixty-three inches long and from eighteen inches to thirty-two inches wide for the manufacture of tubular how sockets, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles, for use in their own factories only.
775. Steel strip and flat steel wire when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns, plain strip or other fencing, and safoty barb wire fencing, for use in their factories in the manufacture thereof.
776. Steel wire, Beswemer soft drawn spring, of rumbers ten, twelve and thirteen gauge, respectively, and homo steel spring wire of numbers eieven and twelve gauge rempectively, when imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of such articles.
757. Type-writers, tablets with movable fixtures, and musical instrumentr, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining
the sole property of the governing bodies of the said schools and not of private individuala, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when prosented.
778. Yarn spun from the hair of the alpaca or of the angora groat, when imported hy manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as are adopted by the Controller of Customs.

## SCHEDULE "C."

## MROHIBITED GOODS.

779. Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
780. Reprints of Canadian copyright wolks, and reprints of British copyright works which have been alno copyrighted in Canada.
781. Coin, base or counterfait.
782. Oleomargerine, butterice or other similar substitute for butter.
783. Tea adulterated with spurions leaf or with exhausted leaves, or containing so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit for use.
784. Goods manufactured or produced, wholly or in part by prison labour, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary.

## 13.--NEW CUSTOMA TARIFF OF BRITISH INDIA.

A copy of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, which received the assent of the Governor General on the 10 th March last, has been received. The following is a statement of the rates of import and export duties now levied under this Act.

## Import Tariff.

Arms, Ammunition and Mititary Stores, including in uddition to the articles specifically mentioned in this schedule...
(a) all artieles which are either "arms" or "ammunition" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Aet, and
(b) any artieles whieh the Governor General in Council may, by notifieation in the Gazette of India, declare to be "Military Stores" for the purposes of this Aet.

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. Natuee of Articles. |

Firwarms other than pistols, for eath
13arrols for the same, whether single or clouble, for each
Pistols, for each.
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each...
Springs used for firearms, for each
Cinustocks, sights, blocks and rollern, for each
Revolver-breeches, for each caterilge they will carry
Duty.

Extracturs, nippers, heel-platos, pinss sorews, tangs, bolts, thmmb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fiream not herein otherwise provided for, and all tuols used for cleaning or putting together or lonaling the sanse, for each.
Machines for making or lnating or closing cartrirlges, for each. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Machines for capping eart rulcess, for wach

Breeptem 1.-Articles falling under the 5th, fith, 8th, 9 th or 10 ht heat of the foregenimg list, when they apmertain to a fircamn falling under the 1st or 3rel head, and are fitted into the same cuse with such tirearm, are free.
Cimption $I I$.-The following sre also free, namely :-
i.1) Arms forming pirt of the rugnlar equipmient of an offieer entitled to wear diplonatic, military, or police usiform:
(4) a sword, a revolver, or at pair of pistols when accmmpanying an otticer of Her Majestyं Regulay Forces, or a commissionod officer of a volunteer corns, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of in officer not attached to any corpss, by the offi er commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imburted by the officer for the purposes of his "quijement:
(c) swords and rewolvers which are certificd by an Inspector Gemeral of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of inembers of the police force under his charge :
(d) swords forming part of the equipment of native enmmissiomed ofticers of Her Majesty's army ;
(e) swords for prewntation as army or volmenteer prizes:
(f) arms, ammunition and military stores importeal with the sanetion of the Gevermment of Inlia for thu use of asy portion of the militury forces of a Native State in India which may be mantaineel nent wreanized for Inn erial service:
(g) Morris tubes and paterit anmunition when inported hy officars commanding British and Native regiments or volusteer corps, for the instruction of their men.
Proviso 1.- Nio duty in exeess of 10 ner cent ad valorem shall be levied ppon any of the articles mentioned in the foregoing list, when thuy are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private nse, by any parsom lawfully entitled
to possess the same. to possess the same.
provisus. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has huen levied or is heviable under nombers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lasfully entitled as aforsatict, in reasonable quantity for lis onn private use, the importer maty apply to the constoms collector for a refunt or remiswion (as the case may be) of so nutuch of the daty thereon as is in exceso of 10 per centum ad valorem; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accurdingly.
R. : i.
if) 11
(i)1 11

1i) 11
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s 11
50 0
$\because 8$

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100
213

Import Tariff-Cuncluded.

| No. | Names of Articles. | Tariff Valuation. | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Cimpowder, (x)mmon, jeer llt <br> sporting <br> All other sorts of arms, ammunition and military ntores. | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { K. } & \text { a. } \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 \\ \text { ade valorem. } \end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 10$ per cent. |

## Liquors, Opium, Salt anil Silted Fish.



General Duties.


General Duties-Continued.


General Duties-Contimued.


General Duties-Continued.


General Duties-Continued.


General Duties-Continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline No. \& Nanes of Articles. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Tariff \\
Valuation.
\end{tabular} \& Duty. \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{34} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Other Articles, Unnanufactural and Manufactured-Continued. \\
Instruments and applparatus- \\
Musical, drawing, measuring, optical, photographic (including materials for photography), surveying and surgical (including surgical appliances).
\end{tabular}} \& Rs. a. \& \\
\hline \& \& ad vaturem. \& 5 per cent. \\
\hline \multirow{7}{*}{35} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Ivory and ivory ware - \\
Unmanufactured - \\
Elephants' grinders \\
Flephants' tusks (other than lollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lhs. in weight, and hollows, ecentres and froints, tach weighing 10 lbs. and over \\
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lbs and not exceeding 20 lbs. ench, and hollows, centres and pointr, each weighing less than 10 lbs. \\
Flephants' tusks, each less than 10 thes (other than hollows, centres and joints). \\
Sea-cow or moye teeth, tach not less than 4 libs.. \\
do each not less than 3 lhs. and under 4 lhs. \\
do each lexs than 3 lbs. \\
Articles made of ivory.
\end{tabular}} \& 125) \& " \\
\hline \& \& 8000 \& " \\
\hline \& \& 680 \& " \\
\hline \& \& \& " \\
\hline \& \& 1750 \& " \\
\hline \& \& 170
130
130 \& " \\
\hline \& \& ad valorem. \& \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{36} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Tewellery, including plate \\
Silverware, plain, other than Earopean \\
All other estenssed or chavsed, other than European \\
All other st rts, except precionis stones and pearls, unset, which are free.
\end{tabular}} \& \& ". \\
\hline \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Jute, articles made of \\
Lac, all norts.
\end{tabular}} \& ad valorem. \& " \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 37 \\
\& 34 \\
\& 39
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& " \& " \\
\hline \& Leather, and articles made of leather, including bonts and shows, harness and saddlery, but excluding belting for driving machinery, which is free \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40 \\
\& 41 \\
\& 42
\end{aligned}
\]} \& Marine and naval stores, not otherwise deseribed. .......... \& \& " \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Matches, lucier, and all other sorts. \\
Mats-
\end{tabular} \& \& " \\
\hline \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[b]{12}{*}{43
44

45} \& All other sorts, except coir-1natting (for which sec No. 22) Oilcloth and fluareloth \& ad valorem. \& "، <br>
\hline \& Paints, colonrs, paisters' materials and compositions for application to leather and metals- \& \& <br>
\hline \& Ochre, other than Firopean, all colours . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Wht }}$ \& \& " <br>
\hline \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& do patent driers. \& \& \% <br>
\hline \&  \& 10
10 \& " <br>
\hline \&  \& 120 \& " <br>
\hline \& Turıentine Verdigris. \& 121 \& ". <br>
\hline \& Verdigris...... .. ....... .... ................... Cwt \& 700 \& <br>
\hline \&  \& 4 \& " <br>
\hline \& Whitelead $\because$. ................................... Cwt. \& \& " <br>
\hline \& Paper of all kinds. \& ad valorem. \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{46} \& Perfumery - \& \& <br>
\hline \& Ruse-flowers, dried ................ ... ............... . Cwt, \& 120 \& " <br>
\hline \& Ruse-water All other sort, except perfumed spirit ifor which see Imp. gall. \& 114 \& " <br>
\hline \& Sichedu e of liquors, opium, salt and salted fish). \& ad valurem. \& " <br>
\hline 47 \& Piece.goods not otherwise described, except cotton piece- \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \\
& 49
\end{aligned}
$$} \& Pipks and wother implemernts used in the consumption of tobacco \& " \& " <br>

\hline \& Pitch, tar and dammer-
Bitamen \& \& <br>
\hline \& Dammer ... \& \& " <br>
\hline \& Pitel, Aıncrican and European \& \& " <br>
\hline \& do coal \& \& " <br>
\hline \& Tar, American and European
do coal. \& \& " <br>
\hline \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## General Duties-Continued.



The following articles are exempted from payment of import duty-
Steel tea-chests (known as acme tea-chests) and wooden tea-chests, whether imported entire or in sections morided that the Collector of Cnstoms is sutisfied that the articles are being imported with bond fide intention that they shall not be used for any purpose other than the packing of tea.

Export Tariff.

Rice, whether husked or unhusked, including rice-flour. | Three annas per Indian maund of $82 \xi \mathrm{lbs}$ lus. avoir- |
| :--- |
| dupois weight. |

## C.-JERSEY AND GUERNSEY. <br> RATES OF EXCISE DUTIES LEVIED IN JERSEY AND GUERNSEY ON WINES AND SPIRITS IMPORTED.

N. B. -The following are the only import duties levied in Jersey and Guernsey.

> Jersey.

The excise duty on wines is at the rate of 9d. per gallon, and that on spirits at the rate of $4 y$. per gallon at $90^{\circ}$ strength with a pro rata increase for any excess over $90^{\circ}$. The duty on wines applies only to imported wines; that on spivits to such as are imported into, as wellas to those manufactured in, the Islant.

## Ciuernsey.

An excise duty of 4s. 2l. per gallon is leviert on all spirituous liqnors of $90^{\circ}$ strength importerl into Guernsey. The excise duty on wines imported is at the rate of 9d. per gallou.

## D.-SAINT VINCENT.

Duties payable at the Treasury on imported goods under the Imports Tariff Ordinances, 1881, 1887, 1888 and 1892.


## EXEMPTIONS.

Animals : asses, swine, goats, sheep, horned cattle, and horses for breeding purposes.
Bullion, coin uted diamonels.
Crocoa.
Ice, fresh meats, fresh fruits, fresh vegretahles, und poultry.
Maehinery ittemed to he workel by water, wincl, steam, cattle or horse power ; sills and apparatus thereto helouging, and sugar taiches and churifiers.
Manures.
Naval stores, viz : tur pitch, resin, and crude trrpentine.
Specinens illustratise of tattral history ; seeds, bulbs and roots of flowering plants, and shrubs.
Pictures, tusie, manuseripts, und printed books and papers (not including unsed account books or printed forms, or labels.)
Baggage, apparel, and professional apprazatus of passengers.
Clothing, accoutrements, materials, stores, amb supplies importerl for the ase of Her Majesty's amy und nasy, or of any ofticer thereof upon full pay stationed in this Government.
All articles imported solely for building, repairs, or use of or in any church or other edifice set apart for Cleristian Puhlic Worship: Provided tlat upon entry of such articles a certificate be prolucell signed by the Colonial secretary, slowing that proof has been given to the satisfaction of the fiwernor that such articles have been imported and are necessary for such uses and not otherwise.
All articles imported ly or for the officer alministering the fovernment of this colony for his own use: Drovided that a certificate be producel with every entry of such articles showing then to be for stuch use.
All articles imported for the public service of this Government: Provited that the same be certified by the Colonial secretary to le for such service.

## FURTIIER EXEMPTIONS.

## (The Imports Tariff Orvinance, 18is-Schedule A.)

Animals, alive : to include only horses for breeding besides the animals already exempt from import
duties.
Beef, inclniting tomgues, smoked anil dried.
Beef and pork, presersed in cins.
Belting for mochinery, of leather, cenvas or Indin-rubber.
Boats anl lighters.
looks, houm ot unbound, phanphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages.
Bones and homs.
Buttles of ylans or stoneware.
13ran, midhllings and shorts.
Bringes of ionor woml, or of hoth combined.
Hromums, lurushes, ant whisks of broom straw:
Candles, tallow.
Carts, wagons, cars and barrows, with or without springs, for ordinary roads and agricultural uses ; not including vehicles of pleasure.
Clocks, mantel or wall.
Copper, bronze, zitte and lead articles, plain and nickel-plated, for industrial and tlomestic uses and for building.
Cotton seed and its prorlucts.
Crucibles ami melting-pots of all kinds,
Eggs.
Fish, fresh or on ice, and stmon ancl oysters in cun.
Fishing apparatus of all kinds.
Fruits and vegetables, fresli ind dried, when not canned, tinned or bottled.
tias fixtures minl pipes.
Hay and strww for forage.
Hollses of wort, complete.
linlia-rubler ami gutta percha goonls, including waterproof clothing mude wholly or in part thereof.
Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, exclusive of eutlasses and forks.
Limps and limererns.
Lime of all kimds.
Locomotives, railway rolling-stoek, rails, railway ties, and all material and appliances for railways anl tranways.
Mayble and alahaster, in the rough or squared, worked or carved, for luihling purposes or monuments.
Medicinal extracts und prepabations of all kinds, inducling promietary or putent medicines, lut exchasive of quinine, or wepratations of quinine, oplum, gange and bhang.
Praper of all kimis for printing.
l'uper of wowl or struw for whapping and packing, including surface-coated or glazed.
I'hotographic apmatus and chemicals.

Printer's ink, all colours.
Lrinting presses, types, rules, spaces and all printing accessories.
Quicksilver.
Sult.
Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof.
Ship-building materials and accessories of all kinds, when used in the construction, equipment or repair of vessels or boats of any kind, except rope and cordage of all kinds, including wire rope.
Starch of Intian corn or maize.
Steam and power engines, and mnchines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, workerl by power or by hand, for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and inclustries of all kiuls, anil all necessary parts and applimees for the erection or repair thereof, or the communication of motive power thereto.
Stenm boiters and steatri pipes.
Sulphur.
Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic anil electrica? apparatus, and appliances of all kinds for communiertion or illumination.
Tombstones and memorial tablets.
Trees, plants, vines and seeds, and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
Tupentine.
Varnish, not containing spirits.
Wall papers.
Watches, when not cased in gold or silver, and watch movements uncased.
Winter pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions.
Wire for fences, with the hooks, staples, nails and the like appliances for fastening the same.
Yeast cake and baking powters.
Zinc, tim and lead, in sheets, asbestos and tar paper for roofing.
By Ordinance No. 8 of 1892, oil-meal is also exempted.

# III.--TARIFF CHANGES. 

A.-UNITED KINGDOM.

## CHANGES IN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Customs II.-1. The Customs (wine duty) Act, 1888, is hereby repealed.
2. In aldition th the duties of Customs now payable on wine under the Customs Amendment Act, 188t, there shall, mand after the twelfth day of April, one thousamb cight hundred and ninetytwo, he levied and paid on sparkling wine imported in bottle into Great Britain and Ireland the duty following, that is to say :-

Sparkling wine inıported in bottle, the gallon.................. .....Two shillings.

## Tea.

The duty of Customs now payable on tea shall continue to be chargel and paid, on and after the first day of Augnst, one thousiml eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of August, one thousand eight limdred aml ninety-five, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland, that is to say :-

Tea, the pound
.Fourpence.

## Beer.

In aldition to the iluties if Customs now payable on beer of the nescriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, importel into (ireat Britaiu or Ireland, there shall be chargell and puid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousund eight hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the hluties following, that is to say:-

> f s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons of beer where the worts thereof are or were before fermentation of a specific gravity--

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Not exceeding one thousami two hundred and fifteen degrees. ................. } 0_{0}^{0} \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
$$

This section shall extend to Berlin white beer and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce or black beer.

In aldition to the duties of Customs now payable on every description of beer (other than is specified in the last preceding section) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall be charged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thonsand eight limalrel and ninety-four, untill the first day of July, one thonsund cight hundred and ninety five, the duty following, that is to say :-

> For every thirty-six gallons where the worts thereof were before fermentation of a specific gravity of of al
> One throusund und fifty five ilegrees...............................................
and there shall be ullowed and paid in and for the same period in respect of nll such beer a similar uddition to the drawhack granted in exportatiom, shipment for use as stores or remoral to the Isle of Man, by section four of the Chatoms and Inland Revenue Act, 1881. Ased so, ans to looth duty and draw wack, in proportion for any difference in gravity.

## Spirits.

In additimn to the duties of Customs now payable on spirits inported into (ireat Britain or Ireland there shall lee churged and paid on and after the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight humdred and ninety four, until the first day of July, one thousaml eight huadred and ninety five, the duties following, that is to say :-
For every gallon computerl at pronf, of spirits of any description (except
perfumed spirits) inelming naphtha and methylic alcohol, purifien so
as to be potuble, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits. . . .
For every gallon of liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparatims
entered in such a manner as to inticate that the strength is not to be
testel

And the duties of Customs on the articles hereinufter mentioned, being articles of which spirits are a part or ingredicnt, shall he proportionately increased, and there shall according!y he charged and paid on ant after the seventeenth day of April, one thonsand eight homdred and minety-font, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the duties following, that is to say:-

| Chloral, hydrate. | pound. | $\begin{array}{lll} \boldsymbol{x} & 8 . & \mathrm{d}, \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chloruform. . . . | do | 033 |
| Collorlion | gallon. | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Ether, acetic | pousel. | $0 \quad 111$ |
| Ether, butyric | gallon. | $(16$ |
| Ether, sulphoric. | do | 17 |
| Etloyl, ioclide of. | do | () 14 |

This section shall not affect the continuance after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, of the clutios existing prior to this section taking effect.

## B.-VICTORIA.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

By an Act passed hy the Victorian Legislature and assented to on the 26th Septemine hast, an ad valorem duty of one per cent is inposed from the 20 th July, 1893 , on all imports into Victoria, the following articles being exempted:-

Bullion amd coin; wool; hides, green ; sheepskins, undressed; opossunn, rabluit, and other molressed skins; tallow ; ores for treatment ; opals and other precious stones in the rough ; redgun in the round, for sawing purposes; furniture, secomd-hand, accompanying any passenger, exempt from (ustoms duty. Carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers and gorels across the lomler, travellers' samples, baggage, passengers'. All gools inported into Victoria on and after the 20th day of Jnly, 1853 , and which hefore the 29 th day of August, 1893 , were relivered to the importer thereof or his agent withont the payment of the duty imposed by this Act. All groors transhipped to lee exported from V"ictoria, and all gools passing or forwardel through Victoria under bond. Animals imported in bond to be frozen or otherwise preserved for exportation.

By an Act assented to on the 13 th October, the specific duties on sugar nf all kinils are doubled. It is provided that, dating from the 14 th september, 1493 , at rebate of 3s. per humelred weight was to he allowed to manufacturers on all sugar used in the mannfacture of ale, beer, cordials, syrups, jum, jellies, and preserves, aml on all sugat aml gheose usel in the manufacture of confectionery, such rebate to be allowed anly to licensed or registered manfacturers under regmations to be approved by the Governor in Comeil, and in respect of sugar and gheose upon which the inereased daty under this Act has been paid. 'The following are the now duties leviable upon sugar: :-

Sugar, not heimg the profluce of sugar cane, 12 s . per cwt.
singar, the prombee of sugar cane, bis. per ewt.
sugar, the protuce of sugar cume, anl refined in Victoria in a bouled warelrouse, 5s. per cwt.
i luense, is. per ewt.
Molasses, refined, fis per cwt.
Molasses, refined, in bomil, 4s. per cwt.
Mnlasses, umrefimed, 2s. per ewt.
Eindy. 4.1. pio 13.

## AH1:NDMENT OF DRAWBACK REGULATIONS.

The Eolow ing smestan has been made in the drawback regulations of Victoria.
A elomblack of the full amoment of cluty paid will be granted upon all imported goods not at pres.nt specified in any of the lrawhek regulations now in force, providerl that in wases where the inllowing goods, viz, second-hand goonls liahle to it fixed rate of duty : wine, spirits, beer, cordials, linueurs or strong waters, tolaceo, cigars, and cigarettes, have been removed from the custody of the fepartment since the payment of duty, no drawhack will be allowed; and that all goorls upon which inty at at fixen mete has feeen pied, ath upon which drawback is damed, must have been exported in



## C.-MAURITIUS.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

By Ordinance 12 of $189 \% 3$, the doty on fireworks was increased from 74 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

By Orilinance 18 of $189 \%$, the ad valorem elaty on menumerated articles was inereased from If to $8_{2}$ per cent, ami the surcharge on spirits was increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

By Ordinume 20 of 1803 , the duties on matches, cigarette paper, indigo, tobacen, cigars and snuff, shooks, easks, castor and petrolemu sil, ghee, gram, dholl, imposed by Ordinance 24 of 1892, are continued, but the duty on oats is raised from 9 cents to 1 ropee per $\mathrm{l}(\mathrm{N})$ kilogs.

The duty on rice is reilucel from 1 rupee per 100 kilogs (in force during $1 \times 53$ ) to its former rate - 60 cents per $I(0)$ kilogs.

The surcharge of 20 per cent on spirits, the $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent arl valorem rate on memmerated articles, and the 10 per cent surcharge imposed by Ordinance 24 of 1890 are to remain in force for one year from the Ist January, 1894.

## D.-GOLD COAST COLONY.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR HISTRICTS EAST OF THE VOLTA.

In orler to give effect to the Convention entered into at Rerlin, on the 24 th Felmary, for the purpose of establisling a Customs Union between portions of Gold Coast Colony and Thgoland, ordinances have been mate ly the fovernor of Cohl Coast Colony changing the rates of customs duty payahle on certain imports into those parts of the colony and protecteal territories lying to the eastwant of the river Volta. A full statement of the tariff is given lelow. In regard to merohandise imperterd into the above-mentioned territory from (remman possessions on the Gola and slave Coasts, and on whieh duty has already been paid, it is providerl that it is not subject to any mhlitional payment of customs duties.


The following articles pay a cluty of 4 per cent ad valorem :-

Beads.
Boats and canoes.

## Brassware.

Brearl and biscuits.
Building materials.
Cordage.
Cotton goods.
Earthenware.
Flour.
Furnitare.
Hardware.
Kerosine and other illuminating oils.

Lumber.
Machinery other than for miming and agricultural purposes.
lerfumery.
Provisions.
Rice.
Silk goods.
Soap.
Sugar.
Wearing apparel.
Woollen goods.
All other goods not enumerated and unexempted.

The following articles are excmpt from duty :--
Acids. Horses, mules and asses.
Agricuitural and gardening implements.
All goods intported by the Governor for his private use.
All goods imported with the sanction of the (iovernor for the service of any public department of the colony.
Anchors and chains.
13ugs and sacks.
leeding.
Beef and pork.
Bellows.
Bells.
Bitters, not loeing sweetenerl or mixed with spivits.
Blacking.
Blue indige.
Buoks, newspapers, and printed matter.
Brooms.
Pittons.
(alal)ashes.
Camlles.
(Manvas.
Carriages and carts.
Cash boxes.
Cattle.
Chains.
Chairs.
Chatk.
(lhateoal.
(Chemieals.
Clows and watches.
('lothing, passengers' personal.
Coals.
Contius.
Coins, British and other legally current in the colony.
Combs and brushes.
Confectionery.
Cooper's stores, inchuling casks, puncheons shooks, hoops, and rivets or hooks requirel for making them up.
(rorkwood.
1)emijohns (empty).

Drugs and medicines.
Filncational atpliances importer with the sanetion of the (iovernor.
Fmbroidery.
Filters.
Flags.
Flints.
Gilassware.
fiouts and shecp.
Hund bags ami dressing cases.
Hamess.

India rubber,
Instruneuts, musical.
do scientifie.
do surgical.
Ironware in pots, pansand other conking utensils.
Jewellery.
Litmps.
Machinery for mining and agricultnral purposes.
Masts.
Matches.
Mat.
Meat, fresh.
Millinery.
Mineral waters.
Mirrors.
Molasses.
Needlework.
Oakum.
Oars.
Oils, except kerosine and other illminating oils.
Paints.
Photographic apparatus and materials.
l'ietures.
Pipres (drain).
Pitch and tur.
Plants.
Poultiy.
Purses and pocket books.
Quicksilver.
Safes.
Salt.
Scales.
Sieeds.
Shea butter.
Show carls.
Spirits, methylated, unfit for drinking and not to be used for strengthening other spiritnons lignors.
Stationery.
Stean launches.
Stones, grind.
do tomb.
Straw mannfactures.
T'allow.
Tarpaulins.
'l'nols.
Toys.
Trays.
Trunks.
Unubrellas.
Velociperles.
Wool manufactures, when not to be used as building nuaterials or furniture.

## E.-GAMBIA.

Fxports uuder ordinance No. 10 of 6 th November, 1893 , on ground nuts, per ton $(2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$. net weight), fis. 8 d
*Under ordinance No. 2, of 9th February, 1894, on gronnd nuts per ton, 4 s .

## F.-BRITISH GUIANA.

## TARIFF CHANGES

According to the Customs ordinance for 1894, made by the Governor of British Guiana on the 31 st March list, the following alterations are mate in the Customs duties leviable in that colony until the end of March, 1895:-

Wine containing more than 42 per cent (instead of $3 \overline{5}$ ) of proof spirit to be rated as spirit.
Matches in small quantities to pay $1-20$ dollars per gross of boxes, instead of 8 per cent ad valorem.
Hogshearls or puncheons containing wines or spirits to be duty free.
Fireworks to pay 40 eents per 11), instead of 20 cents.
Information has been received that the following changes in the tariff of British Guiana, were passed by the combined court on the 14th September, 1894:-


Several other articles of minor importance have been removed from the free list to the 8 per cent and valorem schedule.
*This ordinance contirues in force until 31st December, 1894, unless sonner repealed.

## G.-TRINIDAD.

## INCREASE OF EXPORT DUTY.

With the mlvice and consent of the Legislative Conncil, an ordinance was mate by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, on the 18th December, providing for the levying of the following export duties in Trinidal in 1894

Sugar, 7s. 6t. per hogsheal (formerly 6s.) ; 5s. per tierce (formerly 4s.) ; 10d. per harrel or bag (si.).

Molasses, 2s. fid. per puncheon (formerly 2s.) ; 1s. 3k. per half-puncheon (1s.) ; 10il. for every package less than a half-puncheon (sd.)

Kum, 5s. per puncheon (formerly 4s.)
Cocoa, 2s. 1d, per bag (formerly 1s. 8il.)
Coffee, 2s. lil. per bag or burrel (formerly 1s. 8il.)
Cocoanuts, 1s, 3d. per 1,000 (formerly Is.)

> H.-BALAMAS.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

Under Act 4 of 1894, boilers, mills, and purts of mills, stills, iron piles, gasoline, and glass bottles are made free of import duty.

Under Act 6 of 1894 , the (ioveluor is empowered to remit payment of import duties on furniture and fittings for hotels on ( $a$ ) a declaration before a justice of the peace that the articles are for furnishing a hotel, and that they hase been placed in and are remaining in such hotel ; ( $h$ ) a certificate from the civil engineer of the colony that the hotel affords accommorlation for not less than e2on persons.

Under Act 8 of 1894, the (iovernor is empowered to remit the amonnt of import duties securen? or paid on goords returned to place from whence imported owing to such gools failing to correspond. with order.

## I.-BERMUDAS.

Accorling to the Supply and Appropriation Act of Bermurla, 1803-94, official supplies imported for the use of the Consulates of any foteign countries which wlmit similar snpplies for the use of Her Majesty's Consulates free of duty, ure exempted from payment of duty.

## IV.-COMMERCLAL AGENTS.

The following Camalian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and tride matters, and give information to those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.

Such reports of general interest as have been received from them since the publication of the Annual Report of this Department, are appenderl.
J. S. Larke, Sydney, agent for Australia.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.
H. Ogilvie Bennett, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Inminica.
s. L. Horsford, st. Kitts, agent for st. Kitts, Nevis and the Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
Edwin MeLeod, Georgetown, Demerata, agent for British Guiana.
C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

In addition to their other duties, the following Canadian agents will answer inyuiries relative to trade inatters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17, Victoria Street, Lombon, S.W., Englimel.

John Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverpoul.
J. W. Down, Bath Bridge, Bristol,

Thomas Graham. 40, st. Enoch Square, Clasgerw, Scotland.

# IAMAICA. <br> Repolet of Commercial Agent: 

(G. Eustace Burke.)

Kingston, .J Amalca, 4th April, 1894.
The Hom. Mackenzie: Bowfll,
The Department of Trarle and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir, - I have the honour to report that during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1893 , that the imports from Canada show a further improvement, and articles such as butter, oats, milk, sugar and carriages have again increased.

## BUTTER.

The quality las been acknowledged by consumers to be the best imported here for many years, and I anticipate during the next half-year that the quantity will be doubled, the only drawback is that Canada is unable to keep this market supplied eontinuously during the year, but this may be overcome if putters-up will reserve a supply to carry us through the latter and early part of the year, as is now done by the United States.

My recommendation as to the best mode of putting up this article was fully explained in my report of the 30 th June, 1893, and shippers' attention is again invited thereto.

Other articles remain the same as last reported on with a steady improvement.
During the half-year under review I was absent for four months from the island, and during this period I was represented by Thomas M. Burke, Esq.

I visited several provinces in the Dominion, interviewed many shippers, invited exchange of trade, gave personal advice on matters brought to my notice, and with pleasure, have to report that my visit induced shipments, especially from Montreal and Prince Edward Tsland, and the importation of sheep for breeding purposes from the latter place promises to develop. Horses also will be introduced and several other articles as soon as navigation resumes.

The United States Consul, in his report to his Government dealing with trade between Canada and Jamaien, writes that "Camada's efforts to build up a trade with Jamaica are evidently not to be fruitless. The Island's imports from Canada increased 12 per cent in 1891 and by 26 per cent in 1892 . Canada controls the fish trade and is a close competitor with the United States in the supply of wagons and carriages.

She sends something of almost everything to the Jamaicans. Mr. Estes, however, thinks that the Canada-Jamaiea trade has reached the height of its development even though the Jamaicans are willing to encourage it; lut in this it may be hoped, he is predicting without due care." The rate of increase he acknowledges looks like a pledge for the future, as well as an accomplishment of the past. Your attention is also directed to clipping " $A$ " herewith attachel, taken from the Colonial Standard of this city dealing with the McKinley Tariff Law, and showing the interest Canada took in our late Exhibition, to secure a portion of our requirements and which was faithfully and successfully carried out by the two excellent representa. tives sent here, the Hon. Adam Brown and Mr. Dimock, who worked zealously then. and I am pleased to say that their labours have materially assisted me in building up the trade.

Clipping "B " I consider of great importance to Canada, and would suggest that it also be published in extenso.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,<br>G. EUSTACE BURKE, Commercial Agent for the Government of Canada for Jamaica.

Clippinc: "A."
Eatract from Colonial Standard, of Kingston, Jamaica. M'KINLEY TARIFF IAW.

An interesting feature of the Collector General's last report is the exposition of the effect which the modification of the tariff on American imports has had on the distribution of taxation among the products of the several countries from which our supplies are drawn. There can be no doubt that, prior to the remissions and reductions consequent on the passage of the McKinley Tariff Law, the United States Government had a right to complain that, while our tariff might have been constructed solely for revenue purposes, it was so framed as to unfairly discriminate against the class of goods, mainly food-stuffs, drawn from American markets. The returns for 1888.89 show that the portion of duties to the value of English imports was $14-4$ per cent; United States imports, $25 \cdot 1$ per cent ; imports from British Colonies, $17 \cdot 7$ per cent: and imports of other countries, 21.3. From this it is seen that prior to the tariff of 1892 American products were taxed $10-7$ per cent higher than British and 7.4 ligher than British Colonial. The figures for 1892-93 show that the proportion for the Tnited Kingdom is 12.2 ; for the United States, $21 \cdot 0$; for the British Colonies, $16 \cdot 0$; and for other countries, $7 \cdot 0$.

It will thus be seen that the modification of the tariff has had the effect of reduc ing the duties on British products by 2.2 per cent; on American by $4 \cdot 1$ per cent ; and on the imports from the colonies by 1.7 per cent. But, if we wake allowance for the different basis of computing values for the first time adopted in 1892-93, we shall find that duties on British products have been reduced by 1 per oent and the duties on American products by 3 per cent. Another result of a careful perusal of the report is the diseovery of the great and growing dimensions of our trade with the United States. In 1892-93, the value of imports from the United States was $£ 676,515$ as against $£ 529,097$ for the year preceding the adoption of the new tariff. We find also that while a proportion of $32 \cdot 4$ per cent of our products goes to the United Kingdom, the United States take $55 \cdot 3$ por cent. The large proportion taken by the United States is due to the development of the fruit trade, which has in so many ways proved beneficial to the colony.

The Dominion of Canada takes only $2 \cdot 1$ per cent of our exports, but the value of our imports from British colonies-principally Canada, is $£ 236,224$ or about 12 per cent of the entire value of our imports. We believe that our trade with Canada is capable of considerable expansion, and we are glad to know that great improvement has taken place since regular communication was estahlished by Pickford and 13lack's West India steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda, 'Turk's Island, and Jamaica, Regular communication with Halifax has not only led to a considerable increase in the export of the Island produce, but has also had the effect of supplying the community with fish and other foorl stufts of a better quality -and in better condition, while the regularity of the importation has tended to keep down the prices to the material benctit of the consumers.

## CANADA AND TUE UNITED STATES.

While we do not wish to see our trade with the great republic grow less, we are desirous of seeing our trade with Canada grow greater. The maintenance of improved trade relations with the Dominion of Canada involves the sentiment of common nationality as well as purely business considerations. Canada has shown an carnest desire to strengthen the friendly as well as the commercial ties between herself and Jamaica. At our exhibition, in 1891, she was represented by two excellent industrial Ambassadorsthe Hon. Adans Brown and Mr. Dimock, who not only furnished valuable information regarding the Canadian exhibits, but took every possible pains to discover the different kinds of products that would meet with a good market in Canada. The great interest which Canada took in our exhibition was favourably noticed by many of our leading men, including Sir Henry Blake. It has been said that the great Republic and the Dominion occupy the position of rival suitors for the commercial favours of this colony. Without any wish to see Jamaica carry on an improper firtation with such desirable wooers, we trust that she will treat both with the courteous consideration-the civil complaisance - which a clever lady, similarly circumstanced, always has at command. There are several considerations, in addition to those attached to common nationality, which might dispose Jamaica to show greater favour to the young promising Dominion.

- One of these considerations never fails to touch the feminine heart, and that is the ardent enthusiasm of the eager suitor. The Dominion can point to the warm, unrivalled interest which it took in our exhibition as the most impressive, persuasive evidence of the strength and sincerity of its attachment. On the other hand, the great republic was excedingly luke warm and apathetic so far as our exhibition was concerned. At the same time we are bound to admit that the republican cousin has claims on the consideration of Jamaica which Jamaica cannot ignore. The repuhlic provides us with is market of $80.000,000$ consumers ; and to secure a free entry into this market we recently surrendered revenue to the extent of $£ 30,000$. The United States must, from geographical contiguity, immensity of population, and prolonged business as ociation, concinue to afford us the chief field for our commercial operations both in respect of imports and exports-to suy nothing of the very important social relations existing between that country and our island-the result of lengthened years of friendly inter-
course. This fact, however, does not close the door in the face of Canada when she seeks admittance within our borders for the purpose of also trading with us. Let us then take Canada and the United States as we find them. There is not the least necessity for us, as the song has it, to be off with the old love before we are on wi h the new. We must do everything in our power to extend our trade with Canada as well as with the United States. Canada has shown us what she can supply of her distinctive products and she knows what we ean give her in return. The matural resources of Canada and Jamaica are now well known to eath other, and it is desirable that everything shouk be done for the further development of the best of all trade relations-namely, tho e that have for their basis the sense of mutual advantage-the principal and practice of beneficent reciprocity.

Cifpping "B."
Eretract from the Coloniat Stendard of Kingston, Jamaica.
If the report of the Financial Committee appointed by the Senate of the United States is aulopterl, and a tariff of something like $£ t$ it ton is imposed on the ordinary description of sugar, an important and ever improving market will be virtually shut against one of our staple products. The proposal to trix banamas would also, if it were carried out, have at least for some time an injurious effect on an industry which has within the past few years attained large and ever expanding dimensions. It is to be hoped that the proposed new tariff will never become an accomplished fact, but it is greatly to be regretted that this colony, after having sacrificed revenue to the extent of some $£ 40,000$ a year in order to take advantage of the favourable reciprocity clause of the McKinley Tariff Law should be threatened with the imposition of a hostile tariff more formidahle than that from which, at considerable loss, we sought to obtain what we thought would be permanent deliverance. It has been suggested that, in the event of the new American tariff being adopted, we should resume the status quo which existed before Law 1 of 1892, and re-impose the old duties on American articles exempted under the law. This is all very well, but there are two points which ought to be taken into consideration before recourse should be had to such heroic policy. In the first place, the whole amount of $£ 35,000$ or $£ 10,000$ which we have surrendered under Law 1 of 1892 is not to be regarded as loss of revenue. A considerable portion of it is due to increased consumption, and the remission of duty on one class of articles sets free a corresponding portion of moncy to be expended in the purchase of other articles. In the second place, it would be absurd to suppose that we are in a position to carry on, with any chance of success, a war of retaliatory tarift's with the United States. A small country like Jamaica has to grin and bear when it is suljected to the operation of fitful legistation and shifty tarifts. It is a pity that the fiscal legislation of the United States does not partake, tor a greater extent, of the steadfast permanence characteristic of the laws of the Medes and Persians. At the same time we cannot afford to quarrel with our best customer or do aught which is likely to imperil or impair access to our nearest and most proftable market. White we are indehted to the United States for a large portion of our food supply, the value of our imports from that country is insignificant when compared with the entire value of the American export trade. On the other hand, the people of the United States receive more than a half of the entire value and volume of our exports, as will be seen from the following percentage proportions in which our exports were in 1893 distributed among the different countries:

United Kingdom................................................ $29 \cdot 1$
Dominion of Canada, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{2} \cdot 6$
United States, ....................................................
Other Countries. .............................................. . . 14•1.
It has been suggested that, if the new American tariff is adopted, we should look for relief to the Dominion of Canada, and try to establishnew commercial relations with our big colonial sistor on temnsof complete reciprocityand fisad preference. Wo hare for years
in this journal advocated closer commercial relationship and, if possible, political union or incorporation with Canada. And, some nine years ago, a very decided step in this direction was taken by the Government and Legislature of Jamaica. In 1885, a commission was sent by this colony to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of confederation or reciprocity. Scarcely had the commissioners left the shores of Jamaica when a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Cokmies was received by Sir Henry Norman, informing him that Jamaica would not be allowed to conclude any arrangements in which the sister West India Colonies did not participate. Our readers must also remember how, shortly after the failure of the Canalian commission, when there was every likelihood of a commercial convention being determined on between the United States and the sugargrowing British colonies, the British Govermment placed its veto on the contemplatel treaty on the alleged ground that it might interfere with the favoured-nations clause arrangements with other nations. In this way poor Janaica was not allowed to have a chance with either suitor. She was not allowed to carry on a profitable as well as plerasant eommercial Hirtation with her American cousin, and sho was prevented from entering into what might have proved a closer relationship with her. Canadian wooer.

The earnest desire of the Govemment, Legislature, and people of this colony is to cultivatc friendly relations and close commercial intercourse with both the United states and Canada. On purely commercial considerations, however, we are bound to reffect that the former conntry offers us a market witl some seventy or eighty million customers -a market too within easy reach of our shores and with apjreciative experience of our products. While this is the case, we believe that there exists, on the part of Canada as well as Jamaica, a wish for closer commercial and political union. The motlee country, or rather the Encrlish Colonial Ottice has hitherto blocked the way. We would fain beheve, however, that as the English Colonial Office attains a clearer perception of the reasonable demands and just claims of the loyal colonies-small as well as large a stop will be put to the policy of vexatious obstruction and ungenerous recusancy. What can be more natural or commendable than the earnest desire of two kindred communities to utilize to the utmost their advantages of geoyraphical situation, rapid communication, and free interchange of industrial products? Why should Canada and Jamaica be prevented from coming to an arrangenent whereby they can bring their mutual resources and requirements to such satisfactory allaptation as will materially benefit the trade and industry of both countries? In return for the free admission into Jamaica of Candian products and manufactures, Canada would receive our products into her ports free of duty, and a convenient remuncrative market would thas be found for our great staple. It is possible and, in our opinion, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that closer comniercial union would lead to political confederation with the Dominion. In that case Jamaica would form in integral partof in grand British satrapy, the various provinces of which would be bound together by the ties of common nationality, and committed to the grand possibilities of a common destiny. It has, indeed, been said by some that in course of time the whole of this Western Arehipelago will by the law of politico-geographical gravitation be absorbed in the great republic. Stronger, however, than any complex law or principle of this kind is the sentiment of loyal patriotism-the hereditary sense of common nationality which would draw a colony like Jamaica, that inherits British blood, traclitions, laws, and usages, into the arms not of the great republican off-shoot, but of the sturdy scion of the old monarchy.

Kingiston, Jamaica, 22 nd August, 1894.

## The Hon. Mackenzie Bowfll, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir, -I have the honour of forwarding herewith report for the half-year ending 30th Iune, which shows little or no improvement on that of the previous half between Canada and this island. The cause may be attributed to the very low prices that have been ruling in the United States, for such goods as Canada can forward here, but of course, many of the customary articles such as fish, oats and carriages retained their hold, and was slightly improved.

## IHUTTER.

This article has made a lasting impression on the market and it is now universally acknowledged that, the best grade comes from Canada.

The imports of this article would have been doubled this half, had Canada been in the position to execute indents, stocks being exhausted there, hence, had to look for supply from the United States, which was executed at a low figure, anylow, I am aware of t very large contract having been made which will further assist to introduce and keep stocks on the market. This article will have a hold somewhat the same as fish stuffs.

## CHEESE.

A small sample parcel put up in sizes to suit here 28 and 30 pounds was received from Antigonish a short time ago, and gave satisfaction, and if the putters-up adhere to the sample shipment, a good trade may be anticipated, the demand being very large. Makers in other parts of Cunada should endeavour to follow Antigonish and thus secure a share of the indents which now go entively to the United States.

## SPLIT PEAS.

No attempts as yet have been made to ship this article direct, it still comes through the United States and for information of shippers, I refer them to my report of the 30 th June, 1893.

## REFINFI) SUGAR.

Indents from here for this article havechecreased, chiefly on account of the low rates of freights, 25 cents from New York, as against 75 cents with 6 cents dock dues from Halifax.

## OATS.

The demand increases and shortly it is expected will (if it has not already done so) reduce the consumption of corn. With such prospects in view, shippers may look forward to a good market.

## HAY.

The use of this article is daily increasing. Although acknowleclged that Canada supplies the best article, yet it is only imported from the United States.

## FINANCE.

A branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia now established here and doing fairly well, assists in developing the trade between this island and Canada; with such an institution it enables shippers to reimburse themselves promptly, on shipments forwarded, which course is very much adopted at present. The other lank here (The Colonial Bank) offers also the same inducements, therefore with such facilities trade is certain to be -xtended.

## FREIGHTS.

We have a direct bi-monthly line of steamers (Messrs. Pickford is Black) now trading here, with two others from Canada, these with the co-operation of their respective representatives along with the government commission and if necessary, some of the extensive shippers from Halifax, something definite will be arrived at, therefore with this, the greatest of impediments removed, the trade will undoubtedly be increased and Jamaica's productions, such as coffee, sugar, bananas, oranges, hides, lime juice, etc., which find their way in a limited quantity to the Canadian market through the United States, will arrive direct, in better condition and thus create an increased demand for such articles, which will enable Jamaica to exchange with Canada for a greater amount of its products, as is now the case with the United States, which place takes over twothirds of her sugar, bananas, coffee, oranges, etc ; a good portion as advised above eventually finds its way to Canada, who derives no benefit in the way of exchange, vide my report of the 30th September, 1893.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, E. EUSTACE BURK\&, Commereial Agent for Canade at Iomaica.

# ANTIGUA, MONTEERRAT AND DOMINICA. 

Report of Commerchal Acients.
(II. Ogilvip Bennett.)

Axticus, West Inides, March 31st, 1894.
The Hon. Mackevzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Conumerce.
Str,-As I have been umable to report to you as frequently as you desired, I must now endeavour to make amends.

There is, however, difficulty in finding much matter which would be of general interest, and again matters of common interest are familiar to a large number of Canadians, who have for years been traling with these islands.

I therefore propose to divide my report into two sections, as you can best judge what subjects would be most interesting and useful.

TRADING.
I must repeat my warning that these markets are small ind prices variable and uncertain; and that shippers consigning should only do so in moderate quantities. Even then disappointments arise, as a large number sending similar consignments by the same opportunity temporarily overstock the market ; but this risk is fairly counterbalanced by the chance of finding a bare market, when exceptional prices are obtainable owing to our isolated and insular position.

The general exchange of trade between these Islands and Canada is now steadily increasing and must eventually repay those who persevere in cultivating it.

The prices paid for Canadian products during the season have, I think, been fairly satisfactory.

The imports from Canada have comprised a great variety of articles. See Appendix A .

There is a marked increase in the exports from these islands to Canada in their respective products. See Appendix B.

These, I believe, would be much larger were the opportunities for shipment by steamer nore frequent.

## CONVEYANCE.

The subsidized line of mail steamers under the management of Messrs. Pickford dt Black, Halifax, has undoubtedly done good work in opening up the West Indian trade with Canada; and I think steps should be taken to increase the number of steamers. This season the quantity of produce offering for Canada has been in excess of the capacity of the two steamers on the line, and now that sugars up to 16 Dutch standard are admitted free of duty, there is certain to be an increased demand for tonnage. This line is one of the most punctual sailing here and the encouragement of the tourist traffic is wort hy of attention, as these islandsare steadily becoming betterknown and appreciated as a novel, interesting and healthful resort for those who wish to escape the rigours of winter in the north. These steamers do not now call at Montreal, but shipments forwarded to care of the steamers agent at Antigua, accompanied by full instructions are forwarded promptly and cheaply to that island.

CLIMITE.
Not many years ago the climate of these islands was believed to be like that of many parts of the tropics-trying, not to say dangerous, to the health of tourists or other casual visitors. This erroneous view is now nearly dissipated by the overwhelming testimony of independent visitors from all parts, who have returned year after year, and whose admiration and enthusiasm have grown with their more intimate knowledge and experience of residence in the islands of the Caribee.

## HOTELS.

Within the last few years there has been a great improvement in the extent and comfort of accommodation available for visitors, and in nearly all the islands the want of this has been met.

## CROPS.

We are in the midst of a season which has proved very trying. In the Autumn, our growing months, these islands suffered severely from drought which did not break up until lately, and only moderate crops are being reaped. In many places the cane crops have been scriously diminished by the prevalence of disease, which has added much to the anxiety of the planters.

These misfortunes, coming in a season of extreme depression in the value of sweets, has led to general dulness in trade.

It is early yet to form an opinion of the prospects for next season, but so far the promise is good.

## HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

Several important improvements have been completed, and others are progressing. At St. Kitts a new pier has been constructed, and at Montserrat the old pier extended, in both cases making the landing of passengers and goods much easier.

Here, in Antigua, a channel has been dredged through the bar. Hitherto vessels drawing over 13 ft .6 in . could not cross the bar, but now vessels are being loaded inside the bar down to 16 ft , and more.

Before long the Canadian and other steamers will be able to pass through the new channel and moor within half a mile of the town-nearly $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles nearer than at present. It is not improbable that the harbour improvements here may ultimately include a large graving dock.

## INTER ISLAND COMMUNICATION.

There is an excellent service. The Federal steamer "Tyne," with first-class passenger accommodation, and at very low fares and freight rates, runs regularly every week between St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Recently an agricultural society has been incorporated, and gives promise of grood work. They would be glad to correspond and exchange records with kindred societies, and perhaps with mutual benefit.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Numerous inquiries on various matters have reached me, and I have had pleasure in giving - to the best of my power - the information desired.

I have the honour to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

> H. OGILVIE BENNETT.

Appendix: $A$.

## IMPORTS PROM CANADA.

TO ANTIGUA.

| Cattle. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horses. | do herrings. | Carriazes. |
| Small stork (sheep, swine, \&c.) | Lard. | Jrugs, ic. |
| Breadstuffs. Flour. | Pork. <br> Fruit and vegetahles (fresh.) | Furaiture. |
| Oats. | do do (timed.) | Hay and fotage. Musieal instrumeuts, |
| Peas, beans, \&c. | do raisins, \&c. | Rope, cordage, sc. |
| Butter. | Unenumerated groceries, free. | Oils, |
| Cheese. | do do dutinble | Shingles, cedar and pine. |
| Pickled salmon. | White and spruce pine. <br> Haberdashery and millinery. | Hoons. <br> Shooks. |

TO DOMINICA.
Flour.
Peas, beans and barley.
Butter.

| Cheese, | Hams, bacon. <br> Fish, dried. <br> White and spruce pine. <br> do pickled. |
| :--- | :--- |

TO MONTSERRAT,

| Breadstuff. | Butter. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Flonr. | Cheess: |
| Cornineal, naize. | Fish, dried. |
| Oats. | Herrings, pickled. |
| Rice. | Lard. |

Appendir: B.
EXPORTS TO CANADA.

From Antigua.
Muscovado sugar.
Molasses.

From Dominica.
Cucua.
Arrowrout. Charenal.

From Mont serrat.
Museovado sugar.
Molasses.

St. John's, Antigua, 30th August, 1894.
The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,-Since my last report I regret to say there has been little change in the trade and commercial position in these islands.
gENERAL OUTLOOK.
The severe drought having continued, the discouraging prospects for next year's crop have augmented the general anxiety and correspondingly depressed trade in all departments.

This year's crop, as I previously advised you, have been very short owing to the insufficient rainfall, and the purchasing power of the labourers is therefore at a very low point indeed.

The poor out-turn of this year's crops with the disheartening appearances for next year combine to make the trade and financial position critical and the outlook most dismal.

In Antigua the drought has been so severe and protracted that water for household purposes is only procured with much difficulty, and in the dryest districts there have been heavy losses in live stock.

Yesterday was proclaimed by the Government, and held throughout the island, as a day of humiliation and prayer for rain.

In Dominica and Montserrat the drought has been less severe, and recently some rains have fallen ; but in these islands also crops have suffered and are very backward.

## HARBOUR IMPIROVEMENTS.

The cutting of a channel through the bar of St. John's harbour has now been successfully completed to a depth of fully twenty feet, and before long the Canadian line of steamers will be able to come inside the bar.

## STATISTICS

The recent issuing of the Blue book for 1893 , now enables me to submit the following abstracts, which show the growth of trade between Canada and these islands, and also the large field still open to Canadian traders who can compete successfully with those of the United States.

> I remain your obedient servant, $$
\text { H. OGILVIE BENNETT. }
$$

## [NCLOSURES.

Table showing Imports from Canada to the Colony of the Leeward Islands in each Year from 1890 to 1893 inclusive.

| Articles. |  | 1840. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horses | No. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 15 |
| Cattle. |  |  |  | 1 | 3 |
| Cosl, *c. | tons. | 15 | 19 |  |  |
| Oats. | bush. | 291 | 712 | 1,337 | 2,009 |
| Peas and beans |  | 86 | 263 | 794 | 1,352 |
| Oil and linseed meal. | lbs. | 1,960 |  | 1,610 |  |
| Flour | brls | 10 | 1.127 | 2,15\% | 1,523 |
| Menl |  | 10 | 100 | 21 |  |
| Becf. | lbs. | +,000 | 800 | 1,750 | 1,200 |
| Butter. |  | 3,5\%2 | 14,067 | 6,571 | 9,506 |
| Cheese | " | 1,522 | 11,034 | 4,084 | 10,140 |
| Fish, dry |  | 11,701 | 12,913 | 18,784 | 16,941 |
| do pickled | brls. |  | 3,475 | 5,040 | 4,532 |
| Lard. | llus. | 2,145 | 4,816 | 200 | 180 |
| Pork |  | 3,206 | 14,000 | 16,900 | 5,200 |
| Fruit and vegetables | brls. | 270 | 490 |  |  |
| Soap... | lbs. | (1,3.50 | 137 | 7,623 | 2,340 |
| Shingles. . | No. | $3,164,050$ | 799,583 | 1,211,250 | 2,632,500 |
| What hoops ....... |  |  | 1,480 |  | 1,850 |
| White and spruce pine Staves. | feet. No. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,590,086 \\ 8,832 \end{array}$ | 923,278 | i,223,007 | 1,904,383 |
| Shooks, without heads do with heads. | bdls. | $\begin{aligned} & 491 \\ & 291 \end{aligned}$ | $2,751$ | 5,674 | 2,981 |
| Whisky.......... .. | gralls. |  | 20 | 36 | 523 |
| Hains, bacon, tongues, dic | Jhs. |  | (i0) | 33 | 100 |
| Tea |  |  | 2 | 320 |  |
| Oils | gallk. |  | 3 | 15 | 72 |
| Bread and biseuits | lbs. |  |  | 1,623 | 4,350 |
| Corn.. | hush. |  |  | 20 |  |
| Rice | los. |  |  | 3,143 | 1,120 |
| Fruits, raisins, \&e |  |  |  | 1,610 | 820 |
| Candles, tallow. <br> do other | " |  |  | 288 161 |  |
| Kerosene | casem. |  |  | 52 |  |
| Mules | No. |  |  |  | 1 |
| Fruits and vegetables, timed | lhs. |  |  | 390 | ! ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

Table showing Exports from the Colony of the Leeward Islands to Canada in each Year from 1890 to 1893 inclusive.

| Articles. |  | 18:10. | 1891. | 1892, | 18:33. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fin | gatls. | (i) | 4 | 41 | 8 |
| Cordials and liquom. |  | 7 |  | 2 |  |
| Kum. | " | 41 | 7 | 220 | 420 |
| Whisky | lbs. | 5 | 8 | 22 | 8 |
| Pork |  | 200 | 200 |  |  |
| Beef, nalted or ctried. . | " |  |  | 200 |  |
| Cuffee ...... . . . | " | 1,050 |  |  |  |
| Cocoa. | " |  |  | 160 | 8,2411 |
| Starehes. ....... | "tons. |  |  |  | 1,290 |
| Sugar, muscovado. | tons. | 380 |  | 2,329 | 2,027 |
| Molassen. | jum. | 7,994 | 5,7954 | 6,544 | 5,3910 |
| Salt. | brls | 3,760 | 10,340 | 13,088 | 3,7, |
| Flour. |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |

Retura of Total Imports from each country into the Colony of the Leeward Islands during each Year from 1890 to 1893 inclusive.

|  | Comntry whence Eximorted. |  | Valu | E OF Impoi | TS INTO |  | Value of Total Imports from each country. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Antiqua, | st. Kitts Nevis. | Dominica. | Montserrat. | Virgin <br> 1slands. |  |
| 1893 | British North America United States. United Kingcion. Other eountries. | 5 | 8 | \$ | 5 | \$ | 8 |
|  |  | 10,158 64,723 | $14,3177$ | 595 13,038 | 1,945 3,560 | 213 | 27,015 104,066 |
|  |  | 85,664 | 88, 1167 | 34,008 | 12,125 | 306 | 221073 |
|  |  | 18,383 | 8,376 | 16,911 | 11,695 | 3,366 | 58,131 |
|  | Grand Total. | 178,931 | 1*4,192 | 64,502 | 24,325 | 3,885 | 460,885 |
| 1892 | Mritish North America United States. United Kingdom. Other countries <br> Grand Total. | 10,868 | 13,443 70,319 | 302 14,080 | 2,848 0,168 | 1.22 | 27,461 105,390 |
|  |  | 93,3415 | 87,790 | 30,012 | 10,228 | $3 \times 2$ | 1021,958 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,530 | 3,409 | 57,801 |
|  |  | 188,358 | 181,532 | (61,303 | 26,774 | 4,643 | 462,610 |
| 1891. | British North America United States. United Kingdom. Other countries. | 11,142 | 8,522 73,791 | 2,15 14,451 | $\begin{array}{r} 429 \\ \times 730 \end{array}$ | 62 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,388 \\ 159,645 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 75,396 | (66, 403 | 28,368 | 9,326 | 317 | 180,060 |
|  |  | 17,111 | 12,134 | 17,666 | 7,360 | 4,067 | 59,143 |
|  | Graud Total.. | 11.7,110 | 161,105 | (60,780 | 25,845 | 4,446 | 419,286 |
| 1890 | British North America Tnited States. United Kingdom. Other countries. | 8,854 60085 | $\begin{array}{r}9,826 \\ 0382 \\ \hline 8,832\end{array}$ | 459 13,566 | 684 6,825 |  | 19,823 147,212 |
|  |  | 91,058 | 69,832 90,383 | 127,388 | 9,821 9,111 | 234 | 219,074 |
|  |  | 22,740 | 15,505 | 15,969 | 7,476 | 3,911 | (65,651 |
|  | Grand Total.. | 184,591 | 181,546 | 57,382 | 24,096 | 4,145 | 451,760 |

Retcra of Exports to each country from the Colony of the Jeeward Islands during each year from 1890 to 1893 inclusive. Produce and manufacture of Presidencies.

| Y'ear. | Colinthes to whient Eixpolten. | Valle of the Exponta from |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Antigua. | St Kitts Nevis. | Dominica. | Montserrat. | Virgin Islands. | Total, |
| 1843. | British North Aurerica. Inited States.. United Kingdons Other countries. | 2 | 5 | 8 | * | 3 | 8 |
|  |  | 20,478 154,593 1,784 5,394 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,614 \\ 213,594 \\ 20,192 \\ 12,0667 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,543 \\ 18,27 \\ -46,3 i 8 \\ 5,1394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,012 \\ 14,450 \\ 10,647 \\ 3,126 \end{array}$ | 4.131 |  |
|  | Total <br> Other Expports.. <br> (irand Total. <br> British Nurth America. <br> United States. <br> United Kingedom <br> Other countries. | 187,649 | 263,367 | 51,231 | 32,204 | 4,131 | 534,480 |
| 1892 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,585 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 564, 267 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 39,904 \\ 182,019 \\ 2,394 \\ 12,938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,843 \\ 162,17,76 \\ 30,2,2,2 \\ 15,448 \end{array}$ | 42 17,54 20,484 5,120 | 1,910 $14,6+4$ $11,24!4$ 3,6668 | 3,203 | $\begin{array}{r} 49,7,39 \\ 376, \times 120 \\ 64,7.24 \\ 39,764 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total | 237,25\% | 216,25! | 43,854 | 30,469 | 3,293 | 531, 1:3 |
| 1891 | Other Exports |  |  |  |  |  | 23, $\mathrm{N}_{7}$ ] |
|  | Grand Total. |  |  |  |  |  | 555,04 ? |
|  | British Nurth America.. United States United Kingdom Other countries... | $\begin{array}{r} 13,422 \\ 132,217 \\ 2,186 \\ 2,657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,348 \\ 140,318 \\ 17,989 \\ 9,042 \end{array}$ | 27 13,584 21,085 3,685 | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 10,459 \\ 10,775 \\ 2,765 \end{array}$ | 4,327 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,911 \\ 296,57 \\ 52,032 \\ 52,42 \\ 22,476 \end{array}$ |
| 1890 | Total | 150,482 | 175, ${ }^{\text {r }} 44$ | 38,381 | 24,063 | 4,327 | 3924,99\% |
|  | Other lixports. |  |  |  |  |  | 19,803 |
|  | Grand Total |  |  |  |  |  | 412,8(1) |
|  | British North America United States Unitect Kimgdom. Other comutries <br> Total <br> Other Exports. <br> Grand Tutal | $\begin{array}{r} 21,221 \\ 17,7,7 \\ 9,517 \\ 6,718 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,393 \\ 176,159 \\ 12,88: 3 \\ 12,793 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 23,164 ; \\ 11,239 \\ 6,5,53 \end{array}$ | 34 12,079 7,15 2,628 | 5,1388 | $\begin{array}{r} 35,4,3! \\ 386,4,4! \\ 41,413 \\ 33,71.4 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 212,934 | 215,74 | 41,403 | 22,516 | 5,038 | 497.244 |
|  |  |  |  | $\ldots$... |  |  | 16.313 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 513,55\% |

# St. KITTS, NEVLS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS. 

Reports of Commerchat Agext.
(S. L. Horsford.)

St. Kitre, B. W. I., jth February, 1894.

## The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, <br> Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,--Since I last had this pleasure, there has not been much of interest to report. In the autumn I was compelled to procced to Europe on a short visit for the benefit of my health, from which I have just returned. It was not my intention to remain away more than about two months, and as it was our slack season and my son was acting in my absence, I did not specially report the circumstance, but I was detained somewhat. longer than I expected.

During my stay in London, I took the opportunity of specially interviewing most of the leading houscs having interests in the sugar estates in this Island and Nevis with the vicw of placing prominently before them the advantages of the Canadian market and of stimulating them to avail themselves more largely of it as an outlet for their sugar, and I am very hopeful that my efforts in this direction will bear good fruit in the near future. I have taken special interest in this branch of our trade, which, as you are aware, has been gradually growing, and I an convinced that it will continue to develop. Our crop is now in full operation, but owing to the ravages of the borer, $I$ am afraid the out-turn will be much below the average of rccent years.

It is gratifying to note, on the other hand, that the trade in imports from your market is being fully maintained, and experimental shipments of various descriptions of Canadian products and manufactures are constantly being sent out with a view of testing their suitability to our wants, with varying results. I am also constantly in communication with numerous exporters from your country, affording them necessary information as to our market and requirements generally.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

> S. L. HORSFORD,
> Conmercial Agent for Canada.

St. Kitts, B. W. 1., 18th July, 1894.

## The Hon. Mackenzie Bowele, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir, - I have the honour to report that since the date of my last advices, trade between these islands and Canada has been fairly maintained and there is a decidedly growing interest in our commercial relations.

There has been a marked and very gratifying increasc in the shipments of sugar to Halifax during the past season. Each steamer that has left herc for that port has taken large consignments, and the prompt and satisfactory manner in which these shipments have been handled and the proceeds accounted for, has done much to win the confidence of our planters. Personally, I have taken every means of keeping our planters informed of the advantages of the Halifax market, and the result has been a steady increase in the quantity of sugar shipped, while it is noteworthy that those who at first showed unwillingness even to give the market a trial, having once been induced to do so, have been so satisfied with the results that they have not failed to repeat their consignments, There is therefore every prospect of the trade expanding in that direction. Indeed the sugar shipments offering during the month of May were so large that sufficient space could not be obtained in the subsidized steamers for them and a chartered vessel had to
be taken up for the extra freight. As there is every chance that next year there will be a still further expansion of this trade, it may be advisable to have increased shipping facilities to meet the enlarged demand.

The bulk of these shipments has been from the small growers, who have not failed to appreciate the difference in the net proceeds of their small parcels as compared with similar consignments to New York. Most of the larger shippers, however, still continue as heretofore to ship to New York exclusively, and although the results obtained in Halifax are admitted to be better in most cases, there prevails an impression with this class that the Canadian markets are so limited in extent that any considerable quantities of sugar sent there would soon create a glut, and thus reduce values; and in order to remove this prejudice it would be advisable to have reliable information to put before them as to the capacity of the Canadian refineries and the outlet which they have for the refined product. At all events, the fact is incontrovertible that no delay has yet occurred in readily placing at full values all shipments that have been sent to Halifax, while for a long period this season, the New York market was practically closed and sales impossible to be effected, through the mischievous operations of the trust.

The following statement of the sugar shipments from lst January to 30 th June, 1893 and 1894 respectively, will be of interests :-

| '10 | 1893: |  |  |  | 18:4. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hogre heads. | Tierces. | Barrels. | Bugs. | Hores heads. | Tiences. | 1 barrels. | Bag\%. |
| United States. | 7,6\%0 | 21 | 6,51\% | 48, 405 | 6,977 | 22 | 5.819 | 47. 404 |
| Canmia.. ${ }^{\text {United } \mathrm{Cang}}$ | 12:! |  | 3,233 | 2,870 4,0419 | 36ts | 6 | 5 | 6,638 3,93 3 |
| (teher places. . . . |  |  | 128 |  |  |  | 206 |  |
| Total | 8,128 | 29 | 10,47\% | 56,284 | 7,663 | 28 | 12,53! | 58,022 |

The threatened imposition of a 40 per cent duty on sugar in the United States, in spite of the reciprocal arrangements entered into two years ago, while your Government have not only adhered to the previous arrangement of admitting sugar free, but have recently raised the limit of free sugar from 14 to 16 Dutch standard, must all tend to enhance very considerably the growing popularity of Canada with our planters. This increased standard will also prove a decided advantage to us, by facilitating the admission of certain grades of our produce that were formerly excluded, and these will now probably find a direct market with your grocrs instead of being sold to the refineries.

I regret to say that molasses has been most difficult of sale this season, and a large proportion has had to be sent to the Martinique distillers, as the only available outlet. Very little has gone to Canada this year, the shipments being only 885 puncheons, 8 hogsheads and 248 barrels as against 1,288 puncheons and 30 barrels in same period last year. On the other hand, the shipments to the United States have increased from 917 puncheons in 1893 to 1,764 puncheons this year. This has been very disappointing, as in former years the trade was just the other way, Nova Scotia taking the bulk of our molasses at goort prices.

A pressing want exists among our sugar growers of facilities for obtaining on reasonable terms advances on their growing crops, and as any arriangements that could be inade in that direction would ensure the consignment of the whole of the produce and thus strongly to cement our relations, it would doubtless prove a profitable business if your merchants and capitalists could see their way to embark in it. The provisions of our laws, render such advances absolutely safe as against the crop, and as the rate of interest now charged on advances obtained through the medium of the loml bank is very high, and the process of obtaining the assistance most cumbersome, there is a good opening for legitimate financial business in this direction. I shall be very glad to afford all information in my power to any one who may be interested in the matter.

With regard to imports of Canadian products, an average business has been done in such items as fish, butter, lumber, \&c. I regret to say that there has been little improvement in the popularity of the Canadian grades of flour which are still most diflicult of sale, but your millers and shippers are exhibiting a praiseworthy determination to secure a share of our markets by their repeatech shipments and it is to be hoped that they will before long learn to adapt the quality of their manufactures to the requirements of our trade.

I am of opinion that more frequent personal visits of the representatives of your manufacturers who would be in a position to see for themselves the actual wants of the various islands, and note the points in which your manufactures differ from goods usually imported, would be of considerable advantage, and ass, in addition to the practical knowledge which they would thus obtain, they could also book orders for their wares, mutual trade would be largely benefited thereby. I should also like to see a wider distribution of illustrated catalogues and price lists of your manufactured goods, is well as regular market reports of your staple products, affording our importers the fullest information as to what Canada is able to give them, and which would put your exporters on a fairer footing with their competitors.

Our crop, just closed has been a fairly average one despite the ravages of the borer. There has, however, been a great falling off in the rainfall this year, especially in some localities, and unless we get steady rains for the next few months, the crop of 1895 will be materially affected. The salt crop is now being reaped, and is expected to yield 200 to 240,000 bushels. The quality is said to he very good.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

S. L. HORSFORD,<br>Commereial Agent for Canada.

$$
\text { St. Kitts, 13.W.I., 30th September, } 1894 .
$$

The Hon, the Minister of Trade and Commerce,

## Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 1549) dated 7 th August, the contents of which are noted with care.

There has been no change in the Customs tariff here since the Ordinance passed in January, 1892, a capy of which was forwarded to your department on 9th July of that year. I am, however, transmitting to you by the present mail a copy of the recently compiled Blue-book for the Colony of the Leeward Islands for 1893, in which the Customs tariftis of the various presidencies, including St. Kitts-Nevis, are all detailed. There will also bo found in it inuch valuable statistical information in regard to the several islands.

In view of the recent change in the United States tariff, by which the former reciprocal arrangements with the British West Indies have been abrogated, and a duty of 10 per cent imposect on our sugars, it is most probable that the tariff question will again engage the attention of our Local Legislature, especially as the Ordinance of 1892 was framed with the special object of meeting the requirements of the United States Government. The effect of the new duty, coupled with the rigid departmental instructions with regard to invoice valuations for duty-alnost an impossibility here, where there is no open market and nearly all sugar is shipped on consignment, where, moreover, the cost of production cannot be accurately arrived at for each shipment-and all the new formalities required as to weighing, consular invoices, \&c., with the penalties for even accidental infringement, must have the effect of driving a large proportion of our produce to other markets. I shall, of course, lase no opportunity of placing before our planters the advantages which Canada affords in this connection, and I feel confident that if values on your side are maintained, and sufficient shipping facilities are afforded us, there will be a very large increase in the shipments of sugar sent to your ports.

During the past three months there has been an almost unprecedented depression in business, and all branches of trade have suffered in consequence. Sales of all descriptions of goods have been effected with the greatest difticulty, and values have necessarily fallen. This has, doubtless, been due in some measure to the effect of the severe season of drought through which the Island has passed, and which naturally created grave anxiety as to the next year's crop. Heavy rains have, however, at length come, and while these are undoubtedly too tate to save the crop in some localities, the beneficial effect is clearly seen in other parts. Considerable tension was alsn experienced while the American tariff was under discussion, but now that the worst is known, I am not without hope that a favourable reaction will yet set in, and trade generally will revive.

With regard to the prices obtained recently for Canadian products, and of the market values at the time of writing, figures would be only misleading. In many eases, owing to over receipts and other causes, fish could not be sold except at anction, when cod in some cases lrought from 816 to half that sum, according to quality and circumstances. Butter and cheese have also been a drug, and while formerly 26 c . for the former and 18 c . for the latter used readily to be obtained, in order to work off stocks on hand 18 c . and 10 c . respectively have had to be accepted, and so on with many other of the principal imports: but the recent depression has been alaost phenomenal, and things are already showing some slight signs of improvement. Sugarmaking will begin on some estates early in December.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. L. HORSFORD, Commercial Agent for Canada.

## BARBADOS.

Reports of Conmerclal Agent.
(Darnley C. DaCosta.)
Bridgetows, Baribados, 16 th April, 1894.
The Mon. Mackenzie Bowell,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Sir,-My last report was dated 11th January, 1894, being that for the quarter ended 31st December, 1893.

Business, generally, has been very much depressed during the period under reviow, and I have no special improvements to advise in the volume of trade between this island and the Dominion of Canadia.

Inasmuch as the principal importations of fishstuff's, lumber, de., into this colony come chiefly from the Dominion of Canada (as has been the case for a great number of years) I propose, in my future reports, to omit any reference to such items, as those which are almost exclusively imported from Canada, and which have, therefore, no competition worth mentioning with importations from other places.

I am pleased to report that there is some better feeling being exhibited toward flour of Canadian manufacture. Although, owing to the depression, already referred to, importations have not been large, I am informed that the parcels which have come through have given much satisfaction : not only have the keeping qualities been greatly improved, but there has also been some improvement mude in the packages in which the same is placed, the white oak and flat-hooped barrels giving place to those of redoak and round hooped. From the present appearances, if the quality be kept uniformly
good and the packages like those now being sent, flour of Canadian manufacture will, no doubt, obtain a fair share of the trade here, after a little while.

Heavy white oats continue to be in good demand; but direct importations from Canada have been the exception rather than the rule. As the consumption here is very large this is a trade worth the attention and encouragement of Canadian shippers.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Yonr obedient servant,
DARNLEY C. DACOSTA,
Commercial Agent for Canada at Barbados.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Reports of Commercial Agent.
(Edgar Trimp.)
Trinidad, 20th February, 1894.

## The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,-I do not propose, until the official returns are published, to deal at any length with the items composing the volume of trade between Canada and this colony during i893. I desire, however, in advance of a fuller report, to draw attention to one or two matters.

From approximate statistics at my disposal, I note with regret that there were only imported, in 1893, 2, 075 barrels flour against 1,918 barrels in 1892-a difference of only 157 barrels in favour of latter year. So small an increase in this important trade cannot be deemed satisfactory. We took from the United States in the same period about 137,000 barrels. Canadian flour is now much better spoken of, and if the quality and manner of parking is maintained, there is every prospect of its commanding at large share of our market. I am pleased to see that shippers have adopted round hoops for the barrels, the necessity of which for this market has so often been pointed out. I hear no more now of the old complaint that the flour will not keop. Whether this is due to a package more impervions to air and damp, or to a process of manufacture more suitable for a tropical climate, I am unable to say, but the fact remains. In this connection I may mention that when flour is intended for consumption in the tropics, the wheat is extra kiln dried by the United States millers.

## SUGAR.

It seems strange that a sugar-producing country should import sugar, hut it is the case here. In spite of a protective duty of 10 s . per 100 lbs ., we imported in $1892,780,379 \mathrm{lbs}$. of refined crushed sugar, of which $41,172 \mathrm{lbs}$. came from the Dominion. Previously to that we had received none from Canada, but owing to the excellent package and quality of the sugar, our imports by steamer from Halifax during 1893 increased to about $130,000 \mathrm{lbs}$.

BUTTER.
There is also a small improvement in quantity taken. Small shipments are coming along steadily, and when the quality becomes known a brisk trade will doubtless spring up.

## DIIER PRODUCTS.

Mota hava das caken a jaspy fom 32,000 lbs. to 56,000 , but there is room for a mitar more substatitial inerease.

The importation of potatoes has fallen from 3,012 barrels to 1,582 . This appeared ase unaccountable that I have made special inquiries. It is said that the quality of late has heen very bad, so much so that two lots were condemned on arrival by the Sanitary Inspector and had to be thrown away. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon your exporters that they only court loss when potatoes other than the best and freshest are einsigned here.

Leather buggy covers, imported by one firm here from Canada are well spoken of, also wire mattresses and cots, for which there is a fair demand.

Complaints continue to reach me as to drafts against documents arriving here via New York a considerable time before the goods via Halifax. This, it is said, is due wither to the goods being shut out by the steamer, or to imperfect notice of sailing dates. I cannot, of course, speak with certainty on this point, beyond stating in fairness to Messrs. Pickford \& Black's boats that, at whatever time they may start, they arive here with most commendahle regularity.

I append a list of produce shipped to 31st December, 1893, and for preceding Sour years:-

| $\frac{6}{8}$ | Soeat. |  |  | Molasmes. |  |  | Rer. | Cocoa. | Corree. | CocosNUTs. | $\begin{gathered} \text { As- } \\ \text { PHal.t. } \end{gathered}$ | Bittens |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hoth tinatis. | Tin ces | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bags } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Barrels. } \end{gathered}$ | Punch. eons. | Tierces. | Brls | Puns. | Luss. | Lhes. | Number. | Tons. | Савев. |
| 1889. | 17,473 | 6,092 | 310,778 | 20,059 | 1,525 |  | 116 | 15, 167,325 | 12,480 | 13,805, 818 | 78,625 |  |
| 1590. | 12,611 | 5,223 | 351,181 | 17,893 | 84? | 62 | 195 | 20,128,10\% | 4,! $1 \times 1$ | 12,667, 78.8 | 76,107 |  |
| 1.91. | 10, Stit | 4,325 | $32+8,807$ | 15,324 | 72, | 495 | 150 | 1:5,418,27\% | 25, 31:17 | 15,240, 122 | 34, -2, 3 | 23,204 |
| 134 | 8,211; | 4,393 | 3xit,461 | 16,769 | 823 | 282 | 11 | 24, (091,380 | 19,584 | 12,395, 318 | 107, 85 | 26, 3, $5^{5}$ |
|  | *5,04 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | * 4,930 | *374, 190 | 11,73\% | 85 | 25 |  | 18,081, $\times 80$ | 9,280 | 11,878,275 | 88, 66.9 |  |

- Of these 5,045 hogsheads, 4,930 tierces, 197,250 bags and barrels haver been shipped to the United Stains and British North American provinces.

Of the above there were shipped to British North Americn : -550 bags $=98,704 \mathrm{lbs}$. ceosi, 108,763 cocoanuts, 854 tons asphalt, 485 puncheons molasses, approximately, and 2. 3 Bugar worth mentioning.

Crops this year are late, but promise very well, and given favourable weather, the larecst output of sugar and cocoa yet recorded may be expected.

I observe many more commercial travellers from Canada than formerly. This is a gotal sign, and if the men sent are intelligent and thoroughly understand their trade, Cis want of practical knowledge of the requirements of our market which has hitherto

$I$ hatse the lonen to bee sir,
Zsar obedion: servant,
RDGAR TRTPP. Commervial Agent for Smado for 2 irinidad anà 2 obage.



 Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Su,-Confirming my report of 20 th ulto., I have now the honour to inform pan that the report telegraphed of the revision in the Canadian tariff, announced in the Pisdget speech of the Finance Minister, has excited much attention and comment in sommercial and agricultural circles here. In view of the importance of the proposal tes wise the sugar standard for free admission from fourteen to sixteen Dutch standard, I Wave interviewed the leading inerchants and proprietors interested in the sugar industry "hu are unanimous in the opinion that the change would be a welcome one both heris ind throughout the West Indies, and calculated in a marked degree to develop reciprocil! trimle.

As I lave previously stated, very little Muscovado sugar is now made in Trinidal. 41! the principal estate factories now apply the improved vacuum pan and centrifugal ayztom, with result that a far more valuable article is produced at less cost.

Yellow Crystals, known in the London market as " Demerara Crystals," refined for it:mediate consumption and being of too high standard for free admission to the American market, are all shipped to Europe, but by far the greater portion of our crops ato nsmufactured specially to meet the requirements of the United States, i.e. under 15 Dutch standard, but in almost all cases above 14. This practically excluded them: fem entering Canada so long as the standard for free admission was not above 14.

In the States, all below 14 are regarded as raw sugars, and are purchased in laxas qaintities not only for refining purposes but by manufacturers of prepared tobacio in which it forms a not inconsiderable element.

If the proposed alteration in the sugar tariff is adopted it will undoubtedly le:l ice The consigmment of many cargoes of sugar to your ports which now find their way 6 Nev lest
$I$ have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant.

EDGAR TRIPP



Sinf-Ithe official returns relating to imports and experts of this colony for 1893, witt the repurt of the Collector of Customs thereon, have been published, from which I Githou thit the total imports were $£ 2,270,885$, from which should be deducted coin and bullion in transit, $£ 283,814$; leaving $£ 1,987,071$ against, in 1892 , $£ 1,861,027$, showing a balitnce of $£ 126,044$ in favour of 1893.

The exports were $£ 2,320,824$; less coin and bullion, $£ 379,653$; total, $£ 1,941,171$; Wing $£ 64,106$ less than in 1892.

This is accounted for hy a very considerable decrease in the shipments of cocoa, awing to the weather influencing the time of picking, and a slight falling at in tha gesntity of sucar. As, however, the latter article realized a much h gher price chata ia


Of the imports we took:-
From the United Kingdom.............................. $£ 874,406$
do British Colonies. . ............................... 244,436
do Foreign countries 1,152,043

$$
£ 2,270,885
$$

Distributed in regard to the United States and British North America as follows :-

|  | U. S. | B. N. A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1893. | £466,354 | £77,963 |
| 1892. | 456,982 | 79,275 |

showing an increase in imports from the United States of $£ 9,372$, and a decrease from British North America of $£ 1,312$, a far from satisfactory result, especially in view of the more regular means of communication provided in 1893 than at any previous period.

The following table gives the list of our total Tinports of produce and manufactures common to both United States and Canada, with the quantity or value taken from each :-

| Articles. |  | Total. | From U.S.A. | From B.N.A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breal. | Brls. | 29, 862 | 28.172 | 151 |
|  | Libs. | 501.991 | 86,259 | 3,016\% |
| Buats and shoes... | \& | 39,376 | (6) ${ }^{2}$ | 103 |
| Carriages, do 2 wheeled | No. |  |  | 3 |
| Cheese. | Lbs. | 261,549 | 206,994 | 13,028 |
| Oats and corn | Bush. | 229,749 | 89,44.9 | 111,272 |
| Farthen and glassware | £ | 8,190) | 440 |  |
| Flour. | Brls. | 146,955 | 144,939 | 1,220 |
| Furniture | ${ }_{6}$ | 8,083 | 2,5is | 228 |
| Hardware |  | 51,220 | 7,\%\% | 64 |
| Larcl. | Lbs. | 1,093,120 | 1,092,733 |  |
| Leather, mamfactured | £ | 4,087 | 118 |  |
| Meal, not wheaten | Bris. | 8,418 | 6,846 | 222 |
| Malt lignor, in bottles (qts.) do wood. | Dows. | 94.9193 | 04 |  |
| Suap do wood. |  | 33,234 | 1,092 |  |
| Soap | Lbs. | 2,1677,063 | 12,303 | 35 |
| Sugar. | "، | 76, 6i83 | 545,220 | 159,009 |
|  | " | 55,469 | :368 |  |
| spirits.. | Galls. | 14.160 | 788 | 589 |
| Lumber. | Feet. | 7,810,574 | 6,291,776 | 1,256,415 |
| Shingles |  | 286, 500 | 10,000 | 271,7.50 |
| Staves.. |  | 2,90, 4141 | 131,880 | 151), 016 |
| Tobaceo, manufactured. | Lis. | 52,247 | 1,628 |  |
| Textiles |  | 290,857 | 4,5i5 | (50) |
| Foord and drink supplies, unenume |  | 14,914 | 419 | 120 |
| Other manufactured articles. . . . . | , " | 61,9+2 | 7,797 | 1,059 |

FREE GOODS


As compared with 1892, the decrease in value imported from Canada in 1893 is most marked in the following articles :-


Whilst a satisfactory improvement is to be noted in :-

| Sugar, refined | $£^{1892,}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1893 . \\ £ 1,924 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Staves. | 597 | 1,468 |
| Cheese. | 51 | 418 |
| Butter. | 68 | 173 |
| Merlicines | 183 | 273 |
| Fish | 44,495 | 47,393 |
| Manufactured goods. | 487 | 1,059 |

These figures, to a great extent, speak for themselves, and I have little to add in the way of comment beyond the remarks made in previous reports as to the conditions of our trade and the means of securing it. The most unsatisfactory fact made evident by these returns is the suprisingly small (and decreasing) importation of Canadian flour. We received a total of 146,955 barrels flour in 1893 (an increase of 13,000 barrels over 1892) but of these, only the insignificant number of 1,220 came from Canada. The falling off in the value of pease and potatoes, two products in which one would think Canada could compete with the world, is most marked.

The salted meat trade remains much the same- $£ 447$ in 1893, against $£ 424$ in 1892, but as our total imports last year amounted to $£ 71,804$, it will be seen how much room remains for development.

| Articles. |  | Total. | To United States of America. | To <br> British North America. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asphalt, raw | tons. | 81,429 | 68,140 | 650 |
| Asplalt, epuree |  | 8,774 | -20 | 205 |
| Bitters...... | galls | 38,848 | 17,301 | 4 |
| Cocoanuts. | No. | 11,065, 969 | $86,4(1)$ | 103,52: |
| Ciscor | bgs. | 106,3i2 | $20,8,1$ | 5 5\% |
| Fresh fruit |  | 149 | 121 | 24 |
| Molasses . | galls. | 1,250,968 | 6,sis | 53,312 |
| Sugar, Minseovado. |  | 24, 3 , 31,130 | 24,3n, 482 | 106,6415 |
| Sugar, vacmum pan | bays. |  | 10T,403 | 1750\% |
| Sugur. contrifugal. | bags, | $63,414$ | 40.759 38 | None. ${ }^{1,327}$ |
| Hiwas. | gals. | 82,110 |  |  |


| value of exports to Canada in 1892 | £14,253 |
| :---: | :---: |
| And in 1893 only . | 9,871 |
| g a falling | £ 4,38 |

This is principally due to the fact that our molasses which formerly went to Canada is now almust entirely made into what is callecl molasses sugar, or shipped to Martinique Sor rum making purposes, but I note also that we only sent you 550 bags of cocoa against 365 bags the previous year. This is a trade which appears to be overlooked in the Dominion, whilst elsewhere, and notably in the States, it is gaining ground rapidly. Of all drinks, which are at the same time food and drink, and the materinh of which is easy of transport, cocoa is, I should think, the most suitable for the winter months of Canada. The gigantic fortunes aequired by the few chocolate manufacturers of Europe who were far-seeing enough a few years ago to discern the future of the trade, are sutficient evidence of the field for similar enterprise in Canada.

Excepting in molasses and cocoa, the value of exports to Canada compares favourably with 1892 , especially in asphalt and the better classes of sugar.

With the proposed raising of free admission to 16 Dutch standard, which will admit sugars on the same terms as to the CVited States, our planters look forward to estab)lishing a considerable trade with Canadian refineries.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your alsedient servant, EDDGAR TRIPP,
> Commemat Iynen jor Comma for Trinidad and Tobago.

## DEMERARA.

## Report of Commerctal Agent.

> (Edwin McLeod.)

Demerara, 5th Marcl, 1894.
The Hon. Mackevzie Bowell,

## Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to forward my trade report covering six months of 1893, ending 31st December. The following are the arrivals of sailing vessels and steamers frem and to the Dominion during the six months:-


Messrs. Pickford it Black's subsidized steamers make their trips very regularly, with their usual mixed cargoes, which they generally land in good order. The following are the imports, value and market prices :-

## FLOUR.

1,278 barrels have been landed here, value 84,970 ; sales $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.90$ per barrel, excepting some small parcels of Bakers', which sald from 85.40 to 85.50 . Those engaged in the American trade have now very little to say against Canadian stock.

## BUTTER.

We have received $2,894 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{3 6 7 . 9 6}$, worth to-day 30 cents per lb ., in 5 lb . or 10 lb . packages. It is generally a very good article.

## CHEESE.

The imports have been $13,921 \mathrm{lbs}$, value $81,544.08$; sales have been made at 20 cents per pound, worth to-day 18 cents. It is preferred hy many of the dealers, and will keep as well as the best imports.

HAMM.
3,934 lbs., value $\$ 344.20$, has been sold at a. a torage of i 29 osuts por It
bacon.
Not a pound of this article has reached us.

## PORK AYD IKET.

Only 4 barrels of pork, value of $\$ 84$ has been landed here, and not a package of beef.

FISII.
The landings under this heading have been 25,369 quintals, dry fish, value $\$ 116,902$. Prices have averaged about $\$ 6$ per quintal, a good sound article is worth that to-dlay. In addition to the above, our imports of pickled fish have heen 2,220 barrels, pickled. Herring, value 87,747 . Sales have been made at from $\$ 4$ to 84.75 per barrel of 200 lbs. net ; the market is now in a fair position, late sales, 8.50. The trade in mackerel has been limited; 636 barrels, value, $\$ 5,404$ comprise the imports ; sales at from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 11$ per barrel ; the stock now in hand is held for $\$ 12$.

## SALMON.

The imports have been 30 barrels, value, 8336 ; sales at $\$ 15$; market is now quite bare, a good article is worth $\$ 18$.

## SMOKED FISH.

The imports of smoked herring in boxes of about $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. net, have been $60,580 \mathrm{lbs}$, value $\$ 1,519.54$. This stock has been disposed of at 16 to 18 cents per box.

## PRESERVED FISH.

In tins of all descriptions, salmon excepted, has reached $25,088 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $\$ 2,882.70$; early in the season lobsters sold at 89 per case of 4 doz . I lb. tins, only worth $\$ 6$ per case to-day ; not a case of salmon has been imported from the Dominion.

## POTATOES.

Imports have been 13,243 barrels, value, 822,813 . Sales made early in the season at $\$ 5$ per brrel, as the supply increased prices gradually deelined; sales have been made with an overstocked market as low as $\$ 1.00$ per barrel, worth $\$ 3.25$ to-day, supply is ample.

## SPIIT-PEASE.

W: hum hamival $1.6+1$ hmats, filue $\$ 1,817.40$, sales $\$ 4.40$ per barrel, present mankel salur 84.50 . Camitian stok preferved by the dealers.
O.ATs.
$24 .: 39$ inshels, yahu $218,29-$ prices have ranged from $\$ 2.60$ to 82.80 per sack of 160 lins, net, as the stock is being worked off ; recent sales have been made at 82.90 , liter; higher rates may be expected.

PRESSED HAY.
Whe imports have been 43,105 lbs., value, 8445.45 ; sales made at 1 cent to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ consa pa: it.

## HORSES.

W: 1 : 5 mata $i_{i}$ during the six monthe, value, 20,290 . They have been disposed



## ミこ!EFP.

 At: 10 cunts pur it. living: $\$ 10$ por hend will be safe quotation; ewes not cared for as they lomse fle h sery quickly in this dimate.

## POULTRY

Iamderither is vilumd it $\$ 1 B 2.50$. They of course were sold upon their merits.

## CoNDENSED MILK.

5, 298 llas., value 475.30 has been sold here at $\$ 6$ per case of 4 doz. 1 lb. tins, the best S wiss brands worth $\$ 6,50$.

## WHISKY.

Only 56 gallons have been imported, value, $\$ 260$. It has not yet gained a reputation ; the Scotch brands have the tiade, above lot retailed at 88 to $\$ 9$ per cuse of 4 dozen ; slow sales.

## LUMBER.

White pine boards, landings have been $1,671,046$ feet, value $\$ 20,579$; sold at from $\$ 22$ to 225 per 1,000 feet ; spruce boards not used for building material.

## (iYPSUM.

There is a falling off in that trade, only $\frac{1}{4} 4$ tons, value $\leqslant 246.40$ have been imported during the six months. As far as I can learn, sales had been made at s. 12 per ton of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$; this article is ground and shipped in barrels. It is used as a fertilizer for sugar canes.

## HOOTS AND SHOES.

Ten packages valued at $\$ 387.35$ were ordered by the consignee who is in the retail trade.

## CARIIAGES.

Five have been imported, value $\$ 645$, sales from $\$ 230$ to $\$ 250$ each. They are light but very substantial. Purchasers appear to be well satistied. Trade in that line is very limited.

VARNISH.
The imports have only reached 98 gallons, value $\$ 88.80$. No sales reported.

## EXPORTS.

The exports to the Dominion have been as follows :-
Sugar, 2,302 tons of 2,240 lbs.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $167,59.560$
Molasses, 54,000 gallons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14,04000
Rum, 19,716 gallons. ................................... 6,309 12
Skins and hides, 850 ....................................
24000
$\$ 188,18472$

## INQUIRIES.

I have replied to many letters from various parts of the Dominion asking advice with reference to the shipment of goods to this market.

It is to be regretted that the importation of flour has fallen off this half-year. The previous half-year ending J une 30 th, the imports were 3,189 barrels, while the halfyear under review show but 1,278 barrels, a shortage of 1,911 barrels. I presume shippers do not find the trade remunerative. The trade has, however, increased in other branches, such as horses, sheep, butter, cheese and other imports mentioned in this report. I may say that it has been extremely dull in almost all branches of trade, but Canadian imports have been placed with as much ease and at as fair rates as similar products of any other country. So many sugcestions have been offered to Canadian shippers with reference to the pack:tges and mode of packing goods, that I have thought it unnecessary in this report. I have confined myself to imports and market prices.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

## EDWIN McLEOD.

Commercial Correspouding Agent.

Georgetown, Demerara, June 30th, 1897.

## The Hon. Mackevzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Sir,-Since the date of my last report the arrivals of sailing vessels from and to the Dominion have been as follows:-Arrivals, 26 sailing vessels, 3,510 tons ; departure, 6 direct sailing vessels, 748 tons. The steamers "Taymouth Castle" and "Duart Castle," have made their trips very regularly. Nearly all the dealers appear to be interested in them. There is no doult but they give men of limited means an opportunity to do business. Many small consigmments find their way to this market by them. Our large importers complain, and insist upon it, that these small consignments ruin the trade. There is no doubt but it draws away some trade from them but others benefit by it.

## EXPORTS ANI) IMPORTS.

All the sailing vessels enumerated above brought full cargoes of lumber, hay, fish and potatoes, the return cargoes have been sugar, molasses and rum. The steamers "Taymouth Castle" and "Duart Castle" have participated very largely in the carrying trade to the Dominion. Shipments to the Dominion of Canada during the last six months have been as follows:-

| Sugar, 3,231 tons of | \$225, 71766 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Molasses, $3: 2,808$ gatlons | 6,400 00 |
| Rum, 66,013 gallons. | 19,315 40 |
| Hides and skins. | 18000 |
|  | 8251,613 06 |

## IMEMRTS

In flonr, fish, Gats, potatoes and all nther lines mentioned in this report anount to $=171,0-4.32$.

## finUR.

Wi: hase mecumat 1,217 hamels, ralued at $\$ 15,688,50$. There have been a variety of brands, but all appeared to have been about the same quality. There is no doubt itut the Canadian four is as good and sound an article as we have in this market. The wade has been very much depressed in consequence of the overstock of American production ; prices unprecedented, sales made at $\$ 3.95$ to $\$ 4.20$ per barrel : sales of recent Simorts mikle at a loss of from 40 emots to 50 cents per barrel, however, Canadian flour has bees placel as muftei phate withont question.

## ISH.

Limber this heating we have died codfish, haddock and lake, 14,198 quintals, value, 363,805; 2,197 barrels pickled herring, 28,193 ; 967 barrels mackerel, 88,153 ; iolial, 880,151 . The Lower Provinces supply this market with fish of all descriptions. Siles of four quintal casks made at from 824 to $\$ 26$ for cod ; haddock and hake, $\$ 18$ And $\$ 16$ respectively : mackerel in barrels of $200 \mathrm{lbs}, 59$; herring in barrels of 200 lbs , 34.75. The market is wener:lly worstucked in the months of August and September.

## PI 3KLED SALMON.

Truporas hata bean t07 marals, thue 81,278 ; sales made recently at $\$ 16$ per barrel of 200 lise This aticis graarally zoves very slowly.

## 2\#UKED FISH.

iVs hato moserg 58, 34915 , taine $\$ 1,475$; the bulk was smoked herring in boxes of iron $+i 0$ fit lbs; prices mesly axceed 18 cents per box. When there is a scarcity of cheese, this article is in demand.

## PIS1 PlRESERVED IN TINS,

The imports hase be 5,816 lise, value $\$ 690$, lobsters principally; sates $\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.50$ per aise of 4 doz. 1 lb . tins, A very large propostion of our supply is imported from England after having been shipped there from Canada. Other preserved fish in tins we have 13,176 the., value 81,567 .

### 11.1 MS.

 uapoed for sale : they have bem imported by private parties for family use ; the quality is qeneraily excellent. I value them at 24 cents per lb. I am quite sure there is an jrening for trade here in that line.
bacon.
Quly :100 lbs has ita hnai as, we $\$ 20$. We have not received a pound of lard.

## EuTHER

Wo have maireal 1.745 itis, vitue 8915 . I have had many inquiries for Canadian bncler, but as I have been informed that the farmers can sell this article at their doors 8: cmunerative rates, we may not look for a large trade in that line here. The best taile butter for sale here (whose purity I question) is from Copenhasen. Tt is imported


## CHEESE.

I am pleased to report a steady increase in this line. Imports have been 14,728 lbs., value $\$ 1,693$; sales at 18 to 19 cents for boxes of 32 to 35 lbs . I would advise shippers to place this article in a cool place to avoid discolouration of the packages. Imports of American cheese have reached $145,945 \mathrm{lbs}$. One of our dealers who does a large trade in this line, informed me that they seldom purchase American cheese, but import from England direct. They order no other but Canadian cheese, which he assures me is a much better article and costs less than direct importations from Canada.

## oATS.

The landings under this heading lave been 29,815 bushels, value $\$ 18,421$. The receipts of this half-year have been about equal to the receipts of the last six months of 1893 ; sales have been made at 83.25 for sacks of 160 lbs . net. Black oats unsaleable. Prince Edward Island has this trade ; they ship a nice plump grain in clean bags, full weight, generally landed in good condition.

## SPLIT PEASE.

We have received 2,797 bushels, value $\$ 3,115.50$. There is a steady increase in this line. Dealers prefer them to the American. Canadian shippers deserve credit for the nice clean, well marked packares and excellent contents. Sales at 84.35 for harrels
 dian stock.

## 10TMTOは,

Imports have been 18,653 barrels, value $835,34 \%$. The supoy haa moondial the demand. Shippers must have have lost heavily, as a large proportion of the stock sold as low as $\$ 1.50$ per barrel, which with the freight and natural decay, would not covel cost. Shipping potatoes after the 1st of April generally ends in a loss to the shipper; the months of August and a part of September our market is generally bare.

## CONDEXSED MILK.

We have received of this article only 64 lhs --value, $\$ 7.52$. The last half of 189.3 imports were $5,298 \mathrm{lbs}$., showing a decrease of $5,234 \mathrm{lbs}$, which goes to show the shijments were not remunerative or that the article was not up to the standard. In fact, I have it from good authority, that the milk is not as good as the Swiss brands, which cun be imported at luss cust ; salus of latter : it $8 t .40$ per cise of 4 dozen ths. I do not quite
 ducers in this lire.
1.7Natr.

The landing under this hearling has been $1,126,020$ fiet-valuc, 87,076 . Busincess in this line has been exceedingly dull. Our staple sugar has been placed at such low figures that the proprictor's of estatus have stupped all improvenents, consequent there is no outlet. Imputars have to depmen entively mpot the sity and limitad manary trade.

5,750 lbs. only have been received-valuet at 860 . Ihis is rather a bulky antill. I presume the freight deters shipments. Sales made at $\$ 1.50$ per 100 tbs , Later onin the sumbu thes fignes will now he matized as we nay haw an orwstock in Septomber.

## IIORSES.

The landings under this heading have been 28 -value, $\$ 3,230$. Trade on this line has been completely overdone. The last lot was forced upon the market at auction, the pick of the lot realized $\$ 160$, while the balance was sold at all figures down to $\$ 110$. The Canadian horses appear to stand the climate well ; they are generally well trained and safo for a lady to drive. This is a limited market for stock of that description.

## SIIEEP.

318 have been landed here-value, 22,033 . They are generally sold by live weight; sales sc. to 9 c. per $\mathbf{l b}$., or from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 9$ per head. The United States has this trade at present. Their stock is generally in excellent condition, and, of course, clams more attation. They ship weathers alone, which are preferred here. Very often American sheep fetch from 11 c , to 13 c . per lb ., as they are generally very large, they must give the shiphers a large margin of profit.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gnly twu bitkagus hat bem rumived-value, 835.
ralisish.
Impors have heen sen gellons-vahe $\$ 635$. This lot went to coach and cabinetmakors ior private use.

## carriacies

(There been rocived-value, 5850. Athough disposed of, no sales reported; trade Is vary timiked in this line.

## CGIIN BROOMS.

Teocuiplar luve boen 75 doz; saine at \$1.75 per doz.
WHISKY.
 heos, the tlavour is not liked. Parties who may be persuaded tonpurchase a case never tuplicase the order: Sootah and Irish are the favourites here.

## OFIINING FOR TRADE WITII CANADA.

I feel that I may my mifly that the trade in this colony with Canada is growing ver: Tpitl? The stasta.s "Taymouth Castle " and "Duart Castle" cargoes for this port average about 5,000 brls. per voyage. During the sugar season they generally sail with not less than 500 tons of sugar, as well as large lots of molasses and rum. It is very true that sugar, molasses and rum supplemented by gold, comprise the main resources of this colony. I have no doubt but an expert would find in our forests valuable firniture and dye woods, which if brought to the front would open up a paying trade. Lon years ago the country people here on the enst coast, not more than 20 miles from this city on the line of railroad, were using logwood for fencing and firewood not knowin $f$ its value. That tract of land is now in the possession of a gentleman who has shipped from 300 to 400 tons of wood yearly, which must be a profitable business. No stu here takes any interest in these matters. Gold is the absorbing topic. I am quite cortain there would he a market in Canada for the furniture and dye woods of this volong I will have thio boncu: of forwarding my reports from date quarterly.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have the hombe to be, sir, } \\
& \text { Yo: obdiont servant, } \\
& \text { IIDWIN McLEOD, } \\
& \text { Commercial Agent. }
\end{aligned}
$$

# NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK. 

## Report of Commerctal Agent.

> (C. E. Sontum.)

Christlania, 10 th April, 1894.
The Hon. Ninister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-Confirming my last quarterly report ending 31st December, 1893, I herewith have the honour to present my regular quarterly report ending 31st March, 1894.

Of new inquiries from Canadian houses, I have had correspondence from a couple of window-shade manufacturers in Torento, and in a few elays expect samples of their manufactures. There is sold a great deal of goods in this line here, imported from the United States, and if Canadian manufacturers compete favourably as far as price is concerned, I do not see why they should not get their share of the trade.

From Messrs. D. Ritchie \& Co., manufacturers of trbaccos in Montreal, I have already received several shipments of manufactured tobaceo and eigarettes, which are placed with one of the largest importers here, and bids fair for future orders. Of course it takes quite a lot of work to introduce new brands and makes, but I believe, that in time, and by constant work, the Canadian goods will be in a demand equal to that of the United States goods in this line. Messrs. Ritehie id Co's. roods are considered in every way equally as good as United States tobaccos and cigarettes.
(If tobaccos and eigarettes of Canadian manufacture, I have also disposed of somm shipments to other European countries, such as Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland and Belgium, in which countries Canadian goods in this line now have had an introduction, and from all of these countries except Germany, I have received several orders lately, which are sent Messrs. Ritelie \& Co.

As I am travelling in the interests of my fim in most of the European countries : couple of months every year, it gives me a good chance to make Canadian goods known generally.

Of wheat flour, I could have clisposed of large quantities here in Norway during the winter, if the winter-rates of freight had not been against us until navigation opens up from Montreal. In fact, during the last few months, I have had inquiries for Canadian flour almost every week : but have been unable to do anything in this line for the reason mentioned.

I have an order in now with "The Lake of the Woods Milling Co." for a shipment of flour to go forth per first steamer from Montreal, and later on during the summer months, I expect to have Canadian flour arrive here every two weeks, as my customer. a wholesaler, in this city, has promised to buy good quantities of the flour, just as sown as the freight rates allow shipping. A great deal of wheat flour comes here froin tha United States Millers, such as Pillsbury and others.

Have had a shipment of carriage wheels from Canala so far this year, of whiw some are going to be used in carriages that are to be on exhibition here, and the mantifacturer will thus get his groods advertised largely.

Have sent the factory another order for wheols.
Of Canadian evaporated apples, I have had a shipment lately," and the apoles ia: atod out nice, so expect to be able to secure further orders.

From the Secretary of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada the following sorros. pondence is to hand:
"Having been informed that in Norway there is a vehicle used for the conveyance of hay, which can be adjusted for wheels or for runners, as the nature of the roads may ryuire, I am anxious to obtain some information in regard to this, as the vehicle might the very useful to this country during the break-up of the roads."

Complyines with above request, I will tary and get drawings, de, and forward the sume ath all me: date.

I will take a trip to Canada during the coming summer, as my government has again appointed me commereial commissioner to Canada, and I will then eall on you in Ottawa and have a conference with you regarding freight-rates between Canada and the Scamanavian countrins, ide.

> Manaw. in I bare we bonour to he sir, You soed an t bervant,

D. E. SONTUM.

## AUSTRALIA. <br> (Therohe of H. S. Cimpain.)

44, Margaret Street, Sydney, 17th September, 1894.

 Bitustor of Titule and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
NEall Sm, I have to acknowledge reeeipt of your valued favour of 6 th August. I have impmited during the past fitteen years a great many organs from the United Glanis, and a few pianos. The organ trade is not one-fourth as large now as in former petts, the trade having dectined through competition in priees from the Continent of Curope in pianos. (ierman pianos are sold as low as $£ 20$ to the public, up to $£ 235$ and Et0 for pretty good instruments, and the average purchaser will prefer a piano to an organ if obtainable at a low figure.

The American upright pianos cost to import to Sydney, with 15 p.c. duty, ahout 238, and a better gride up to £̌50. Of course a few higher-priced English, Frenel and Tiomman pianos, both upright and granl, are sold here, and even a few of the Americin Steinway pianos for concert purposes, but the great bulk of the trade is confined to the lower-priced instruments.

T found that the American pianos were not able to compete in price for quality with the European article. I presume the same will apply to the Candian pianos. I anderstand a few Dominion and Bell pianos were imported and sold here, but they did not make any headway. In regard to organs, the Bell organ has been sold in fair Quantities, and a few Dominion, and no doubt Canadian organs could continue to be satd in this market to some extent.

The Estey, Mason \& Hamlin, Smith, and four or five other eheaper makers do Citaness here now, so that the trade is eonsiderably cut up, and no one maker can aspeent to do a large trade.

1 shall be glad to give any of your friends further information, and if they will sand me catalogues with list of prices, I will endeavour to get at least one importer in asti of the Colonies to give at any rate one sample order. I will be very glad to allord pou or any of your friends any information in regard to this market at any time.

I note frum the cable advices that you have appointed Mr. Larke as trade agent fir Canada, and I presume he will shortly arrive in Sydney. I will take pleasure in cutdering him any assistance he may desire.

All the manufacturers who have written to me, at your suggestion or otherwise, I have replied to fully, and in some cases I have sent them orders, in others I have told them the prices they will have to make in order to compete in this market. In many cases I find their priees are not as low as from the U'nited States, and they state that Whe Canadian market is more profitable to them. I am clad to know that your country amains in a prosperous condition compared with the United States and Europe, whieh telleets most fur whbly on the good government and resources of Canada. The Eiddy Company, for example, frankly state that the priees they were able to obtain in Canada were mud, better than they combld get from export, :mas that they were ruming their


The manufacturers of carriages and vehicles of all sorts are shut out from all the Colonies except New South Wales, on account of the prohibitive duties, and in this Colony the duty is $16 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which restricts importations to a great extent. Owing to the deprossed state of business generally, such luxuries as buggies, dc., have been in poor demand for the past two years or so.

I have had one or two sample shipments from Cunada which have given satisfaction, and may leat to future business. Some trade could be done in wood-work and the manufacture of parts for vehicles.

American boots and shoes are being introduced to a considerable extent this year, particularly ladies' and children's shoes, and I understand that McCready, of Montreal, is a large manufacturer, and probably could compete with American manufacturers.

I have hat some correspondence with the Williams Sewing Machine Co., and have reseived samples. They quoted low prices, but not quite as low as other and equally good machines, which are importcd from the United States, and which are wellknown to the public. I wrote to them fully, and stated that in order to introduce their machines they would have to make somewhat lower prices, but I gather from them that it woukl not pay them to do so. You will understand that this is a special article, and that the Singer Company and a German manufacturer, who sell their machincs on timepayment, with branches all over the Colonies, do the greater portion of the tradc, and the only way for a Canadian manufacturer to do a large business would be for them to carry stocks here, and conduct the business here in the same way as they do at home. There is but one large importer outside the two companies I refer to. As to general dealers, they do not care to conduct business on the time-payment system, unless they would make a special business.

No doubt the Canadian manufacturers of furniture could do business in Australia, owing to the low price of hardwood timber in Canala suitable for furniture, but it would be necessary for the manufacturers to make designs suitable for this country. Just at present the furniture business is very much depressed, but that is only a temporary condition of things.

Canada would find a very active competitor in furniture in New Zealand Kauri pine, and what is called white pinc and Huon pine from Tasmania. The Kauri timber is sold in Sydney, duty being 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet, from 9 s . to 14 s . per 100 superficial feet, the latter price being for clear stuff. It is beautiful timber, casily worked, and takes a good polish, or could be stained, the only objection bein!s that it shrinks endways unless thoroughly seasoned. For better class furniture walnut is preferred; the excellent local mahogany or cedar does not compete farourahly with walnut as the latter has been in use so long and for so many purpises. Strange to say that oak is not at all in farour, although it is such valuable worl fo. furniture. Ash is much liked, and would mect with fair demand if prices were fatom able.

I have received a letter from Mr. J. H. McNaim, of Toronto, to which I hate returned is prompt reply.

The present Government, of which Mr. Gico. H. Reid is Premier, is pledged to fres: trade and taking off the present ad valorem duties, but it is probable that his Government would waive that point to gain the federation of the Colonies, provided there would be no material increase in the present rate of duties.

> Witl kind regards, I remain, yours very truly,

# V.-GENERAL COMMERCLAL INFORMATION 

QUSIOM- HREATWENL OF CANADIAN COD-FTSH IN OUBA AND FORTO RICO.

This पipatiment hits tumted namerous letters of inquiry and other correspondence ala tive to the treatment at customs in the Spanish West Indies of Canadian fish. In Trider that there may be no misapprehensions, it has been thought advisable as) publish for the benefit of parties interested the following information bearing apon the subject-from which it will be seen that Canadian fish is now admitted on as fivourable terms as that from any other country-that the preferential agreement with i.he United States has terminated and that treaties recently negotiated between Spain and 'Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland, do not in respect of such fish give these countries advantages over Canada.

In January, 1891, the United States opened negotiations with Spain under authoricy of the 3rd section of the Tariff Act, approved October 1st, 1890-(The McKinley Ac(t), with a view to procuring the free admission into Cuba and Porto Rico of certain Froducts and manufactures of the United States, when shipped directly therefrom. Among the articles enumerated were : fish and shell-fish, live, fresh, dried, in brine, mooked, pickled ; oysters and salmon in cans.

These negotiations resulted in a commercial agreement between the two countries under which certain specified articles were admitted free into the United States-and the fish above defined in common with other products not necessary here to enumerate, sere adinitted free into Cuba and Porto Rico from 1st of July, 1892. This agreement discriminated against Canadian fish-but the United States Tariff Act which came into fince on the 28th of August, 1894, cancelled the provisions of the McKinley Act mothorizing free admission into the United States of the articles above referred to, whereupon Spain issued a decree of which the following is a translation.
"The Congress of the United States having modified the Customs Law of October 3st, 1890, by virtue of which, and by declaration of the President of the Union, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the said law, exemptions and sudvantages were conceded as regards sugar and other products from Cuba and Porto Rico, the decree of July 28th, 1891, is hereby annulled, it being understood that the thect of this annullment shall begin to operate from the moment that a custorns tariff tiffering from that which served as a basis for the said decree shall be applied in the United States custom-houses to products of Cuba and Porto Rico."

The termination of this agreement removed all advantages given to fish from the United States, as against that from Canarla.

In July, 1893, a Commercial Treaty was agreed upon, subject to ratification between Spain and Norway and Sweden, the submission for ratification whereof, to the Spanish Cortes was authorized by Royal decree bearing date the 17 th of that month.

In that portion of this treaty referring to Norway, it was provided that "codfish directly imported from that kingdom into the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall enjoy the same treatment as that from the United States as long as the Commercial Convention of the 28th of July with that republic remains in force," \&c. In that fortion referring to Sweden it was provided that articles, the products or manufactures (if Sweden enumerated in Schedule A-attached-should not be subjected on their importation into the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to duties other or higher than those imposed on similar products or manufactures of any other European nation. The Schedule A referred to included codfish-or as therein expressed in the French copy "Morue salée et séchée." It will be noticed there was a distinction as relates to its treatment at customs in Cuba and Porto Rico between codfish from Norway and that from Sweden.

The Cortes adjourned August 4th, without having approved the treaty and it consequently stood over for consideration at the then ensuing session.

On the 31st December fullowing (1893), a Spanish Royal Decree was issued which reads as follows :-

## [Translation.]

"In the name of my august son, King Alphonse XIII., and as Queen-Regent of the Realm, at the instigation of the Council of Ministers.
"I hereby decree as follow:
"Article I. From the 1st January next, and pending the deliberations of the Cortess on the project of law to be immediately laid before them, the nost reduced ("mas reducidos") tariff and further advantages resulting from the Commercial Conventions with Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Holland shall be applied to the products of the sail and industries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France, Great Britain and her colonies, and Italy, subject to the same conditions as those under which those benetits are conceded.
"Article 2. Similar rights and immunities shall be applied to those nations posves" ing the most-favoured-nation clause in treaties of commerce, peace or friendship, whicla have not been named.
"Article 3. The duties of the second column of the tariff shall continue to be leviat in the form now applying to the products of the soil and industries of all other nations entitled to this advantage, in virtue of the Royal Order of the 29th June, 1892.
"Article 4. The Government shall notify the wer ivise of this deorec of tha Cortes.
"Given at the palace the 31 st, December, 1893."
Under date of the 25 th July, 1894, a circula was issued from the Colonial Office covering a copy of a notice from the Foreign Office respecting the treathent wo be corded in Spain and the Spanish colonies to goods arriving from the United Kingdom and the British colonies, which reads as follows:
"The Secretary of State for foreign affairs has received the following communis: tion from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid :-
"Under the provisions of an act recently passed by the Spanish Cortes, goods arriving in Spain and her Colonies from the United Kingdom and the British Colonies will continue to receive the same treatment as heretofore, namely, in the peninsula and the adjacent islands the minimum tariff, together with the advantages conceded by treaty to Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands, or other European States, except Portugal."
"In the Spanish Colonies, such goods will continue to be treated under the minimum column of the Colonial Tariff."
"This treatment will be maintained until a permanent commercial treaty is concluded between the United Kingdom and Spain, or until the negotiations now pending for the conclusion of such a treaty are formally broken off."

Under date of the 15 th August, 1894, a further circular was issued from the Colonial Office transmitting for the information of the Colonial Governments a transla. tion of a Spanish law granting to Great Britain and the British Colonies the tariff advantages granted to Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands, which reads as follows :-

## [Translation.]

"Don Alphonso XIII., by the grace of God and of the Constitution, King of Spain, and in his name, and during his minority, the Queen-Regent of the Realm.
"To ull those to whom these presents may come, know that the Cortes have decreed and we sanction what follows:-
"Sole article.-From the date of the publication of this law, and whilst other treaties are not put in force, the more reduced duties, and the tariff advantages result-
ing from the commercial agreements agreed upon with Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and the low countries shall be applied to the products of the soil and of the industry of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France, Great Britain and its Colonies, and Italy.
"In order that these benefits shall be understood as subsisting, it will be indispensible for the nations to which they have been granted to apply to the products of the soil and of the industry of Spain their lowest tariffs.
"Therefore, we command all the tribunals, justices, chiefs, governors and other wuthorities, civil, military and ecclesiastical, of whatever class or dignity, to observe it ind cause it to be observed, to fulfil and execute it in all its parts."

Inder date of the 27th August, 1894, the Colonial Office transmits a copy of a noti: from the Foreign Office, announcing that his Lordship the Earl of Kimberley had lomrned from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, by a telegram dated the 21st idem., that an order had already been sent to the Governor General of Cuba for the free ulmission of codfish from Canada and Newfoundland.

Under date of the 27 th September, 1894, the Colonial Office transmits a copy of a lespatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Porto Rico, with a translation of an extract from the Porto Rico Official Gazette, which reads:
"H. E., the Minister of Ultramar, in a telegram dated this day, says to the Govorfor General as follows :-
" Admit codfish from all countries free of duty.
*The foregoing is published in the Official Gazette by order of H. E. for gencral in : Fmation."

Some question having arisen as to the interpretation placed upon the word "sultish" by the Customs officials in Cuba and Porto Rico, they having put a literal aml limited meaning to it, instead of accepting it as a general term, including under it is in some localities, haddock, hake., \&c., the matter was referred by the Foreign Office, Lirough Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Madrid to the Spanish authorities, who - 0 plied under date of the 28 th September, 1894, that "in the opinion of the Clief of the Colonial Customs Department, codfish does not include haddock or hake."

In reply to another inquiry the answer was that smoked herrings comes under "dry or smoked fish, No. 335, second column of tariff."

The item referred to reads :
"Salt cod and stockfish, also fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated, including the weight of the salt or brine, 100 kil . gross.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text { "Cuba, general tariff. ........ } \$ 2.00 & \text { Special tariff } \ldots . . . . . & \$ 1.80 \\
\text { "Porto Rico do } & \ldots . & 1.10 & \text { do } & \ldots . \\
0.90 . "
\end{array}
$$

## TRADE NOTES.

The following notes will be found of vclue to intending Canadian exporters, as showing possible and profitable markets for Canadian goods:-

Extracts from Consular Reports.
(A.) Lumber Market in Samoa.
"Nearly the whole of the lumber used in Samoa is at present imported from America.
"A large part of this trade might probably be secured by New Zealand or Canadia by arranging that specimens of colonial lumber, whomich made foors, window frames ornamental wood work and other building matemans suitahis for this wimate might int on view in Samoa."
(B.)-Imports of Flour inio Sf. Henixa.

| Year. | American. |  | Anstralitat |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Valos. |
|  | Barrels. | 8 | Sacks. | 3 |
| 1891 | 316 | 2,415 | 2,153 | 13: 3 星 |
| 1892. | 380 978 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,755 \\ & 6,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,68() \\ & 2,574 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,206 \\ & 13,814 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1.424 | 17.425 | c. 410 | 3s.4 4 ( |

> (0.)-Ploun isn Willai is Sourn Armas.

The quality of flour most used depends upon the nationality of Uie particnlar section using it; a fair average would be a medium grade.

The following statement shows imports of flour and wheat into Cape Colony for the calendar years 1891 to 1893 :-

| Whence Impurted. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat flourUnited States..... All other countries | Lbs. | Lbs.$33,795,469$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lbs. } \\ 4,455,847 \\ 29,205,016 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $52,854,404$ |  |  |
| All other countries | 53,974764 | 38,795,469 | 33,660,863 |
| Wheat- <br> United States. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,257,294 \\ 5,580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,495,467 \\ & 197,008 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,708,853 \\ 101,360 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 3,810,213 | 2,262,874 | 4,692,475 |

## (2.)-Conmerce of South Africa.

Daing doo yabe 1895 about $1,500,000$ gallons of parafine were imported from



## (iii)-Dutatenos ar Pazor Phas is Dhanah

Iaformatioa has been received that for several years the crops of pease have not anscested at all in France (principally fancy pease for seeds), and that an effort has been made to cultivate those pease in Canada. This year several farmers of Prince Echward and Wellington Counties, Ont., near Picton, had 200 acres of fancy pease witer cultivation for this market, and it is expected that next year this will be increased to 1,000 acres. At the beginning of the month a small ship of 130 tons was at Montreal loading the pease, and it is hoped that this will be a new and profitable trade for Cumeda

> (f:)-Market for Canadian Flolr in Porto Rico.

The athention of exporters of flour is called to the favourable opportunity now CDenof for the introduction of Canadian flour into Porto Rico. Under the reciprocity antmement between the United States and Spain, United States flour was admitted into I'orto Rico at the rate of $\$ 1$ per 100 kilogrammes, while Canadian flour was dutiable at the rate $\$ 4$ per 100 kilos, that being the ininimum tariff. Now the reciprocity witangement is ended the United States flour has to pay the maximum tariff of 84.75 Fol 100 kilos, while Canada still has the benefit of the minimum tariff. ( 100 kilogannmes $=220 \mathrm{lbs}$.)

The market is a large one, the imports of flour into Porto Rico from United States tone during last year amounted to 167,053 barrels valued at $\$ 733,308$, while Cuba twok from the smue country b1f, 10 ci barrels valued at $\$ 2,821,557$.
(H.) -Guatemala.

Hur Minaty's Ministe e An Gutemila, has reported to the Foreign Office that the

(土) - - Brazil.

Ha: Miajodiy'm Ohaggo d'Afinitan at Rio de Janeiro, has reported to the Foreign Ohtee, that in consequence of the denunciation of the commercial agreement with the Frited States, it will only remain in force until the 31st December next, and will coniinne to be observed by tha Dimalime Guvenmen until thas date.

# REPORT 

0): TIIE

# DEPAETMENTOF <br> TRADE AND COMMERCE 

## OF CANADA

TO THE 31st DEOEMBER

1894

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS ANI EXPORTS - REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMERDIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL TNFORMATION

01HAWA<br>GUVRTRAMENTPIINTINGBUREAU<br>1895

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11．TEW TARIFFS：－
（A）inold Coast Colony ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 25 to 31
（1：）Giuiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 32 to 38
WD liritish Trinidad and Tubago．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 39 to 43
II IARIFF CHANGES．
（ 4 \＆B）Cape Colony，（C）Gambias（1）Jamaica．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 44 to 46

Reports of Commerciad Agents－
（a）Triniclad and Tobago，（Edgar Tripp）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 47
（t：）Britislı Guiana，（Edwin McLeod）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $4!4$
（L）Sit．Kitts，Nevis and Virgin Islands，（S．L．Horsford）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 51
1．ZINLRRAL COMMEROIAL INFORMATION ：－
（a）Wry on Corn and Flour in Sweden．（B）Average Pricess of Staple articles．（C）Trade
 yoci mos en Mrativi．．
I.--STATISTICAL TABLES.
A.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collecterl thereon during the months of October, 1893 and 1894, and during the four months ended 31 st October, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | October, 1893. |  | October, 1894. |  | Four months ending 31st October, 1893. |  | Four months ending 31st October, 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | 8 cts. | S | 3 cts. | 8 | 8 cts. | \$ | 8 cts . |
| Ale, beer and porter | 24,561 | 9,202 37 | 14.688 | 5,689 78 | 77,803 | 30,734 41 | $51 ; 100$ | 21,957 11 |
| Animals | 18,803 | -5,0!11 10 | 18,878 | 3,71460 | 75,231 | 19,070 43 | 54, 519 | 10,951 72 |
| Beoke, [ratrphlets, Ac | 147,147 | 26, $\mathrm{YNO}_{2} 25$ | 81,3:31 | 20, 41641 | $43!2,419$ | 87, 166 50 | 28, 2 2i4 | 72,570 74 |
| Brass and manufactures of Breadstuffs:- | 39,1558 | 10,647 65 | 29, 639 | 8,25\% 14 | 146,849 | 34,205 83 | 111.301 | 31,472 \% |
| Grain of all kinds . . | (94,510 | 11,54698 | 94,983 | 14, \%ti\% 13 | 205,705 | $3 \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{lin}$ \% 70 | 2906,i13 | 51,691 26 |
| Flour ... . | 2,509 | 2,260 6i | 12, 516 | 3,97937 | 34,6941 | 3, 167 84 | 34 , inis | 10,751 09 |
| Meal, corn and oat. | 20,663 | 3,794 67 | 5,976 | (6) 22 | $58.2 \times 3$ | 10,55311 | 216.45 | 4, 5( $M 317$ |
| Kice. | -7, 185 | 4,202 44 | (1,5\%0 |  |  |  | 1046. | $53,4 \% 31$ |
| Other loreadstuffs. | 25,1971 | 545891 | 20,364 | 4, 195, 02 | 104,978 | 35,532 08 | 73, $2: 34$ | 15,01048 |
| Bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts | 2,872 | 84215 | 3,40 | 1,040 88 | * 3,161 | 2,739 71 | $3 \mathrm{3}, 3 \mathrm{St}$ |  |
| Cars-railway aud tram. | 3, 6 (1)2 | 1.0880 60 | 1, 8, $3: 7$ | 524 | * 4,3\% 1 | 1,31+30 | S, 11\% | 1, $(1, \mathrm{~N})$ 7) |
| Corsl, bituminnus. | 246,824 | 63,14505 | 210, | (62,812 75 | $1,224, \cdots 3 \%$ | 245,911) 13 | 1, 0500,1115 | $2 m 1,11 ; 3$-1 |
| Copprer and thanufactures of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,423 | 2,010 44 | 3,461 | 1,055 :18 | , 4 4, 8 (i3 | 11,143 02 | 17,076 | 3,5991158 |
| Cottons, bleached or umhleached, not dyed, nor coloured, \&c. | 17,120 | 4.16463 | 13,240 | 3,140 96 |  |  | 84,540 | 20,660 83 |
| do bleached, dyed, coloured, \&c. | 68,611 | 21, tim $0^{5}$ | 77,302 | 22, N855 54 | .... |  | 459,769 | 1,24,264 63 |
| do clothing | 10, ext | $5,9527 \frac{1}{4}$ | 117,888 | 5,57618 |  |  | t $4,9,429!$ | 30,55143 |
| do thread (not on stmols), yern, warp, \&c | 12,236 | 1,988 (6) | 18, 18.7 | 0,505 is |  |  | (ix.7.19) | 0, 211130 |
| do thread on spools. | 16,211 | 4,0\%2 64 | 25,784 | 6,4 4i1 ! 1 |  |  | 96 | 24, 1ix 33 |
| do all wher mamufactures of cotton. | 154,811 | 14,5,23 3! | 32,512 | 4,14188 | 1,165,344 | 309, $10 \% 58$ | 203, 122 | $5 \mathrm{~N}, 24780$ |
| Drugs and modicines | 113,481 | 33, 1253 | 101,322 | 26,917 115 | 440, 迷: | 131,5<5 78 | $3 \times 6.30$ | (15, 111 - 2 |
| Farthenware, stone and china. | 74,504 | $24,-535$ | 54,818 | 16, (6is 21 | $27,9,845$ | ¢M, 76423 | 212,450 | (34,5i) 193 |
| Fancy goods and embioideries, vi\% :- <br> Brace, lets, braids, fringes, \&c. | 51,763 | 15, 4 (il ! 5 | 43,488 | 12.7983 |  |  | 2995,830 | 88,954 21 |
| Taces, collars, nettings, \&c. | 19, \%\% | 15, (NM) 13 | 15, W\% | 4,7!5 lis |  |  | 11ff, - 5 ! | 32,1678315 |
| All other fancy gouds.. | 43,127 | 14,274 38 | 45,410 | $16,01!116$ | 574.013 | 176,94i) 14 | 155, 106 | 51,825 61 |
| Fish and products of | 46,509 | 7,451 18 | 36,744 | 13, 1+4 72 | 124,309 | 24,53481 | 95,342 | 18,00181 |
| Carried forward. | 1,169,939 | 300,48482 | $9 \times 10,386$ | 2615,03* 55 | 4,04i, 201i | 1,311,79\% 68 | 4, 420,251 | 1,198,968 71 |

* Total for two monthe from 1st September.

do flaxseed or linseed，raw or boiled
do all other．
Paints and colours
Pajer，emvelones，\＆e
Pickles，smaces，capers，all kinds
rovisions，lard，meats，fresh and salt．
do
butter, cheese.


## Seedes and mouts

Silk，manufactu
Spices，ground and unground
Spirits，all kinds．
ines，sparklimg
do other than sparkling
Mulanses．
Tobacco aml cigars
Vegretablen．
Woud，manufactures of
Woollens ：carpets，brussels and tapestry
do elothing．
do ctothe，wornteds，coatings，\＆ic．
do dress goods
do knitted goods．．
do shawls
do yarns
do all uther manufactures of woollens．
All other dutialue gorols．
Tutal dutiable．
Total for two months fiom lat September

| 16，172 | 4，2．51 71 | 99，054 | 5，756 \％ 5 |  |  | 94，825 | 18，919 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58,471 | 13，354 07 | 40， $5+30$ | 13，39768 | 265， 546 | 68，703 74 | 1）3， 3 ， 41 | 40,$446 ; 47$ |
| $44, \times 114$ | 4,15394 | 39,034 | 4，764 Ofi | 228，911； | 24,36003 | 1碞，3： | 18， 1125 |
| 84,467 | $22^{-}, 66810$ | 85，364 | $26,53 \%-7$ | $324,5: 20$ | 111］， 88868 | 308， $\mathrm{Sing}^{\text {a }}$ | 93，316 87 |
| 11，051 | 4，第） 7 7 | 13，068 | $4,5,1113$ | ＊18， 5 （1） | 7.371 5 5 | 41）， 713 | 14，162 71 |
| 85，471 | $20.20 ¢ 014$ | 7.464 | 21，675 | 273,3315 | 71，45： 3 3 | 245，243 | 64， 5 \％ 12 |
| 3，3， 50 | （i3） 64 | 4，004 | 1338003 | 13，474 | 2，305 19 | 16，5is\％ | 3，2501 28 |
| 5，0x3 | inve 410 | 6， 6149 | T（M）（ti） | 131，2\％ | 12，¢15 ： | 21， 546 | 2，222： 90 |
| 135， 603 | 40， 3,316 | 113， 427 | 34，347（is） | 1，141，4 ${ }^{\text {（ }}$ | 341，45； 17 | 864，483 | $263,5-41: 92$ |
| 11， 844 | S， $10 \times 114$ | 16，416 | 5， 1625 | 49,498 | 18，75） 24 | （i， $2,4,3$ | 19， 1936 |
| 19， $8 \times 2$ | 3.24 .30 .5 | 18，170 | $2.8: 24$ | （i1．9\％ 6 | 4，335）64 |  | 9，153 31 |
| 84.536 | $180,7 \geq 311$ | 8： 2,105 | 181． 10336 | 318，34！ | tif．， 71300 | 270，43： | 56if，261 64 |
| 14，4）46 | 7，S（1）42 | 12，445 | 7,473 | 4，（0，0）（1） | $215, \cdots 3 \times 57$ | 34， 3 \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21，15，4 42 |
| －7，20 05 |  | 28， 837 | 20，512 05 | 108，i32 | 75,20543 | 111，44 | 75，3，3 98 |
|  |  | 55，826 | 5，178 35 | 345\％， 1.42 | 25，－4！ 17 | 2\％3．10］ | 24,67160 |
| 21，781 | 22，5， 435 | $24.21 \%$ | 2：3，314 34 | 101，41\％ | 103，2） 2115 | 42，261 | $84,203) 71$ |
| 15，877 | 3，$\times 11 ; 48$ | 16，711 | 3，27．5 40 | ＊39，375 | 9,51415 | 117． 14 ！ | $28,45 \% 08$ |
| $87,1 \times 3$ | $29,5<44^{2}$ | 5\％，，1234 | 12.231 fin | 367,768 | 99，491 17 | 216,961 | 51,16927 |
| 36，450 | 1，205 75 | 25，581 | 7，683 ！ 10 |  |  | 16tion！ | $511,47 \cdot 911$ |
| 53，7．53 | 11，311 80 | 54， 464 | 18，is！ 47 |  |  | $47: 1,3!13$ | 167，476 85 |
| ！19，416 | 34.711151 | 115， 665 | 32,101 2！ |  |  | 1，1t2，xis | 30， $9,18+32$ |
| 164，052 | 43,84534 | 121，065 |  |  |  | 1，110，2\％${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | $333,3+4.439$ |
| 38，940 | 12，9\％608 | 28，280 | 14，俟可 77 |  |  | 173， 181 | 61， 5129 |
| 6，006 |  | 6，3， 143 | 1，520 75 |  |  | 58，5\％： | 14，646 62 |
| 11，106 | 3，7！19 58 | 10，40！ | 3，275 82 |  |  |  | 20， 24303 |
| 54，148 | 1\％，（00\％）45 | $32,8,1$ | 10,68041 | 4，341，1221 | 1，332，（6）7 82 | 172，6＋1 | 57，161； 31 |
| 823,170 | 216，083 43 | 834,4143 | 20！，3659 83 | 3，966，240 | $1,0630,48454$ | 3，174，（H）2 | 7！ $42,83: 14$ ！ 4 |
| 4，873，235 | 1，553，279 99 | 4，51！，13ij | 1，426，036 42 | 23，2432，458 | 7，241，825） 188 | 19，807，170 | $6,035,45589$ |

18，919 3 $40,4+6$,
$18,(1) 5$
25 93,31687 14,16271 64,95312 $3,2 \overline{2} 128$
2,22490 （63，5－41： 92 13， 16362 2．1．N 3 21,154 $75,3,3$ 94 24,67160 81,26071 $28,45 \pi 08$ 51,16927 167,47685 351），98＋32 61，-120 14,646 20，24，3 57， 16,$1 ; 31$ $6,035,45589$
B.-Unrevised Statement of Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the month of Octuber, 1894, and during the foor monthe ended 31st October, 1894, compared with the corresponding figures for the month of October, 1893, and the total for the four month's ended 31st October, 1893.

C.-Unievised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of October, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | October, 1893. |  |  | October, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Home Pruduce. | Foreign <br> Prorluce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Produce of the mine... dis | 571,638 $1,-24,120$ | 36,664 31,414 | $608.30 \%$ $1,-74160$ | 505,535 $1,557.183$ | 36,285 28,480 | 541,880 $1-86163$ |
| do fixheries. do forest... | 2,730,486 | 31,03 4,372 | 1, $2,744,263$ | 1, $2,51,4838$ | 28,400 6,015 | 2, $1,434,348$ |
| Animals and their produce |  | 183, 817 | 4,650, 914 | 4, $116,3 \% 4$ | 142,958 | 5, (1:4,312 |
| Agricultural prorlucts . | 2, 087.5134 | 914,410 | 3,(K)1,944 | 3,210,6i8 | 170,8188 | 3,351,24f |
| Manufactures. . . | T14, lit | x2, 022 |  | (690, [M) - | 144,400 | *33, 354 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 17, 694 | $7(6,912$ | -94,60\% | 16,248 | 17,645 | 33, 843 |
| Total | 12,388,443 | 1,281,242 | 13,669, 885 | 14,029,835 | 547,601 | 14,575,436 |
| Bullion. | 25,315 |  | 25,315 | 24,805 |  | 24,405 |
| Coin |  | 11,003 | 11.00)3 |  | 1,425 | 1,425 |
| Total. | 12,413,738 | 1,2, 2,245 | 13,706,003 | 14,054,640 | 549,026 | 14,603,1566 |

1.- Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the four monthx ended 31st October, 1893 and 1894, respectively.


R．－Unabish stapmont of the Values of the Principal Imports（Duthabie）entered for Consumption and the Duties coilected thereon during the momith of November， 1893 and 1894，and during the five months ended 30 th November， 1893 and 1894，respectively．

|  | November， 1893. |  | November， 1894. |  | Five month ended 30th ．Novenber， 1893. |  | Five months ended 30th November， 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | I）${ }_{1}$ ty | Value | Duty | Value． | Duty | Value． | 1）uty． |
|  | \＄ | 8 c．ts． | 8 | 8 cts． | \＄ | \＄ots． | \＄ | 8 cts． |
| Alo，berer and porter Animals．．．．．．．．．． | 15，185 | 6，438 60 | 10，675 | 3，842 72 | 92，988 | 37.17301 | 136，775 | 25，830） 83 |
|  | 12，368 | 3， 116923 | 13,879 | 2,80538 | $88_{1}, 5.94$ | 22，239 66 | 6x， 128 | 13，75i 50 |
| Books，paumphlets，\＆c．．．． Brass and mamufactures of | 121，032 | 23．6itif 11 | 76,946 | 11，25k 36 | 5661,501 | 111，633 41 | 362，210 | ！ 11,82910 |
| Briass and mantfactures of Breadstuffs： | 31.843 | $8.1-2630$ | 25，724 | 6,419406 | 178，742 | 47，982 19 | 137，12\％ | 37,54688 |
| （irain of all kinds | 78，733 | 14,39348 | （66，851 | 11，168 83 | 284，510 | 50,05218 | $34.3,364$ | 62，84009 |
| ［＇］cur Meal，com and wat | 7.097 | 1．78630 | 7，114 | 2，125 45 | 46，788 | 10,1541 t | 42，0x\％ | $12,87654$ |
| Meal，comm and oat | 21058 | 3，－53） 68 | 7，47： | 1，17．3 41 | 7x，805 | 14，2：30－ 4 | 33,$911 ;$ | 5，673 58 |
| Wther lyreadstuffs | 二，58\％ | 3.3988 | 6，0．4 | $4.3: 34109$ | 26，102 | 24）， 41975 | 132，301 | 57,80721 |
| Bicycless，tricycles，velocipedes，and parts of | 1，3！ 20 | a，ots 9 | －2，08） | 4，8ive 12 | 108,015 | 23， 4816 | （H1， 14 ！ | 19,86340 |
| Cars railway and tranı． | 1，40 | 12190 | 5,027 | 1,51907 | 4，3611 | 12，560 50 | 43，241； | 12，纸if 21 |
| Conl，bitumirents．．． | 214,366 | 519，881 | 177，572 | 55,50093 | 1，43×，！11 | 352，801 18 | 1.228187 | 3，011） 77 |
| Copper mind mannfactures of ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1：1，361 | 2,75043 | 4,746 | 1.24905 | 94，224 | 13，913 35 | 21，82\％ | $\begin{array}{r}327,164 \\ 5,148 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| Cottons，heached or unbleached，not dyed，nor coloured，ise． | 10.110 | 2，505 60 | 11，611 | 2，912 66 | $94,13 i$ | 24.31068 | M 6,251 | 2，148 23,53449 |
| do tilascheel，dyed，colorred，se do clothing． | 651，323 | 22，004 54， | 68， 314 | 20,31612 | $503,3,873$ | 167,00018 | 528， 140 | 158,580 74 |
| do thread（not on simmis），yarn，warp，\＆c． | 11,817 | $3,940!17$ | 16，509 | 5， 411 95 | 113，452 | $34,2 \times 703$ | 10x， 1133 | 35， 96038 |
| do thread（motspols ． | 11，207 | 1， 20225 | 15，788 | $2,48.17$ | 72， $45 \times$ | 11，274 20 | 84，58， | 12，29\％ 11 |
| do all other manufacturus of cotton． | 5\％，ixis | 12．044 | 14,323 | 3，613 50 | 107,383 | 26， 4.46 | H11，181 | 27.5080808 |
| I）rugs and medicines．．．．．．．．．．．． | $123,30{ }_{6}^{-}$ | 37，15． 73 | 113，713 | 2x，615 82 | 513， 53.913 | 16，-12813 | $233.13 \% 3$ | 63， $6 \times 718$ |
| Farthenware，stene and chinaware ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 67， 182 | 22， 2444 4 4 | 4），313 | 13,163815 | $347,02^{-}$ | 113，113 73 |  | 124，38764 |
| Fancy grods and embroideries，viz：－ <br> Bracelets，loraids，fringes，\＆c <br> Laters，coblars，mettings，\＆c． <br> All ot laer fancy goods． <br> Fish and pronduets of <br> Fruits and muts dried． <br> do green，oranges and lemons <br> do，all other． <br> Furs，manufactures of． <br> Glass，manufactures of，viz：－ <br> do bottles，jars，ifecanters，tableware and gas： light shades． |  |  | －， | 18， 13 l | 34，001 | 113，113 73 | 258，203 | 78,18984 |
|  | 49，001 | 14，（22） 75 | 25,166 | 7，342 3i） | 370，901 | 104，762 53 | 324.3786 | 96，206 56 |
|  | 18，, 20 | 5，1716 9\％） | 15， $\mathrm{M}^{(2) 4}$ | 4，772 10 | 174，158 | 53， 24420 | 122．：－0！ | 36,80946 |
|  | 23，318 | 11，348 45 | 37，045 | 12，213－ 7 | 134，1123 |  | 143，11：17 | fi4，688 32 |
|  | 611．431 |  | 22，3156 | 8 8012 04 | 185，740 | 35，127 69 | 147，708 | 25,94485 |
|  | 220,949 | 21，24 4 28 | 202，f613 | 50，58，8， | 476，4813 | 195,43054 | 425， $4 \mathrm{ti3}$ | $156,43 \% 84$ |
|  | 35， $3 \times 3$ | 4,4538 | 32，505 | 4．53i\％94 | 313，647 | 32,48992 | 236，4，430 | 25， 899.81 |
|  | 51，016 | $13,4.700$ | 40,305 | 12， 03226 | 312， 1613 | 78，528 29 | 223， 1144 | （b），¢）in 41 |
|  | 50,174 | 8，177 61 | 45，in 1 | 7，217 75 | $2 \mathrm{2} 11,756$ | 49,77573 | 261，335 | 42,66463 |
|  | 50,458 | 16,06638 | 57,203 | 17,18488 | 252，139 | 80,29452 | 265，293 | 79，365 60 |

do window glass ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
do all other manufactures of．．
Gunpowder and explosive substances．
Ginta percha，manufactures of．
Hats，caps and bonnets，beaver，silk or 氏elt dos all other
Iron and steel，and manufactures of，viz．－－
do band，luop，sheet and plate
do bar aron atnd railway har
do cutlerv，hardware，tools and implement
do machisess，machinery and engines，including locomotives
do pig irom，kentledge and serapus
do sturies and castinges
do tuluing
（2o）all oflyer manufactures of iron and steel
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver．
Lead and manufactures of
Ifacher，all kinds．
do brouts and shows
do all other manufactures of leather
Miarble and stone and manufactures of．
Metals and manufactures of
Vensical instruments
1）il，mimewal and urnducts of．
Dil，mmert and products ot．．．boriled．
（b）thaxseed or linseed，raw or bo
dor all other．
Paints and colours．
Tialure，envelopes，de
Fickles，satrees，calw als，all kinds．
Provisions，lard，ments fresh and sablt
do butter，cheese．
Seeds and rarots．
Gilk，manufactures of
Soaj，all kinds．
Spices，gronnd and ungronne
Spirits，all kinds
Wines，sparkling．
do sother thim sjuarkling．．

## Mulasses

Tohnceo and cigars
Yrgetables
（fixul manufactures of
Woollens，＂aryets，Brussels and toluestry
do cloting
do cloths，worsteds，coatings，\＆c．

33，484 20,411

22,64
8,595 8,597 12，264 $11,4,6$ 107，020 47.5 x 0 124,504

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2(1,1, x \\
& 3 \pi, 2 ; 2 i
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 57,2355 \\
& 52,966
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 52,961 \\
& 8 i, 491
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 i, 491 \\
& -20 \cdot 991
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
30,291
$$

74， 7.34
4,10108 40， $1: 5.4$ 87，iti3！ 12，（if） 15,097 102,627 11,179 $11,1,6$ $45,5(63$ $59,2,2)^{2}$ $2\}, 831^{\circ}$ 91， 0 不 24,412 $26, \frac{118}{}$ 64,027
$3,489,676$

| 6，764 20 | 44，20 ${ }^{-1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| （6，758） 80 | 24， 512 |
| $\therefore 2.52745$ | 16，391 |
| 3，607 88 | 9，846 |
| 8， 194630 | 23，524 |
| 3，679 10 | 11，55\％ |
| $3,413 \times 0$ | 8,835 |
| 16，986 04 | 105， 453 |
| 15,85985 | 16，676 |
| 38，505 56 | 82,456 |
| 41，810 99 | 10：，593 |
| 32.42900 | 73，714 |
| 4，991 08 | 12，486 |
| 19，79794 | 48，726 |
| $6 \mathrm{f}, 14652$ | 174，055 |
| 17，343 17 | 87，048 |
| 4,95818 | 15，864 |
| （9，（2，29 ！ 40 | 49，038 |
| 5，, 184881 | 30,141 |
| 2，350t；tri | 4，（490） |
| ：3，913 411 | 13，509 |
|  | 2 2,0483 |
| 7，044 18 | 31，182 |
| （i7）， 11015 | （ 88,097 |
| 5，24， 911 | 19， 1973 |
| 14， 245 （ $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | 30， 914 |
| 5，511 70 | 33，324 |
| 2－，走1－8 | 91， 10.5 |
| 7,37242 | $15,!114$ |
| 16， 314 | （i3， 42 i |
| $70{ }^{-1} 11$ | 5，975 |
| 4，232 | 10，123 |
|  | 93， 667 |
| 4,491 （5） | 17，702 |
| 2，540） 64 | 10，504 |
| 216,43118 | （1）3，043 |
| 6，154 38 | 7，851 |
| 32，618 ！ 4 | 36，302 |
| $4,2(2)$（H） | 58,6194 |
| 22，＋102 3.5 | 19，414 |
|  | 4，0191 |
| 24，350 14 | 51，4152 |
|  | 14，718 |
| 8,506 50 | 21，549 |
| 24， 603881 | 61，078 |
| ，272，70370 | 3，109，152 |

－ 8,03250 $\begin{array}{ll}3,452 & 5 \\ 3,4\end{array}$ 2,43115 6， 6,609 （！） 35ダ 5 2,66565
7，511 07 24,325 17
29），937 17 24,94458 3，905 76 16,2928
2：
107,62
124,704
86,116
65,424
210,664
267,215
135,41


| 1,2 |
| :--- | :--- |



27,89165
32，859（1）
1020）！ 34
18，774 78
48,19975
85,809 85,67928
20，0．22．
39,794197
（63， 66127
160,50515
181，988 92
$121,415 \frac{46}{}$ 28，037 7！ 62， $604 ; 45$ 221，224 33

99,82249
18,54891
4．-3541

34，9．） 75
13,18806
20，51； 90
34201344
$32, N 1526$
$205,4+291$
$\cdots \cdots, 5,001$
4デ，！2 08
21，8i2 25
$120,8(1) 134$
14 （1，4）-1
89,144517
4,26031
$+26031$
3,2714
M1？， 101117
25，311 63
12，Sil 23
$780,8,248:$
$26,1 \times 544$
115,31332
30,519
$110-11$
-8
31，（N1） 34

$54,3 \leq 1 \frac{1}{4} 8$
174，！2）！ 15
$3 \times 0,32 \times 17$
E.-Unrevised Statement of the Value of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluderl.

| - - | November, 1893. |  | November, 1894. |  | Five months ended 30th November, 1893. |  | Five months ended 30th November, 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty, |
|  | \$ | 8 cts. | 5 | \$ cts. | 8 | 8 cts. | \$ | 8 cts . |
| Brought forwiard | 3,689,676 | 1,272,703 70 | 3,109,152 | 1,084,558 09 | 19,452,332 | 6,201,637 66 | 18,160,125 | 5,837, 160 16 |
| Woullens, do dress goods... | 73,577 10,547 | $\begin{array}{r}20,319 \\ 3,345 \\ \hline 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 55,959 11,323 | 16,6088 51 |  |  | 1,166,211 | $\begin{array}{r}350,032 \\ 690 \\ \hline 90 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| do shawls. ..... | 10,27 1,919 | 4, | 11,323 1,060 | $\begin{array}{r}4,74469 \\ 2665 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}184,513 \\ 049 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 69,317 <br> 14,911 <br> 62 |
| do yarns.. | 6,220 | 2,11i 23 | (6,344 | 1,90430 |  |  | 73, $3: 4$ | 22,1680 |
| do all other manufactures of svoollens | 26,096 | 7,810 43 | 19,917 | (6,346 23 | 4,576, 297 | 1,404,516 69 |  | (33,512 44 |
| All other dutiable grodls............... | 818,800 | 212,218 33 | 773,428 | $203,497 \quad 77$ | 4,560, 664 | 1,20t,713 42 | 3,947,430 | 4916,391 71 |
| Total dutiable | 4,625,835 | 1,519,042 69 | 3,977,183 | 1,317,978 59 | 28,589,293 | 8,810,867 77 | 23,784,353 | 7,353,434 48 |

F.-Unrevised Statement of the values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for consumption during the month of November, 1894, and during the five mouths ended 30th November, 1894, compared with the corresponding figures for the month of November, 1893, and the total for the five months ended 30th November, 1893.

G. -Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of November, 1893 and 1894, respectively.


1I.-Unrevied Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the five mouths ended 30th November, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | Five mon | $\begin{gathered} \text { hs ender : } \\ 1893 . \end{gathered}$ | h Nov., | Five mon | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hs cencled } \\ & 1854 . \end{aligned}$ | Nove, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hinne Proxluce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home I'roduce. | Foreign Produce. | Trital. |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Produce of the mine.... do fisheries. | 2,425,456 | 174,008 156,425 | 2,549, 4, 6,4 |  | 149,026 | 2, $-88,632$ |
| do forest. | 16,245, 224 | 80,28.1 | 16,376, 6 ,00s | 14,817,75 | 194, 180 | 15, 1111,437 |
| Anmals and their produ | 11,201,231 | (685, 1111 | 20), 24, 21.51 | 12, 491,585 | 853, 8+2 | 23, 3 , 51,417 |
| Agricultural products.. | 10, 193,947 | 6,522,45 | 16, 716,965 | 10,603, 214 | 1,82-. 119 | 12, 482.333 |
| Minufactures........ | 3,524,820 | 319,015 | 3,543,435 | 3,390,124 | 6. 23,807 | 3, 4 72,929 |
| Miscellaneons articles | 85,360 | 132,0!14 | 217,456 | 74,0:13 | 13:1,571 | 313,664 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { Bullion_. } \\ \text { Coin......... } \end{array}$ | 58. 8171,712 | 8,069, -96 | 66, 131,508 | 60,685,335 | 3,92:),415 | 64, 1316, 5 , 0 |
|  | 134,138 |  | 134, 138 | 146,896 |  | 146, $\mathbf{1}$ 96 |
|  |  | 640,410 | (6.10,410 |  | 309,640 | 359,640 |
| (irand total. | $58,205,850$ | R,710,206 | 67, 7060056 | 60,834,231 | 4,289, 055 | 65, 123, 286 |

 during the months of December, 1893 and 1894, and during the six months ended 31 st December, 1893 and 1894 , respectively.

1.-Unevised Statement of the Value of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | Decemuber, 1893. |  | Deceniber, 1894. |  | Six months ended 31st December, $18: 33$. |  | Six monthe ended 31st December, 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty . | Value. | Duty, |
|  | 8 | 8 cts | \% | - ctm. | 9 | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward. | 1,757,846 | 448,752 25 | 1,786,901 | 455,266 34 | 9,307,700 | 2,405,157 95 | 8,219,747 | 2,1Gf,13; 21 |
| do bottles, jals, decanters, tableware and gas light shades | 30,750 | 10,069 30 | 50,542 | 15,134 83 | 282,914 | 90,368382 | 315,835 | 94,500 52 |
| do window glass | 10,434 | 2,089 35 | 4.874 | 988; 43 | 168, 055 | 33,539 05 | 143,64 | 28,878 08 |
| do plate glass | \% \%irs | 71610 | 5,030 | 1,3\%2 18 | $13: 2 \times 2$ | 40,725 29 | 102, 80 | 34,23175 |
| do all other manufactures of. | (6, 109) | 1,42420 | 10,380 | 2,16ij 33 | (12, 22\% | 18,385 96 | 71,915 | 17,265 67 |
| Gumpowder and explosive substances | 7,407 | 2,637 25 | 7,202 | 2,170 193 | 72,836 | 24,880 50 | 75, 620 | 20,817 47 |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of | 31,024 | 4,257 37 | 23,174 | 6, 7 , 5 | $241,6: 93$ | 73,3018 7 | 184,735 | 54,972 32 |
| Hats, capm ant bommets, beeaver, silk or felt. | 13,492 | 4,054 14 | 11,876 | 3,56253 | $2 \times 10,707$ | 84,188 34 | 299, 410 | 89,2+1 81 |
| do all other. | 10,980 | 3,294 24 | 14,7.4 | 4,426 15 | 146,904 | 44,1107 | 101, 413 | 30,478 if |
| 1 ron and sterl, and manufactures of, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do band, hoop, sheet and plate. do bar iron and railway bars.. | 32,134 13,151 | $5,9 \% 606$ <br> 4,233 <br> 14 | 43,004 14,815 | 4,801 4,815 4,4 4,4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \pi, 581 \\ & 202,111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,50161 \\ & 599,87661 \end{aligned}$ |
| do cutlery, hardware, tools and implements | 88,431 | 24,0515 | 75,037 | 22,481108 | . . - |  | 183, 6174 | 182,985 23 |
| do machines, machinery and engines, including lecomotives | 133,474 | 40.25839 | 129,747 | 37,766 14 |  |  | 761,15\% | 219,755 06 |
| do pig irom, kentledge and scrapms | 51,275 | 15, $0^{3}$ | 44,119 | 15, 350050 |  |  | 412, 217 | 13(i, 222 :16 |
| du) stoves and castings | 11, 14, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,461 46 | 9,6445 | 2,23: 188 |  |  | 88,2019 | 30,7\% 71 |
| do tubing........ | 25, 831 | 7,867 | 28,440 | 8,734 91 |  |  | 2166 | 71,441 81 |
| do all other manufactures of iron and steel | 134,896 | 41,475 84 | 133,230 | 34,57350 | 4,809, 840 | 1,361,919 28 | 977,380 | 255,79783 |
| Jewellery and watches and manufactures of gold and silver | 41,033 | 16, 4.3736 | 52,354 | 13,517 86 | 364,333 | 8i,644 84 | 433,207 | 113,340 35 |
| Lead and manufactures of ......... . . | 14,606 | 2,037 80 | 10,4×2 | 2,321 44 | 118,410 | 24,476 74 | 93,822 | 20,870 35 |
| Leather, all kinds | 54, 148 | 4,34600 | 46,474 | 7,575 510 | 315, 413 | 56,98204 | 320,714 | 53,311 97 |
| do imxits and shores. | 14, 418 | 3,504 79 | 16,173 | 4,033 46 | 149.466 | 37.57076 | 156, 024 | $38,48 \times 21$ |
| do all other manufactures of leather | 5,402 | 1,449 09 | 8,437 | 1,974 | 76.208 | 17, 3666 | 58.518 | 15, 165 |
| Marble and stone and manufactures of. | 3, 005 | 1,961 13 | 8,884 | 1, 8.475 | 125,4is | 27,550 71 | 99. 141 | 22,111 |
| Metals and manufactures of. | 23,156 | 6.328 31 | 21,617 | 6,364 56 | 174, 701 | 43,73537 | 13:1. 3 S\% | $39,56 \times 00$ |
| Musical instrmuerts ... . | 28,803 | 7.11636 | 28,6843 | 8,40817 | 172,447 | 44,385 | $1415, \operatorname{sis})$ | 41,224 23 |
| Oid, mineral and proxucts of. | 51,284 | 52,545 10 | 53, 143 | 48,423 90 | 258, 74 | 317,733 03 | 2880, 815 | 204, 26051 |
| do flaxseed or linseed, raw or boiled. | 2,816 | 75442 | 8.544 | 1,833 ! 14 |  | 27,387 53 | 123,338 | 24,703 55 |
| cio all uther.. | \% | 6,447 81 | 25,1:0 | 5,314 11 | 970.614 | 64, 015.94 | 211, (00) | 52,60419 |
| Paints and colours ... | 21,266 | 2,84056 | 11,606 | 1,830 62 | 303,148 | 32,714 150,358 16 | 211,284 469,850 | 23,68287 |
| Papers, envelopes, \&c.... ................... . . . . | 61,397 | 20,48780 | 70,268 | 21,650 16 | 4/3,708 | 150,358 16 | 469,800 | 142,451 50 |


| Pickleg, saucer, capers, all kinds. | 7,265 | 2,732 12 | 4,288 | 1,480 04 | 6.7,383 | 26,42531 |  | 21,209 78 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt. | 75,856 | 14,583 78 | 33,437 | 10,650 87 | 423,315 | 117, 124 cki | 347,105 | 100,2496 04 |
| do butter, cheese. | 5,022 | 77837 | 2,449 | 413 ! | 233,104 | 3,5:9145 | 25.105 | 4,654 27 |
| Seads and rixits | 18,425 | 1,864 59 | 16,9 ¢ 8 | 1, (6)4 05 | 1: $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{S} 34 \mathrm{f}$ | 18,the 78 | 4.75 | 4, 113\% 5 2 |
| Silk, manufinetures of | 101,316 | 30,112 78 | 100,364 | 30,122332 | 1,3:3, 5105 | 3! | 1,1144, $11: 1$ | 322,62447 |
| Sosap, all kinds. | 12,016 | 4,30612 | 8,88\% | 3,11117 | 7f, 1.4i | 2-5,5181 | 90, 106 | 28,422 80 |
| Sjuces, ground and unground | 1,5,15 | 1,204i 45 | 8,202 | 1,4i) 12 | 8:5,5i8 | 13,123820 | N6, +i. 4 | 14,310 \% |
| Spirits, all kinds | 92,507 | $221, i 36 ; 97$ | 84,434 | 183,42738 | 518,483 | 1, 1184, 181 15 | 44, ! M, | ! 114.7.7\% 21 |
| Wines, sparkling.. | 14,768 | 8,202 18 | 11,4.48 | $6,16.34$ | T1, 037 | (0, 0114 | 58,844 | 32.332 74 |
| do other than sparkling. | 30,540 | 21,517. 11 | 26.092 | 19,71714 | 184, 33 z |  | 160,8,84 | 125,01416 |
| Molasses . | 51, 169 | 3,463 48 | 45.852 | 4,75440 | 4i 4,432 | 33,3076 | 375, 5176 | 3i), 32415 |
| Tobaero and cigars. . | 21,385 | 21,12749 | 24,188 | $24,0.994 .3$ | 144, 6,34 | 14ti,Tit 400 | 13\%), 4 (i3 | 134, 80) 21 |
| Vegetables. | 6,700 | 1,911 59 | 6.238 | 1,724 35 | 127,363 | 32,24500 | 132,478 | 32,-32 29 |
| Weod, inanufactures of | -5, 283 | 15,31! 16 | 46,175 | 10, Nit 401 | 514.965 | 13!,070 47 | 308, $0^{2}$ | 73, 133458 |
| Woollens, carpets, brussels and tiapestry | 34.3514 | 9,843 (5) | 31,1467 | 4,573 (\%) |  |  | 212, 36 | (i), 4188.51 |
| do clothing | 2-1, 403 | 7,615, 20 | 18, 12i | 6.123 ti- |  |  | 51! 1 , H \% ${ }^{-1}$ | 181,082 75 |
| do chuths, worsteds, coatings, \& | 1301,497 | 44,4514 | 188,303 |  |  |  | 1,352,240 | $4(1,3) 4+76$ |
| do dress goods | 174,122 | 48, 48357 | 119,5\%3 | 35, 335388 |  |  | 1,285, 764 |  |
| do knitted goods. | 13959 | 4,41144 | 9, 834 | $3,28!1$ 199 |  |  | 1:14, $3: 3$ | 73,2017 |
| do shawls | 1.340 | 340 (10 | 1,128 | 2823 |  |  | (i0), 730 | 15, 1113 tiz |
| do yarny | 3, 296 | 1,310 : 0 | 6,543 | 1,964 71 |  |  | 80,443 | 24,13: 7 |
| do all other manufactures of wooltens. | 31, 54 | 9,072 75 | 27, 5! 6 | 8 8,050 34 | 4, 1917, 637 | 1,534, (1455 53 | 2241,154 | 71, 6ft s8 |
| All other dutiable goods | 620,789 | 158,049 71 | (885, 6i\% | 172,824116 | 5,181,453 | 1,33-5,413 13 | $4,633,0 \times 5$ | 1,169!,160 87 |
| Total dutiable | 4,256,425 | 1,387, (6, 2519 | 4,262,352 | $1,347,60349$ | 32,845,718 | 10, 198, $\times 193$ | $28,046.715$ | 8,701,037 $\mathbf{7}_{7}$ |

J.-Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Fieee) entered for Consumption during the months of December, 1893 and 1894, and during the six monthx ended 31st December, 1893 and $189!$ respectively.

|  | 1) ecember. |  | Six months ended 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. | 1894. | 1893. | 1894. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Animala for improvement of stock | 18,699 | 0,512 | 114,923 | 08,479 |
| Articles for the use of the arxy and nasy | 15,732 | 44,304 | 200, 545 | 205, 3138 |
| Asphaltum or asphalt | 39. | 3,6659 | (2),963 | 34,-27 |
| Bromm corn. | 12,398 | 15,520 | ( 11,944 | 91,136 |
| Coal, anthracite | $3 \mathrm{j} \times$, 025 | 330,1326 | 3, 817, [il | 3,217, 2412 |
| Coffere.... | - 1,970 | 24,950 | 26, 6,846 | 27, 7,442 |
| Cutton waste | 53, 854 | 11,353 | $1{ }^{12029} 25$ | 218.23 |
| do raw | 382,249 | 402,928 | 1,3-7, 310 | 1.462, 11 |
| Dyes, chemicals, \& | Tis, 6 \% | 143,649 | 8:11, $\times 12$ | $814+315$ |
| Fishı and proxlucts | 73,104 | 41,162 | 486, !1! | [94, 220 |
| Finheries, articles for, nots, seines, lims, \&c | 22, 1901 | 25,1039 | 121,482 | 130,1:3 |
| Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, itc | (i, 61 | 5,858 | 24:3,1!2 | 225,725 |
| Fur, skins not dressed. | 47,61 | 36,422 | 215,368 | 157, 116 |
| ('rease for moap-making, \& | 17, 148 | 10,343 | 112, 1334 | 111, 133 |
| Hides and skins.. | 133, 143 | 113,95 | 1,014,4180 | Tincot |
| India rubier and gutta-precka, crude | -4,6993 | $7 \pm, 341$ | 527, 118 | 304, 133 |
| Inte eloth and jute yarn | 31,406 | 35, 36 | $1(60,084$ | 181, 20 |
| Metals, hrass and copper. | 24, 21320 | 27,685 | +121,080 | $23.1,749$ |
| do stech rails for railways. | 1111,821 |  | 1,341, 31 | ( $3: 37,100$ |
| do iron and steel, all other | 28, 653 | 48,968 | *233, 1163 | $45.3,194$ |
| do tin and zinc. | 48,714 | 518,835 | 614,1535 | 440, 303 |
| do other.. | 14 , 14 | 1.1,194 | " 3 K S , 102 | (12, 360) |
| Oils, vegetable. | 5,714 | $\underline{2,589}$ | 39, 3325 | Hith, 8 80 |
| Salt. | 3,419 | 10,346 | 103, 1138 | 210, 226 |
| Seettlers' effects | 155, 5 新 | 13\%,103 | 1,8\%2, 1188 | 1,411, 211 |
| Silk, raw. | 8,759 | 8,203) | 81,4!4 | 54, 259 |
| Sisal, manills and hemp, undressed. | 31,063 | 29,394 | 14(i, 401) | 184, \%919 |
| Sugar. |  | 1,051,406 | 4,209, 415 | $3,434,395$ |
| Tea. | Pres, 94 | 240,049 | 2,119, 81.1 | 2, 24, 9,106 |
| Tobacco leaf. | :16, 119 | 18,050 | $x^{7}(1,0639$ | 1, $0104,+23$ |
| Wood, cabinetmakers, \&ce | 36,029 | 41,341 | $25.91,018$ | 799 |
| Wwol.. ........ ... | 52,263 | 1161,843 | $5733+143$ | 5108,126 |
| All other free groods. | 215,743 | 311,548 | 2,5:4,9120 | 2,270,2\%1 |
| Total..Coin ard bullion. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $31,1122$ | $28,645$ | $2,100,757$ | $3,501,106$ |
| Total free grods | 3,430,263 | 3,660,056 | 2R,048,344 | 26,525,690 |
|  |  |  |  | 。 |

* Total for fout months from 1st September.
K.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of December, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | Jecemlier, 1893. |  |  | December, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Tatal. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| I'roxduce of the mine | 514,519 | 14,673 | 519, 102 | 492,518 | 10,65\% | 503,173 |
| do fisheries.. | 908,5188 | 4-1118 | 45, 6 , 56 | 782,244 | 3,291 | 785, 20.5 |
| do furest. | 1, 116, 14 | 593 | 1,116,860 | 1,0, ${ }^{-1,1591}$ | 1,415 | 1,054,18i6 |
| Animals and their produce. | $3,207, \ldots 2$ | 54,589 | 3,262, 014 | $2,114,512$ | 20.228 | 2,134,8(1) |
| Agricultural products... | 2,305, 1.3 m | 815,723 | 3, 121,361 | 1,541,081 | 23,051 | 1,564, 162 |
| Mambfactures... . . | (i2e) mis | 44,102 | 66ti, 200 | 591,315 | 41, 4 , 5 | 641,200 |
| Miseellameous articles | 13, 12 | T,599 | 21.371 | 6,797 | 17, (6) | 24,397 |
| Total <br> Bulliom <br> Coin. <br> Grand total | 8,678,727 | 084,55\% | 9,663,2s4 | 6,581,288 | 12ti, 185 |  |
|  | 30,636 |  | 314,6336 | 31,650 |  | 31, 12011 |
|  |  | 204,414 |  |  | 736,723 | $736,7 \pm 3$ |
|  | 8,709,363 | 1,188,971 | 9,8:18,334 | 6,612,938 | 862,908 | 7,475,846 |

L.- Cinrevisen Statement of the Values by Classes of the Lixports of Canade during the six months ended 31st December, 1893 ind 1894 , respectively.

|  | Six months ended 31st l lecemberf, 1893. |  |  | Six montlis ended 31st December, 1894. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home: <br> Produce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Totid. | Home Prodnce. | Foneign <br> Produce. | Tutal. |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Prodnce of the mine <br> (l) fisheries <br> (i) forest. | $\begin{aligned} & 2.920,475 \\ & 7,723,4+4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188,681 \\ 20,543 \\ 81,03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,118,6,66 \\ 7.1524,985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,132,124 \\ 7,462,232 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9,681 \\ & 119,161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,261,8 n i \\ & 7,581,393 \end{aligned}$ |
| Animals and their produce. | 22,728, 4RA | 81,037 $7.36,594$ | $17,492,868$ $23,468,535$ | $15,850,448$ $24,6015,747$ | $195,(50)$ 880.070 80008 | $16,066,123$ |
| Aprieultural probucts..... | 12,499, 88. | 7,330, 51581 | 19, 338,266 | 12,1! 4,205 | 1,850, 200 | $25,486,217$ $14,046,495$ |
| Manufactures...... | 4,147,518 | 303, 117 | 4,510,6,35 | 3, $2,20,487$ | 6933, 644 | - $4,614,123)$ |
| Mixce-llaneous articles. | 14,132 | 139,695 | 238,827 | 80,890 | 157,171 | 23x,06i |
| Total. | 67,540,43? | 9,054,353 | 76,594,792 | 67,268,623 | 4,055, 6000 | 71,324,223 |
| Bultron. | 164,774 |  | 164,774 | 178,546 |  | 178, 546 |
| Com |  | 844,824 | 844,824 |  | 1,096, 363 | 1,0916, 363 |
| Grand total. | 67,705,213 | 9,849,177 | 77,604,390 | 67,447,169 | 5,151,963 | 72,599, 132 |

M.- Usirevisen Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of Oetober, 1893 and 1894 , and during the fow months ended 31 st Octoher, 1893 and 1894 respectively.


N.-Unhevisfi Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of November, 1893 and 1894, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | November. |  | Five months ended 30th November. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1843. | 1894. | 1893. | 1894. |
|  | 8 cts. | \$ cts. | $\%$ cts. | 3 cts. |
| ${ }^{\text {Sppirits }}$ | 411,150 12 | 386,66596 | 1,806, 6,5118 | 1, 6666,48134 |
| Malt ${ }_{\text {Malt }}$ | $109,87 \pm 25$ 100 | 71,869 150 150 | 424,549 5,430 40 | $300,43!183$ 6,0100000 |
| Tobaceo.. | 226,05.3 05 | 213,04635 | 1,094,6018 71 | 1,071,3113 31 |
| Oigars. | 58,24771 | 53,390 51 | 320,4i3 76 | 291,589 21 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 5,490 69 | 5,75796 | 21,085163 | 21,07536 |
| Manufactares in bond. | 3,268884 | 4,482 635 | 15,731 76 | 22,943 53 |
| Seizures | 31486 | 57205 | 1,24004 | 1,152 58 |
| Other receipts.. | 1,097 30 | 1,974 30 | 12,5154 51 | 14,324 09 |
| Total Excise Revenue | 815,526 82 | 734,909 02 | 3,702,745 16 | 3,395,399 25 |
| Culling timber. | 18463 | 25825 |  |  |
| Hydraulic and other rents. | 10200 | 102 50 50 | 1,26100 532000 | 83600 46700 |
| Minor public works..... | - 25000 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 3109 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 50.53200 | $\begin{array}{r}468 \\ 18,598 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Insprection of weights and measures | 2,85288 1,10450 | 3,109 17 | 20,20415 <br> 5,6266 <br> 15 | $18,59873$ |
| (ras inspection. | 1,104 5046 | 1,03650 1,2969 | 5,626 1,305 1,34 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,840 \\ & 3 ; 2 ; \\ & 3,670 \end{aligned}$ |
| Saw stamps... | 54625 9000 | 1,29695 085 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,305 \quad 14 \\ & 145 \\ & 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 3, f i \pi \\ 1486 \\ 86 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Total Revenue | 820,576 08 | 744,262 74 | 3,740,067 19 | 3,428,216 19 |

O.-Unhevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of December, 1893 and 1894, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | December. |  | Six months ended 31st December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. | 1894. | 1893. | 1894. |
|  | 8 cts. | \% ets. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. |
| Spirits | 444, 24108 | 421,024 80 | 2,251,212 26 | 2,087,506 14 |
| Malt .... | 77,424 34 | 67, 37! 21 | 501,973 51 | 317, 819304 |
| Malt liquor. | 50 174.436 00 | 1-4, 5ill 00 |  |  |
| Tornucto ... | 174,434, 00 | 178,482 | 1,2614, $2+471$ | 1,200,322 31 |
| Cigars. | 53,12286 |  | 374.3816 | 341.58230 |
| Inspection of retroleum | 4.05516 | 4,137 56 | 2. 14079 | 2:5.212 |
| Mamufactures in bond | 2,190120 | 3,523 75 | 17,921 ! 16 | $26,4 t i 6$ |
| Seizures. | 27118 | 21000 | 1,311 22 | 1,364 5\% |
| Other rectipts. | 1,448 40 | 1,49\% 85 | 14,082 91 | 1ii, 821.4 |
| Total Excise Revenue | 758,359 22 | 727,045 86 | 4,461,104 38 | 4,122,445 11 |
| Culling timber |  | \%80 64 | 8,24849 | 3,969 89 |
| IVilraulic and other rents | 100 | 30100 | 1, 2rtiz 00 | 1,137 40 |
| Minor mahlic works. |  | 10000 | Ti3z 00 | 56\% 00 |
| Insjection of weights and meastures. | 1,733 32 | 2,71562 | 21.93747 | 21.31435 |
| do gas | 1,312 35 | 1, ั¢ 00 | 6,413880 | 7,408 |
| Law stamps., | 1624 | 2138 | 1, 1645 | 3,884 61 |
| Other revemues. | 6100 |  | 20600 | 1485 |
| Grand Total Revenue | 761,629 24 | 732,524 87 | 4,501,696 43 | $4,160,74106$ |

P.-Unbevined Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, during months of October, 1893 and 1894, and during the four months ended 31st October, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

|  | October. |  | Four monthe ended 31st October. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. | $18 \% 4$. | $18 \leqslant 3$. | 1894. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Customs. | 1,619,675 68 | 1,447, 12, 405 | 7,077,534 93 | 5, 832,964 37 |
| Excise | 773,27127 | 75:3, 6i\%k 518 | 2,787,24226 | 2,5\%, (12 5i |
| Post Office | 20\%, 0 (0) +10 | 211,7660 | 846.00000 | 8\%5, 16000 |
| Public Works, including RMiscellanous ....... | 362,423 ! 6 | 315.46814 | 1,428,739 46 | 1,341,16is 5 |
|  | 102,102 7 | 78,80320 | 282, 7905 | 220, $\times 584$ |
| Expenditure......... | 3,062,473 68 | 2,805,552 37 | 12,416,357 22 | 10,826, 49789 |
|  | 2,484,351 37 | 2,678,760 18 | 8,125,2:18 54 | 8,444,296 07 |

Q.-Unevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on acoount of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of November, 1893 and 1894, and during the five months ended 30th November, 1893 and 1894, respectively.

R.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Cunada during the months of December, 1893 and 1891, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1893 and 1894 respectively.


## II.-NEW TARIFFS

During the quarter under review there has been distributed from this department to all the principal Customs Houses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion copies of all Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and supplements thereto, as furnished during that periol by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, which are always available for reference by those interested therein, resident at the principal centres of trarle. The following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the departmental Annual Report, 1893, and the Quarterly Report since published, and comprise alt additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## A-GOLD COAST COLONY.

## Simitutie of Duties (1)

## Import Duties.



On brandy, gin, rum, liqueurs, and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters not heing sweetened or mixed with any article so that the dervee of strength cimnot be ascertained hy Sykes's hydrometer, where the degree of strength does not exceed proof, for each old wine gallon or purt thereof
$0 \quad 26$
And for every dogree or part of a degree over proof, an additional duty, the old wine gallon or part thereof
$0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$
On brandy, gin, rum, liqueurs and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, these being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertuinel as aforesaicl, on each old wine gallon or part thereof... $0 \quad{ }^{2} 6$
On manufactured tobacco, cigars, or snuff, the pound or part thereof..... 0 l 0
On unmanufactured tobacco, the pound or part thereof ..................... 0 0 0 . 4
On gunpowder, the pound or part thereof.................................... 0006

On cartridges filled, the hundred or part thereof . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $00{ }_{5}{ }_{5} 0$


Duty of ten pounds sterling per cent on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported :-

On Beads.
loats anit canoes.
Brassware.
Bread and biscuits.
Building materials.
Comarge.
Cotton goads.
Earthenware.
Flour.
Furniture.
Hardware.
Kerosene and other illuminating oils.

On Lu:mber:
Machinery other than for mining and agricultural purposes.
Perfumery.
Provisions.
Rice.
Silk goods.
Sotp.
Sugar.
Wearing apparel.
Woolter goods.
All other gools not enumerated and unex empted.
(1) See also page 30 .

Table of Exemptions.

Acids.
Agricultural and gardening implements.
All goods imported by the (tovernor for his private use.
All goorls improrted with the sanction of the tiovernor for the service of any public 1) epartment of the Colony.

Anchors and chans.
Bags and sacks.
Be liling.
Teef and pork.
Bellows,
Bells.
Bitters, not being sweetened, or mixed with spirits.
Blacking.
Blue, indigo.
Books, newspapers and printed matter.
Brumms.
Buttons.
Cilahushes.
Cimdles.
(canvas.
(iarriages amd carts.
Cish boxes.
Cittle.
(hains.
Chairs.
Chalk.
Charcoal.
Chemicals.
Clocks and watches.
Clathing, passengers' personal.
Coals.
Coflins.
Coins: British and other legally current in the Colony.
Comlis and hirushes.
Confectionery.
Coopers' stores, inchudiag casks, puncheons, slionks, hoops, and rivets or hooks required for making them up.
Corkwoot.
Demijohus (empty).
In'ogs and medicines.
Fancational appliances importel with the sametion of the fovernor.
Embroidery.
Filters.
Flags.
Flints.
(ilassware.
fionts and sheep.
Hathl-bags and iressing cases.
Hirness.

Horses, mules and asses.
India rubber.
Instruments, mathematical.
do musieal.
do scientific.
do surgzal.

Ironware in pots, pans and other cooking utensils.
Jewellery.
Lamps.
Machinery for mining and agricultural purposes.
Masts.
Matches.
Mats.
Meat, fresh.
Millinery.
Mineral waters.
Mirrors.
Molasses,
Needlework.
Oakım.
Oars.
Oils, except kerosene and rither illuminating oils.
Paints.
Photographic apparatus and materials.
Pictures.
Pipes (drain).
Pitel and tar.
Plants.
Ponltry.
Purses.
Quicksilver.
Safes.
Salt.
Scales.
Seeds.
Shea butter.
Show carels.
Spirits, methylaterl, unfit for drinking and not to be used for strengthening other spiritous liquors.
Stationery.
Steam lanimes.
stones, grind.
do tomb.
Straw manufactures.
Tallow.
Tarpanlins.
Tools.
Toys.
Trays.
Trunks.
Umbrellas.
Velociperles.
Wood manufactures, where not to be used ats building materials or furniture.

An O-dinance to carry out the General Act of the Brussels Conference, 1890, and to regulate the importation into and the storage and disposal of firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder in the Gold Coast Colony.

> [21st May, 1892.]

Whereas the Gold Coast Colony is within the zone specified in the eighth article of the General Act of the Brussels Conference, dated the 2nd of July, 1890:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, with the advice aml consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows; viz.:

1. All firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder imported into the Gold Coast Colony shall be deposited at the cost, risk, and peril of the person or persons importing the satme in such public warehouse or warehouses as shall be appointed by the Guvernor hy Proclamation for that purpose.
2. It shall not be lawful to introluce into the Colony by land any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder from neighbouring countries, but the (rovernor may, on special request, grant licenses for the introduction by land, of specified firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder :
3. To persons affording sufficient guarantees that the firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder in question will not be given, assigned, or sold to third persons.

2 . To travellers provided with a declaration of their Government stating that the firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder are destined exclusively for their personal defence.

If such firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder are not exported from the Colony within one week after reaching the coast, they shall be deposited in a public warehouse is preseribed in the preceding section, and be subject to all the provisions of this Ordinance.
3. Any person contravening the provisions of either of the two preceding sections shall, on summary conviction before a District Commissioner (who may order the firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder to be forfeited to Her Majesty), be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard lahour, for any period not exceeding twelve calendar months.
4. No firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder shall be withdrawn from a public warehouse except on the written authority of the Governor. Any person delivering or withdrawing any frearms or ammuntion from a public warehouse without the proper authority, shall be liable, on conviction before a District Conmissioner, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.
5. The Governor shall not authorize the withdrawal for sale from a public warehouse, of any firearms or ammunition other than flint-lock guns with unvifled barvels, and common gunpowder, known as trade powder, and the Governor shall, in authorizing any such withdrawal specify the number of guns and the quantity of gunpowder to be withdrawn, and also the store or depôt within the Colony in which such flint-lock guns and such common gunpowder may be kept, and the district or regions in which the same may be sold.

No district or region in which the slave trade is for the time being rife shall be included in any such authorization.

Any person or persons so authorized to withdraw flint-lock guns or common gunpowder out of any public warehouse, shall at the end of every six months, commencing from the date of such authority, submit to the Governor detailed lists indicating the destinations of the firearms and gunpowder sold, as well as the quantities still remaining in his store.

Whosoever shall remove from a public warehouse for sale any frearms or ummunition other than flint-lock guns or conmon gunpowder, or shall, without the proper authority, remove any such firearms or ammunition as under this section may be authorized to be removed for sale, or shall sell firearms and ammunition authorized to he removed for sale, in any district or region other than a district or region specified in such authority, or shall keep in any building or place whatsoever a larger quantity of gunpowder than 100 lbs , weight at any one time, or shall keep in any building a
greater quantity of gunpowder than 10 lbs . weight, unless such gunpowder be enclosed in a copper magazine, or some other place of like security, or shall contravene any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a District Commissioner, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.
6. The Governor may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance, take such measures ats he thinks fit for importing, storing, and issuing firearms and ammunition for the use of the troops or police or other public force, or otherwise for the protection of the Colony and its inhabitants.
7. It shall not be lawful for the (avernor to anthorize any withdrawal from a public warehouse of any arms of precision such as rifles, magrazine guns or breechloaders, whether whole or in detached pieces, or any ammunition, intended for them except :

1. To persons affording sufficient guarantees that the firearms and ammunition delivered to them will not be given, assigned, or sold to third persons.
$2^{\circ}$ To travellers provided with a declaration of their Govemment stating that the firearms and ammunition are destined exclusively for their personal defence.

All firearms so withdrawn in the excepted cases shall be registered and marked by the officer ruppointed to supervise such public warehouse, who shall deliver to the persons in question licenses to bear firearms signed by the Governor indicating the name of the bearer and showing the stamp with which the firearms are marked.

Such licenses shall be in operation for five years only but may be renewed. Any person contravening the terms of his license shall be liable, on conviction before a District Commissiouer, to a revocation of his license and to a penalty not exceerling fifty pounds or to imprisonment, with or without havd labour, for any period not exceeding six calendar months.
*. For the purpose of preventiny fraud all persons who at the commencement of this Ordinance are in possession of firearms other than flint-lock guns, slatl, within a time to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation, present the same to be marked to the ofticer appointed to supervise the public warehouse, or tosuch other person or persons as may be appointed by the Governor for the purpose. All firearms not so marked shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to have heen imported into the Colony subsequent to the commencement of this orclinance.
9. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance the Governor shall by a permit under his hand authorize the landing and transit of tirearms and ammunition towards inland territories under the sovereignty or protectorate of another Power signatory of, or adliering to, the said (ieneral Act of the Brussels Conference, provided such Power have no direct access to the sea through its own territory, or, if it possesses such access, provided the same is for the time being completely interrupted.

Before granting any such permit the Governor shall require production to hime of a declaration from the Power having such inland possessions, certifying that the firearms and ammunition for which transit is demanded are not destined for sate, but are for the use of the authorities of such Power, or of the military forees necessary fon the protection of the missionary or commercial stations of such Power, or of persons mentioned by name in such declaration.
10. The Govenor may, nevertheless, refuse to grant any such permit whenever, in consequence of inland disturbances or other serious danger, there is ground for fearing that the dispatch of firearms and ammunition might compromise the safety of the Colony.
11. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to fix by proclamation the rates of rent which slall be payable in respect of any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder deposited in any public warehouse antl all such sums shall be paid to, and received by, the officer in charge of such public warehouse, and shall by him be paid at the end of every month into the Treasury as part of the general revenues of the Colony.

No authority shall he given by the Governor for the withdrawal of any firearms, ammunition, or gumpowder in respect of which all arrears of rent have not been fully paid.

All sums due under this section may be recovered in a District Commissioner's court, and in default of payment, the said court may direct the amount to be levied by distress and sale of the depositor's gonds, or may commit him to prison for any period not exceeding six calendar months.
15. Where any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder imported into this Colony is, without the proper authority or license, kept in a place other than a public warehouse, the occupior of such place (unless he can prove that the same was deposited there without his knowledge or consent) and also the owner of, or other person guilty of keeping the same shafl, on summary conviction before a District Commissioner, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceerling twelve catendar months, and the District Commissioner may order that all or any part of such firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder be forfeited to Her Majesty.
13. It shall be lawful for a District Commissioner, if satisfied by information on oath that any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder is being unlawfully kept, conveyed, landec, or sold in contravention of this Ordinance at any place, whether in building or not, or in any ship, or vehicle, to grant a warrant to enter at any time, and if needs be by force, on Sundays as well as on any other days, the place, ship, or vehicle naned in such warrant, and every part thereof, and to examine the same, and to search for any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder, unlawfully kept therein, and to demand from the owner or ocupier thereof the production of his license or authority for keeping, conveying, landing or selling the same.

When the otticer or other person executing such warrant has reasonable cause to believe that any firearms, mmunition, or gurnowder found by him in any such place, ship, or vehicle, is being kept, conveyed, landed, or sold in contravention of this Ordinance, he may scize and detain the same until the District Commissioner has decided whether the same is liable to be forfeited or not.

Proceedings in a District Commissioner's court shall be commenced as soon as possible after the seizure.
14. Any person acting under such warrant shall not be liable to any suit for seizing or detaining any firearms, ammunition or guupowder, subject, or presumably subject, to the provision of this Ordinance.
15. Whoever atteurpts to commit or aids or abets in the commission of any offence against this Ordinance may be dealt with in the same way, and shall be liable in the same penalty, as if he were charged with the actual offence.
16. Tt shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to frame such rules as he may consider expedient for the regulation of the landing, storage, withdrawal, or conveyance of any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder imported into this Colony, and from time to time to alter, amend, or vary such rules. All such rules shall have the force of law, and any person contravening the same shall, on summary conviction before a District Commissioner, be liable for every offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard kabour, for a period not exceeding one calendar nonth.
17. The Govemor may depute in writing any District Commissioner in his district to sign licenses to bear firearms and to sign the authorities required by this Ordinance for the withdrawal of firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder, from public warehouses, provided that no Commissioner so deputed shall have any further or other power to sign such licenses and to authorize such withdrawals than that possessed by the Governor under this Ordinance.

The Governor may also, from time to time, appoint such officers and make such arrangements as may appear to him to he necessary for better carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.
18. In this Ordinance the following words shall have the meanings attached to them :-
"Firearms" includes any cannon, gun, rifle, machine gun, or other firearm, whether whole or in detached pieces.
"Ammunition" includes cartridges, balls, and caps, and all other materials for loading firearms.
"Public warehouse" means any place or building which the Governor by proclamation shall appoint for the storage or deposit of all firearms, ammunition, and gunpowder importerl into the Colony.
"Importer" includes any owner or other person for the time being possessed of or beneficially interested in, any firearms, ammunition, or gunpowder imported it the Colony.
"Store" includes house, shop, and every other building.
"Ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation.
"Master" includes every person having or taking charge or command of a ship.
"Colony" includes the protected territories.
19. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the first day of June, 1892 , or on such day thereafter as the Governor shall notify by proclamation.
20. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Firearms, Ammunition and Gunpowder Ordinance, 1892."

Passed in the Legislative Council this twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

## Convention between Great Britain and Germany establishing a Customs. Union between the Gold Coast Colony, east of the Volta, and Togoland.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of (reat Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, with a view to assure the development of commeree within the territories of either State on the Gold and Slave Coasts, have concluded the following convention :-

Arr. I.-The British possessions on the Gold and Slave Coasts, lying to the eastward of the River Volta and the German possessions on the (fold and Slave Coasts, shall form a single Customs territory, without any intervening Customs barrier, in such manner that one and the same rate of Customs duty shall be levied within them, and that goods having paid Customs duty on the one territory may be imported into the other without additional payment.

Art. II.-Goods imported into the joint Customs territory are liable to the following rates of duty :-

1. Article paying duty :-

2. All other articles imported are subject to an import duty of 4 per cent $a d$ valorem, provided that they be not expressly exempted from payment of duty.
3. The articles specified in the annexed schedule are cxempted from payment of duty.

Art. III.-Payment of duty may be made in German or English money. German and English small coin need only be accepted to the amounts of 20 marks or £1.

Art. IV.-The Contracting Powers expressly bind themselves to abstain from influencing the natives in any unjustifiable or arbitrary manner in regard to their choice of places of buying and selling, and they will use their best endeavours to prevent such pressure being applied by traders or others.

Art. V.-The new Customs system shall come into force simultaneously in the English and German territories ; to wit, on and after the 1st May, 1894.

It is introduced for the term of two years, and shall remain in force thereafter until either Contracting Party shall terminate the present Convention by giving six months' notice of their desire to do so.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Berlin, the 24th day of February, 1894.

> (L.S.) Edward B. Malet. (L.S.) Fheihr. von Marscifall.

Senedule of Artiches Expmpted from Dets.


Anchors and chains.
Drugs and medicines.
lBellows.
Brorms.
Berding.
Bitters, not being sweetened nor mixed with spirits.
Blue indigo.
Buoks, newspupers, and printed matter.
Binshes and combs.
(hemicals.
steam-launches.

1) rais-pipes.

Ironware for conking puxposes.
Paints.
Ftints.
Filters.
lilags.
Fresh meat.
Poultry.
F'urses und pocket-hooks.
sufes and cash-boxes.
Pictures.
Coimel moncy, legally current.
(i]assware.
Bells.
Ciravestones.
India-rubber.
Tonols.
(harcoal.
Wood wares, excluding building materials and furniture.
Millinery.
Quicksilver.
Trunks.
Haml bags and dressing cases.
Beef and pork.
Oats.
bags and sacks.
Coftines.
Sialt.
Seeds.
Acids.
sithea butter.
Uiabrellas.
stitionery.
Danas.
ithys, mirrors.

## Tus.

Sprits, rendered mafit for drinking, and not fintended for fortifying other spiritmons liguors. Bimbroidery.

Instruments, surgical.
do musical.
do scientific.
Jewellery.
Calabashes.
(lualk.
(Hzitins.
(lothing, pussengers' personsil.
Buttons.
Conls.
Confectionery:
( orkwood.
Lamps.
Agricultural and gardening implements.
Phrpty demijohns.
(andles.
Machines for mining and agricultural purposes.
Masts.
Huts.
Winemal waters.
(irindstones.
show cards.
Seedlework, sewing materials.
Oil, except kerosene and illmmating oils.
l'itch and tar.
Honses, mules, asses.
Hiuncss.
Plants.
Photographic apparatus and materials.
Tirpaulins.
Matches.
Straw goods.
( ${ }^{\text {latiors. }}$
Molasses.
Thallow.
Clocks amd watehes.
Eilucational appliances, imported with the sanction of the proper authority.
Vclocipetes.
Cattle.
sicales.
Cirriages and carts.
()akum.

Ghoe blacking.
foats and sheep.
Every kind of article which is imported with the sunction of the fovernor or Commissioner, as the case nay be, in the public or official interest.
Coopers' stores, including citsks, puucheon slooks, hoops, and rivets or hooks required for making thems up.

## B-BRITISH GUIANA.

A list of the primipal changes made by this tariff was mblished in the last Quarlery Report, but as many other small changes have been made it has been thought advisable to publish the full Tariff:
Ordinanee No. 10 of 1894.
An Ordinance to repeal the existing Cnstom Duties Ordinances and to make other provisions in lieu thereaf.
[14th September, 1894.$]$
Be it enacted by the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Combined Court thereof, as follows :

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Duties [Revision] Ordinance, 1894.
2. There shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, for the public use of this Colony, the several duties set forth in the First Schedule to this Ordinance upon all goods, wares and merchandise enumerated in the said Scherlule which shall be imported into this Colony, or taken out of hond for consumption in this Colony.
3. There shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, for the public use of this Colony, upon all goods, wares, and merchandise not enumerated in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, and not hereinafter exempted from payment of duty, which shall be imported into this Colony, or taken out of bond for consumption in this Colony, an ad ralurem duty at the rate of eight per ernt, or eight dollars upon every one hundred dollars, of the value of such goorls, wares, and merchandise at their respective places of shipment.
4. The goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated in the Second schedule to this Ordinance which shall be imported into this Colony, or trken out of bond for consumption in this Colony, shall be exempt from the payment of duty.
5. Goods not prohibited to be imported into or used in the Colony, composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, or, if coniposed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty; Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of any article being a compound of or containing opium, other than crude opium, and specially imported for medicinal purposes only.
6. No liquor containing more than forty-two per cent. of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer slaall be deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than twenty per cent of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer shall be deemed malt liquo". All liquor containing more than forty-two per cent. of proof spirit verified as aforesaid and all liquor other than wine containing more than twenty per cent of proof spirit verified as aforesaid shall he deemed spirits.
7.-(1.) The provisions of the Customs Ordinance, 1884, which relate to the warehousing of goods shall not be applicable to gunpowder imported into this Colony ; and the duty on all such gurpowder shall be paid immediately on importation.
(2.) If the importer faits to pay such duty immediately, the consignee or agent of the vessel in which the gunpowder was imported may pay the duty and recover the amount thereof, together with the cost of storage and all other costs properly incurred, from the importer, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.
7. For the purpose of encouraging the trade of this Colony with other countries, persons exporting goods, wares, and merchandise on which duties have been paid under and by virtue of this or any other Ordinance shall be entitled to a drawback of duties on such goods, wares and merchardise at and after the rates and amounts levied and paid on such goods, wares and merchandise; and the manner of claiming such drawback shall be subject to the provisions of the Customs Ordinance, 1884, and any other Ordinance that may be hereafter passed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the

Court of Policy, for the regulation of drawbacks : Provided that no such drawhack shall be allowed on any opium, bhang or ganje, spirits of any kind, wine, or gunpowder: Provided also that drawback shatl only be allowed as regards animals in such cases as may have been or may be provided for by regulations from time to time made by the Comptroller of Custons with the approvat of the Governor and Court of Policy : Provided also that no drawback shall loe allowed on any goods exported after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the importation thereof.
9. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller of Customs to permit hard breal or crackers made in this Colony from duty-paid flour to be exported under drawback, subject to such regulations in that behalf as may have been or may be from time to time made ly the Comptroller of Customs with the approval of the Governor and Cuurt of Policy.
10. Every person who contracts with Her Majesty's Government for the service of any of Her Majesty's Kegular Troops stationed in this Colony, or of any of Her Majesty's Ships arriving at this Colony, shall be entitled to receive back the amount of duty paid on materials or supplies furnished under such contract for the service of such Troops or Ship: Providerl that due proof is made of the payment of such duties and that the nature and quantities of the materials or supplies furnished under such contract are duly certified by the Oticer Commanding such Troops or Ship.
11. (Persons to whom duties are to be paid.)
12. (Power to take promissory notes in payment of duties in certain cases.)
13. (Recovery of duties.)
14. (Vode of collection of duties of Customs.)
15. (Saving of operation of Ordinances relating to duties of Customs.)
16. (Effect of obligation to pay duties of Customs.)
17. The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1892, the Customs Duties Ordinance, 1893, and the Customs Duties Ordinance, 1894, are hereby repealed.
18. This Ordinance shall continue in force until and inclusive of the thirty-first day of March, 1895 , unless otherwise, enacted by the Combined Court.

The First Scuedule.-Table of specific duties of Customs.


Article.
Rate of Duty.
Coffee, and all imitations of and substitutes for it, chicory, dandelion, and tar-
axacum (raw)
Collorlion
Confectionery, including sweetened preserves.......................er reputed lb. 005
Cordage, including gasketing
Corks, cut.
Corn or maize, crushed feed and ground feed
Corn brooms
Cornmeal and ortmeal.
Dogs.
Donkeys
per 1b. \& 003
per gallon
500

10
per bushel
010
per $100 \mathrm{lbs} \quad 025$
00
Dynamite, gun cotton, lithofracteur, and all other explosives (except gunpowder) admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb.
Gunpowder and fuses, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per Ib.
Gumpowder and all other explosives other than fireworks, not admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes . . per llo.

004

Fireworks, which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs are manufactured with a view to produce a pyrotechnic effect.............per lh. o 40
Essences, flavouring . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per pint 030
Ether, acetic............................................................ per lb. 042
do sulphuric . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per gallon 300
Ethyl, iorlide of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do do 300
Fish, dried.......................................................... per 112 lbs. 050
do pickled, say:

salmon. ..........
do 025
do preserved, in tins or bottles......................................... per lb. 001
do smoked..................................................... do do $000 \frac{1}{2}$
Flour, of all deseriptions. ................................... barrel of $196 \mathrm{lbs} \quad 100$
Ganje. ...................................................................... . lb. 400
Garlic.
Gelatine
do $\quad 0 \quad 00 \frac{1}{4}$
Ghee.
do
005
Ginger, raw
do
002
Goats, with or without kids
per head
002Grain, of every description not otherwise specified, and every kind of beans,pease and pulse of every description and of every kind, and whether wholeor split.................................................... . . per bushel

Gums.
per 1 lb .
005
Hair.
do
Hams, and all other dried or smokech meats, including sausages other than in tins. per 1 lb . 002
Hay and chaff

per 100 lbs .

010

Honey.
Hoops, iron
per 112 lbs
005do wood
per 1,000
010
Horses : Stallions under fourteen and a half hands in height. per head
do all others do ..... 700150
Isinglass per 1 lb . ..... 005 do
Lard
Lard ..... 001 ..... 001
*Lumber, of all kinds per 1,000 feet board measure200

[^1]| Article. | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Malt liquor, in wood |  |
| do in bottle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per dozen reputed quarts | 24 |
| do do ........................per dozen reputed pints | 12 |
| Matches in boxes, if in packages containing not less than 10 gross. . . per |  |
| Matches in boxes, if in packages containing less than 10 gross . . . . . . . per |  |
| gross of boxes of 100 matches each | 20 |
| Matches, packed otherwise . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 15,000 matches | 00 |
| Matal splints, in cases containing each equal to 10 gross of matches of the ordinary length. |  |
| Meats, preserved, in tins. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb. | 02 |
| Milk, preserved, and compounds thereof. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do do | 002 |
| Mules. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per head | 00 |
| Muskets, rifles, guns, and fowling-pieces. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each | -2 00 |
| Oats . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per bushel | 010 |
| Oleomargarine and butterine substances. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb . | 002 |
| Opium, including powdered opium for medicinal purposes, charas, extract of opium and bhang. |  |
| Oils, (other than gasoline or crude petroleum, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor in Council) which give off an imflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, as ascertained hy the test established in England by the Petrolenm Act, 1879..per gallon |  |
| Oils, all other, including castor oil, gasoline and crude petroleum, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor in Council (essential, medicinal, and perfumed oils excepted). |  |
| Paints, and paint stuffs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 112 lbs. | 25 |
| Pepper. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb. | 001 |
| Percussion caps.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100 | 004 |
| Pickles and sauces, in bottles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per quart | 004 |
| do do ................................ . per pint |  |
| Pistols, including revolvers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each | 500 |
| Pitch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per barrel | 050 |
| Pork, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as pickled. . per barrel of 200 lbs . | 150 |
| Rice. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100 lbs . | 025 |
| Rosin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . perlbarrel | 050 |
| Sago . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per plb. | $000 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Saltpetre . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 001 |
| Shingles, of all kinds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 1,000 | 050 |
| Shooks, per pack or packs containing shooks, for 1 puncheon or 2 hogsheads, or 3 barrels. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per pack or packs 008 |  |
| Shot. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb. | 002 |
| Slates (roofing), tlagstones and tiles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 1.000 | 100 |
| Snuff. ............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per It. | 075 |
| Soap, and soap powders, perfumery, fancy and toilet.............. do do | 002 |
| do all other kinds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | $000 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Spices, pepper, and all seeds, except garden seeds............... do | 001 |
| Spirits and strong waters; for every gallon computed at Sykes' hydrometer proof of spirits of every description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures |  |
| and preparations containing spirits ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per per gallon |  |
|  | 400 |

Where a person importing sweetened spirits, liqueurs, bitters and cordials or other preparations containing spirits in bottle has entered the same in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested
. per gallon

Article.
Rate of Duty.
Spirits naphtha and methylic alcohol, passed by the Comptroller of Customs as being not potable..................................... per gallon

8050
Starch, of all kinds. - per lb.

002
Staves and headings-white oak....................................... per 1,000 200
Staves of every other description. ................................. do dor 150

Tapioca.................................................................. do $000 \frac{1}{2}$
Tar. .............................................................................. $00^{2}$
Tea ........................................................................... 12
*Tobacco, in leaf, if in packages not less than a hogshead of 800 lbs. do 030

* do do if in smaller packages............................ do do 045
* do manufactured (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff excepted).... do do 0 45

Tobreco pipes (clay) ............................................................ 1.00
Tongues, pickled, dried or smoked. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb. 002
Turpentine, Crude . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per gallon 0.50 do Spirits of .......................................... do 0 18
 002
Varnish and Polish, not containing Spirits........................er gallon 0 is
Varnish and Polish, containing any quantity of Spirits methylated so as not to be potable. ......................................... per callon

050
Vamish, containing any quanty of Spirits of any other kind to pay duty as mixtures or preparations containing Spirits.
The article known as Tnternational Composition or Ralitjen's Composition, and any other article which, in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs, is of a similar kind, to be regarded as Varnish and Polish containing Spirits.
Vegetables, Preserved, in tins ............................................ ib. 002
Vinegar and substitutes for Vinegar, containing less than 10 per cent of Acetic Acid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per gallon

010
Vinegar and sulistitutes for Vinegar, containing 10 per cent and more of Acetic Acid, and Acetic Acid.............................. . per gallon

060
Wax, Beeswax ......................................................... lb. 006
do Paraffin and Mineral ..................................... do do 002
Whitening, except when imported for Manure... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do
Wine, the declared value of which is any sum not exceeding two dollars a gallon, and containing less than 26 per cent of proof spirits as verified by Sykes's Hydrometer :

In wood. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per gallon 050
In bottle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per dozen reputed quarts 100
In bottle........................................ dozen reputed pints
050

do do in bottle .........per dozen reputed quarts 200
do do do $\ldots$...........per dozen reputed pints 100
Yeast Cakes and Compressed Yeast........................................... lber 006
And at these rates upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares and merchandise, respectively.

[^2]The Second Schedule.-Table of Exemptions from Duty.

Animals, alive ; to include only Sheep, Mongooses or Ichneumons, Hogs and Pigs of every description and Poultry.
Animal Charcoal.
Articles imported for the use of the Pilot Service of the Colony.
Articles passed by the Customs authorities as the personal baggage of passengers arriving in the colony from abroad.
Articles passed by the Comptroller, subject to the sanction of the Governor, as imported for the otticial use of the consulate of any foreign country or place; provided that a similar privilege in respect of similar articles is accorded by the laws and customs of such foreign country or place to Her Majesty's Consulate therein.
Broken Stone and Road Metal of every description.
Bullionand Coin.
Cotton Seeds.
Fire Engines.
Fresh Fish and Turtle.
Fresh Meats.
Fruits, Vegetahles and Ground Provisions, not preserved and not enumerated in the table of specific Duties of Customs.
Goods, Stores, Arms and Ammunition imported by order of the Government of the colony.
Horses, Baggage and Furniture of Officers in Her Majesty's Military or Naval Service. Ice.
Lime of all kinds.
Machinery, comprising the following:
Brick and Tile-making Machinery;
Iron Cane Punts, Iron Bridses and Grating Bars ;
Locks and Sluices for Sea Defences or Water Supply ;
Locomotive lingines and Rail way Plant;
Machinery and Apparatus and Wire for Flectric Lighting ;
Machinery and Implements intended for Waterworks, Tanks and Lamp Posts with their appurtenances, Paving and Kerb Stones and Draining Pipes, and such other machinery as may be approved by the Governor in Council imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown or of New Amsterdam exclusively for their own use ;
Machinery imported for the Drainage of Land or for use in Mining Operations, or in the manufacture or preparation of the produce of Raw Materials, or in the manufacture or preparation of Manures, whether imported for sale or on private account ;
Machinery for Saw-mills, Foundries and Factories of whatever kind;
Machinery for Steamboats and Barges, and plates, angles and other materials and appliances for the construction of Steambants and Barges;
Machincry, Retorts, Gasometers and Pipes, imported for the construction of Gas Works in the colony;
Pans, Teaches, Tanks and other Vessels, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of Sugar or for the storage or supply of water ;
Steam Boilers of every deseription, and Steam Boiler Plates and Tubes; and
Steam Ploughs, Steam Diggers and Steam Dredgers ;
Manures, including Nitrate of Soda, Plaster of Paris and Whitening.
Materials and Chureh Furniture specially imported for any place of worship of the Christian Religion in the colony.
Molasses.
Packages in which goods are imported, except Trunks and Canisters, and except Hogsheads and Puncheons not containing Coals, Lime, Wines or Spirits.

Patterns and Samples, subject to any regulations in that behalf made by the Governor in Council.
Photographs and Engravings, unframed.
Printed Books not subject to duty under Ordinance No. 14 of 1851.
Printing Presses and Types, Printing Paper and Printing Ink imported by or directly for the conductor of any Newspaper or Printing Establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade.
Provisions and stores of every description imported by Her Majesty's Government for the use of Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces.
salt.
Sewing Machines.
Specimens illustrative of Natural History ; Garden Seeds, Bulbs and Roots; Trees, Plants, Vines and seeds and Grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
Telegraph Instruments and other materials imported by Telegraph Companies and necessary for the construction and use of their works, offices and stations in the colony.
Uniforms, Arms, Ammunition, Accoutrements and Prizes importerl by and for the use of Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or the Colonial Militia, or any Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sunctioned by the Governor.
Wines, Spirituous Liquore and stores imported by and for the use of the Governor.
All steam and other vessels, locomotives, carriages, rolling stock, rails and such other materials and appliances not herein already exempted as the Governor in Council considers necessary for the construction and maintenance of a railway between the Demerara River and the Eissequebo River in terms of the contract dated the 11th December, 1893, made between the Sproston Dock and Foundry Company and the Government of this colony.
All Stores landed from an immigrant vessel for the purpose of feeding the immigrants conveyed thereby in terms of contract of conveyance and subsequently certified by the Immigration Agent (ieneral to) have been so used.

## NEW TARIFF OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

## Customs Duties.

An Ordinance to repeal certain Duties of Customs and to raise other duties in lien thereof.
Be it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tohago with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:-

1. This ordinance shall be cited for all purposes as "the Customs Duties Ordinance, 1894."
2. In this ordinance,

The word "spirits" means spirits of any description, and includes all liquors mixed with spirits, and all mixtures, compounds and preparations made with spirits.
3. Upon and from and after the first day of January in the years, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, there shall be charged, raised, levied, collected and paid unto Her Mijesty, Her heirs and successors for the use of the colony upon all goods, wares, inerchandize and effects imported into the colony whereof the duties shall not have been paid before the said first day of January; and upon all goods, wares, inerchandize and effects impoited into the colony upon, from and after the said first day of Ianuary aforesaid, the several duties and rates as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the table hereinafter contained, that is to say :-on
£. s. d.
Bread of all kinds, the larrel. ..... $0 \quad 16$
Boots and shoes, for every $£ 100$ of value ..... 600
Bricks, the 1,000. ..... 030
Butter, (ihee, or any edible preparation of fat other than lard or oleo- margarine, the lb ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$
Carriages on springs, four-wheeled, each ..... $7 \quad 0 \quad 0$
do two-wheeled, each. ..... 400
Cement, the barrel ..... $0 \quad 0$ 6
Cherse, the lb ..... $0 \quad 0 \quad 1$
Cocoanuts, the 1,000 ..... 0100
Corn, of all kind, including oats, the bushel. ..... 00 :
Dogs, each. ..... 0100
Fireworks, the lb ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$
Fish, smoked or dried, the 100 llos ..... 010do P'ickled, say :-
Nalmon, the barrel of 200 lbs ..... $0 \& 0$
Mackerel, do do ..... $0 \quad 3 \quad 0$
Other kinds, do do ..... $0 \quad 1 \quad 0$
Flour, the barrel of 196 llos ..... 042
Grain of every description not otherwise specified, and every kind of bean, peas, and pulse of every description and every kind and whether whole or split, the 100 lbs ..... 00 is
Gunnowder, the Ib ..... 007
Earthen and glassware, for every $£ 100$ of value ..... 600
Fumiture, for every $£ 100$ of value ..... 600
Lard and its compounds, the 100 lbs . ..... 04
Liquors, viz. -

£ s. d.
$0 \quad 0 \quad 10$
016
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$
$0 \quad 10 \quad 6$
Aud for every degree of strength beyond that specified above, an additional duty of one penny the liquid gallon.

## Wises in Bottle :

Sparkling wines, the gallon.
All other wines in bottle containing less than the following rates of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer, (except medicinal preparations of wine admitted by the Collector of Custons as being for medicinal purposes only, which shall be charged at the rate of £6 for every $£ 100$ of value) :-

42 degrees, the gallon.
$3 \quad 3$
And for every degree of strength beyond that above specified, an additional duty of threepence the gallon.

Wive in Wood:
For all wines in wood containing less than the following rates of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer, viz. :-

| 0 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | do |  |  |  |  |
|  | do |  |  |  |  |

And for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified, an additional duty of threepence the gallon.
Matches, Lucifer, for every gross of boxes or other packages, each box or package containing not more than 120 matches...............
If containing more than 120 matches, duty to be charged in proportion.
Match Splints in cases containing each equal to 10 gross of matches of the ordinary length, the case............................... 012 ..... 6
Meak or other flour not wheaten, the barrel of 196 lbs................. $0{ }^{2} \quad 2 \quad 6$
Muskets, guns, pistols, fowling pieces, gun barrels, and gun stocks, each. $0 \quad 5 \quad 0$
Meats, preserved, of all kinds, the lb
$0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \frac{1}{2}$
Oil-Creosote, for every $£ 100$ of value................................. 6000
do Cocoanut, the gallon. ............................................... 0 . 1
do Petroleum, the gallon. ....................................... 0 . 0 . 9
do Lard, the gallon............................................. 0 . 1 . 3
do All other kinds, the gallon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 . 1 3
Oil meal, the $100 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. ............................................... 0 1

Oleomargarine, the $1 \mathrm{~b} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ with opium or with any preparation thereof (except tincture of opium, admitted by the Collector of Customs as being for medicinal opium, admitted by the Collector of Customs as being for medicinal $£ 100$ of value), the 1 lb .
Oxen, bulls and cows, each
£ $\quad$. d.
Rice, the 100 lbs. ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 2\end{array}$
Slates (roofing), flag stones and tiles, the 1,000 ..... $0 \quad 4 \quad 2$
Soap, the 100 lbs ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 1\end{array}$
Sugar, the 100 lhs ..... $010 \quad 0$
Tea, the 1 b ..... $0 \quad 6$
Timber, sawn or hewn, the 1,000 feet superficial ..... $0 \quad 8 \quad 4$
Shingles, the 1,000 ..... $0 \quad 1 \quad 6$
Shooks, the bundle ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
Staves, the 1,000 feet ..... 060
Wood Hoops, the 1,000 ..... $0 \quad 30$
Unmanufactured, the lb ..... $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$
Cigars and cigarettes, the lb ..... $0 \quad 5 \quad 0$
All other manufactured Tobacco, the 1 lb ..... 030
Textile Manufactures of all kinds, Wearing Apparel of all kinds,Haberdashery, for every $£ 100$ of value$6 \quad 0 \quad 0$
All other goods, wares, merchandise and effects of every description not previously enumerated, and not exempted in the following Sche- dule, for every $£ 100$ of value

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
6 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

Tabacco.

## EXEMPTIONS.

Goods of all kinds imported or taken out of bond for the use of the Governor or for the public use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces :-

Articles exclusive of oil and other illuminants to be used in the construction, repair and decoration of churches, and wine for use in public worship ; animals of all kinds, (except dogs, oxe1, bulls and cows) ; arrowroot; books, printed, not subject to duty under Ordinance 14 of 1874 , and not being account books; music, printed, not subject to duty under Ordinance 14 of 1874 ; bullion; bark; bones and horms unmanufactured; coals; coke; cotton, raw ; cocoa, unmanufuctured; coffee; cassava bread and farine ; charcoal ; cloves ; cinnamon ; divi divi ; earth, sand and stone, in the rough; egge ; fruits, fresh, (except cocounuts) ; fish glue ; growing plants and trees ; hides, raw ; honey ; ice ; lime; machinery driven by steam, water, electricity, wind, gas, or compressed air ; steam boilers, and parts thereof ; sugar pans, water pipes and all machinery to be used in the manufacture of produce, if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs ; rails and other articles for the formation or repair of tramways or railways on estates, velicles, and iron work for vehicles to be used thereon if admitted as such by the Collector of Customs ; manures ; mace ; newspapers ; nutinegs ; putent fuel ; specie ; seeds, lulbs and roots for preparation or cultivation ; starch; Tonca beans; vegetables, fresh, not prepared or manufactured.
4. Upon the exportation of bread, cheese, tea, flour, rice, malt liquors, wine in cask, vermouth in lottles, and sparkling wine if allowed by the Collector, spirits in bottles, refined sugar, meal or other flour not wheaten, corn, including oats, butter, ghee, or any preparation of fat other than lard or oleomargarine, lard, matches, oil of all kinds except petroleum, cocoanut or creosote, soap, oilmeal, oleomargarine, fish, smoked, dried or pickled, meats, dried or pickted, cement and grain and every kind of bean, pease and pulse of every description exported in the same packages unbroken in which the same were originally imported, and upon bricks, tiles, slates, flagstones, timber, sawn or hewn, in not less quantity than two thousand feet, shooks in not less quantity than forty bundles, shingles, staves or wond hoops in not less çuantity than two thousand, oxen, bulls and cows if allowed by the Collector, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the full amount of the duties paid upon the importation thereof, provided such goods be exported in the presence of an officer of customs.

Upon the exportation of gunpowder in the sume paskages unbroken in which the same was originally imported, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount
af duties paid upon the importation thereof, less one penny per pound, and upon the Esportation of petroleum oil in the same packages unbroken in which the same was orisimally imported, there shall bo allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid ihereon, less one penny per gallon, provided such gunpowder or petroleuin oil be exported in the presence of an officer of Customs.
5. Every sum of in ney which shall be due for drawback shall he paid by the Receiver-General on the proper debenture certified by the Collector of Customs and passed by the Auditor General, and the Recciver-General is herely authorized to return any money which shall have been overpaid as duties of Customs or shall have been allowed as abatement of duty on account of damage on goods imported, on the proper document for the said orerpayment or abatement being certified by the Collector of Customs and passed by the Auditor General.
6. No drawlock shall be allowed for any goods where the amount of such drawback is less than the sum of ten strillings.
7. Goods not prohibited to be imported into the Colony composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty.
8. In any case where by reason of the presence of colouring, sweetening, or other matter the correct strength of any spirit cannot be immediately ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, a sample of such : pirit may be distilled or treated by such other process as the Collector of Customs may direct, so that the true strength of the spirit may be ascertained by the said hydrometer.
5). All goods on re-importation into the Colony, whether they shall have paid duty on their first importation or not, shall be liable to the same duties, rules, regulations and restrictions as if then imported for the first time: Provided always that the Collector of Customs may admit, without payment of duty, goods chargeable with duty according to the vatue thereof, on its beine proved to his satisfaction that duty was paid thereun on a previous importation into the Colony.
10. All sums of money payable under this Ordinance shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling money of Great Britain, and all duties under this Ordinance shall be paid and received accorting to the Imperial weights and meacures by law established; and in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any spacific quantity or value the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.
11. And whereas contracts or agreements may have been made for the sale and delivery of some of the goods on which increased duties are charged by this Ordinance, which contracts or agreements may have been made with no reference to such increased duty, and thereby the several contractors inay be materially affected. For remedy thereof be it enacted as follows: Every person who shall have made or entered into any such contract or agreement shall be and is heroby authorized and empowered in the case of any such contract or agreement to add so much money as will be equivalent to increased duty hereby granted to the price there f, and shall be entitled by virtue of this Ordinance to be paid and to sue and recover the same accordingly.
12. From and after the commencement of this ordinance the ordinance specified in the schedule to this ordinance is hereby repeated: Provided that this repeal shall not aflect any right accrued or money accrued due to Her Majesty before such commencement, or any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred or capable of being imposed in respect of any act done or omitted before such commencement, or any remedy or proceedings in respect of any of the matters aforesaid.
13. Where in any case it defendant is charged with any offence against the laws in force for the tinte being relating to Customs, and by virtue of the provisions of the one hundred and sixty-sixth section of the Customs Ordinance, 1880, it is optional for such defendant to require that the proceedings against him shall be hrought in the Supreme Court; from and after the passing of this ordinance such proceerlings shall not be commenced before the Supreme Court or removed into such court unless and until the defendant shall have given bond to Her Majesty the Queen in a suin of double the value
of the |maily said on zopuand in he blat for and attaching by law to the offence with Which such defemiant is chitrat. 10 duly answer and appear before the Supeme Court in respect of the matter charged against hin. Such hond shall be entered into with a zurety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs and executed in the presence of the Stipencliary Justice of the Peace before whom the defendant shall be isought.

Passed in Council this thirty-first day of December, in the year of Our I ord one thotentur eight hathded and nituty-fotte.

CHAS. J. ROOKS,<br>A.tg. Clerk of the Council.

Hit: Schedule.

Xu. af Ordinance.
Title.
Fixtent of Repeal.

An Ordinance to repeal certain Duties of Cus-
The whole.
bims :inf to raise other duties in lieu 4.

# III.-TARIFF CHANGES. 

A.-CAPE COLONY.

Rates of Customs Rebate for Goods remoyet inland.
The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazelte for the ¿ॅ5th September publishes a notice issued by the Government of Cape Colony fixing the rebate of customs duty to the extent shown below on groods imported or warehoused on importation into the Colony, whenever such goods shall be removed overland, beyond the limits of the Customs Union to the South African Republic, Mataheleland, or Mashonaland, in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed in that behalf.

The rebate to be allowed and duty less rebate to be paid on goods removed to the South African Republic are fixed as follows :--

On all goods, wares or merchandise chargeable with duty under the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, rebate shall be allowed to the extent of the difference between the duties specified in the Nehedule A. to the said Act and a transit duty of $5 /$. sterling for every one hundred pounds of the value of such goods, de., and such transit duty of 5 per cent ad ralorem shall be the duty " less rebate" to be paid on such goods, dc., except as to the following articles, viz :-
(a.) Guns, pistols, and revolvers (firearms), and gunpowder, including loaded cartridges for use and firearms : on which no rebate shall be allowed.
(l.) Blankets, rugs, and shawls, cotton or wollen, and cotton sheets known as "Kaftir," the single article in pairs or in the piece ; on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 9 per cent., and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 3 per cent. ad valorem.
(c.) Cigars ; of value "in full " on customs entry exceeding 10 s per pound weight, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 3 s .6 d . per pound and the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be $6 d$. per pound weight.
(d.) Spirits of all sorts; of value "in full" on custom entry exceeding 10 s. per gallon, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 10 s. per gallon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be $6 d$. per gallon.
(e.) Wines, in bottles of not greater content than six to the gallon, and in bottles of not greater content than 12 to the gallon; of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding 20 s . and 10 s . respectively per dozen, on which rebate to the extent, respectively, of 11 s. and 5 s. $6 d$. per dozen shall be allowed, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be at the rates of 1 s . and $6 d$. respectively per dozen.
(f.) Wines in other bottles or in wood ; of value " in full " on customs entry exceeding 10 s. per gallon, on which rebate to the extent of $5 s .6 d$. per gallon shall be allowed, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be $6 d$. per gallon.
(g.) Bags, grain and wool, and sugar pockets; brass in bars; copper in bars, ingots, pigs, or sheets; gums of all lescriptions; india-rubber, unmanufactured; iron bar, bolt, rod, plate or sheet (not corrugated); metal composition; ores and minerale, crude ; plates of iron and steel ; steel in bars, iugots, pigs, plates or sheets ; tin in blocks, ingots, plates or sheets, and wire rope : on which rebate shall be allowed of the whole customs duty.
(h.) On all gronds, articles and things of every description imported or taken out of bond by or for the use of the Government of the South African Republic, rebate of the whole Custons Union duty shall be allowed. Provided that whenever such rebate be claimed, a declaration under the hand of the State Secretary shall be delivered to the Customs, showing that the goods, de., are bona fide for the sole and exclusive use of his

Government and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and that any duty levied thereon would be borne directly and permanently by the Treasury of the Republic.

The rebate to be allowed and duty less rebate to be paid on goods removed to Matabeleland and Mashonaland are as follows :-

On all goods, wares, or merchandise, chargeable with duty under the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, a rebate shall be allowed to the extent of the clifference between the duties specified in the Schedule A to the said Act and transit duty of $5 l$. sterling for every one hundred pounds of the value of such goods, \&c., and such transit duty of 5 per cent ad valorem shall be the "duty less rebate" to be paicl on such goods, \&c. : except as to the following articles, viz. :-
(a.) Guns, pistols and revolvers (firearms), and gunpowder, including loaded cartridges, for use in firearms ; on which no rebate shall be allowed.
(b.) Bags, grain and wool, and sugar pockets; brass in bars, copper in bars, ingots, pigs, or sheets ; gums of all descriptions ; india-rubber, unmanufactured; iron bar, bolt, rod, plate, or sheet (not corrugated) ; metal composition; ores and minerals, crude ; plates of iron and steel; steel in bars, ingots, pigs, plates, or sheets; tin in blocks, ingots, plates or sheets, and wire rope : on which rebate shall be allowed of the whole Customs duty.

## B. CAPE COLONY.

## Rates of Customs Rebate for Goons removed Inland.

With reference to the rates of Customs rebate applicable in Cape Colony to goods removed to the South African Republic, a full statement of which appeared above a further notice of the Cape Government, dated the 10th September, is published in the "Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette" for the 6th November, adding dynamite to the list of articles on which such rebate is allowed. In terms of the notice, an allowance on dynamite is made to the extent of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb . weight, and the duty, less rebate, to be paid is $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb .
C.- GAMBIA.

## Tariff Changes.

## 1.-Reduction of the export duty on ground nuts.

In virtue of Ordinance No. 2, of 9th Feloruary, 1894, in force until 31st December, 1894, the export duty on ground nuts has been reduced from 6 s .8 d . to 4 shillings per ton of $2,240 \mathrm{llss}$.
2.-Free-entry of Official Goods for Consulates.
(Ordinance No. 8, of 20th December, 1892.)
In addition to the goods at present exempted from Customs duties there shall be further exempted from such duties all goods sent into the colony by the United States' Government for the official use of the United States Consulate in the colony.

Where the Administrator has been informed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies that British Consular officers in any foreign country are - .compted from custorns duties on goods sent to them by Her Majesty's govermment for cheir official use it shall be lawful for the Administrator in Council to make an order, Which shall be published in the Government Gazette, exempting the consular officers of (4) (18) foreign country from customs duties on goods sent to them by their Government or their offecial nes in the colony

## D.-JAMAICA.

Tarife Changes.
The following changes in the rates of duty leviable in Jamaica on the importation of the undermentioned articles have been made by the Governor and Legislative Council of that colony, as set forth in Ordinance No. 13 of 1894 :

Ale, beer, and porter, 9d. per gallon.
Ppirits:-braudy, 12 s . 6 d . per gallon; gin 12 s .6 d . per gallon; rum, the produce of and imported from British Possessions, 12s. 6d. per gallon; whisky, 12s. 6d. per gallon.

Spirits of wine, alcohol, and all other spirits, cordials, or spirituous compounds, except methylated spirits, 12 s . 6 d . per gallon.
spirits, methylated, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem.
Tobacco manufactured, including Cavendish, 1s. 6d. per 1b. ; unmanufactured, 9rl. per $1 b$.

Wines, in bulk and in bottle, 3s 6d, per gallon; and an additional duty on all wines of a value of 12 s . per gallon and upwards, 1 s .6 d . per gallon.

## IV.--COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and trade matters, and give information to thase interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.

Such reports of general interest as have been received from them since the publication of the last Quarterly Report of this Department, are appended.
J. S. Larke, agent for Australia.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.
H. Ogilvie Bennett, St John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and the Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
Edwin McLeod, Georgetown, Demerara, agent for British (iuiana.
C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

Lewis E. Thompson, Huerfanos St., No. 25 D., P.O. Box 23, Santiago, Chili.
In addition to their other duties, the following Canadian agents will answer inquiries relative to trade natters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders in their respective localities.
d. G. Colmer, 17, Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.

John Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverponl.
J. W. Down, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

Thomas Graham, 40 st . Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
A.-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Report of Commercial Ageyt.
(Edgar Tripp.)
Trinidad, B.W.I., Dec. 31st, 1894.
The Honorable,
The Minister of Traxie and Commerce.
Sir, -The depression in the market for our leading staples to which I adverted in my last report, being now even more severe, has called for and obtained practical atten ${ }^{-}$ tion from the Legislature. It is true that the London value of Trinidad cocoa remains the same, viz: 64 s ., but sugar which, when I wrote in September, was for Crystals, 13 s , , and Muscovado, 9 s .6 d ., is now at 11 s , and 8 s . per ewt, respectively. These prices being below the cost of production, and the estimated curvent output of beet on the continent of Europe being largely in excess of former years, thus preclulling the probability of any early re-action, it becomes necessary that prompt and substantial relief should be afforded to the planting interest to prevent the abandomment of our principal agricultural industry and the widespread distress which would consequently result. The situation in Demarara and Trinidad (especially the former which, apart from it gold fields relies on sugar alone) was and is the more serious from the fact that State aided inmigration from the East Indies of indentured labour for the estates has been carried on for many years, and if regular employment for them be discontinued, many thousands of Coolies would be thrown upon the hands of the Government who would have to provide for them by free return passage to their own country or otherwise.

The Government of British Guiana were the first to deal with this most important subject. Trinidad has followed. A select committee of the Legislative Council was recently appointed to report on the present depression in, and proposed relief to, the agricultural inclustries of the island. The report of the committee was presented to and adopted by the legislative council this day. In the opinion of the committee, the depression is due to the "over production, operation of the American Sugar Trust, and other causes." According the eridence of seven planters of long experience whe were examined before the Committee, the average cost of production of a ton of sugar is between $£ 12$ and $£ 13$, made with all modern improvements in machinery and the most recent methods of working. The market price of a ton of sugar with its offal on the 17 th December, 1894 , was about $£ 10$, showing a loss of $£ 2$ to $£ 3$ on every ton manufactured.

As a measure of relief the committee proposed (a) that two-thirds of the cost of immigration should be paid out of the general revenue in lieu of one-third as at present and (b) that the housc and land tax be reduced by half. These with other minor proposals, involved a loss to the general revenue of $£ 46,853$.

To recoup this loss certain excise duties and licenses were suggested together with substantial revision of the tariff:-(See copy on page 39).

I am inclined the think, from previous experience, that the consumption of the article in question will not be materially affected by an increase of duty which cannot affect the retail price in any appreciable degree. There is one item, however, in the new tariff which should not be overlooked, viz:- the cluty on match splints which have heretofore been admitted free, and were supplicd from the Dominion.

This duty will prohibit future imports. The local manufactories cannot compete with imported matches after payment of a duty which aulds 33 to every case of 10 gross turned out. The only alternative, and one which will doubtless be arlopted, is to utilize splint making machines on the spot.

The revised tariff comes into force as from lst January, 189\%. I note that three small vessels have recently cleared from Tobago, with full cargoes of sugar or molasses for Canadian ports, a promising sign.

A number of buggies, road carts, de., have of late been received from Canada, and, I understand, have sold at remuneratives rates. They combine the advantages of strength, lightness and good appearance, and compete favorably in price with all others.

Our market for foodstufts has remained dull, and I foar unprotitable for some time past. Excessive competition anongst the wholesale importers, coupled with a diminished purchasing power owing to agricultural depression, furnish the evident canses of the unsatisfactory position of this trade at present.

An agricultural society, receiving a Government subsidy of $£ 600$ per annum, has been incorporated by a special ordinance, His Excellency the Governor being president, and the writer secretary. Correspondence on all matters of agricultural interest is invited and maintained with similar bodies throughout the world.

The Trinidad Chramber of Commerce (Incorporated) has been in correspondence with the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, on the subject of cable communication via Jamaica, Bermuda and Halifax, with Canada and Europe, and has strongly urged upon the Government the claims of this Company on the grounds not only of cheaper rates, as compared with those existing, but on the higher grounds of the desirability of direct telegraphic connection between Great Britain and her colonies. Demerara, Jamaica, Barbados, and some of the smaller ishands are also considering this question favorably, and, at the instance of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, arrangements are being concluded whereby a united representation to the Home Government will be made upon this important subject.

I beg to forward herewith Ordinance No. 45, 1894, which gives effect to the changes in the tariff to which I have alluded. (See page 39).

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDGAR TRIPP,
Commercial Agent for Canada, for Trinidad and Tobago.
B.-BRITISH GUIANA.

Report of Commercial Agent.<br>(Edwin Mcleod.)<br>Georeetown, Demerara, 30th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir, - Since the date of my last report the following have been the arrivals and sailing of sailing vessels, from and to the Dominion of Canada :-

Arrivals, 8-1,180 tons.
Departures-None direct.
The Steamers "Taymouth Castle" and "Duart Castle" continue to make their trips up to contract time with their usual mixed cargoes which they generally land in grood order.

The sailing vessels have landed the usual assortment :-Lumber, fish, oats, potatoes, and sundries. I have no return cargoes to report, as the shipments have been made by the steamers:-

## Exports

|  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sugar, 64 tons of 2,240 lbs. | \$ 4,00000 |
| Molasses, 6,400 gallons . | 96000 |
| Rum, 9,145 gallons | 2,743 00 |
|  | \$7,703 00 |

## Tmports

In all during the three months amount to $\$ 115,352$.
Flour.
We have received 903 barrels. Value, $\$ 2,865$. The quality is all that could be desired, but prices have ruled very low. Sales have been made at from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.10$ for very best grades.
fish.
Receipts lave been as follows, 17,584 quintals. Value, $\$ 79,093$. This includes haddock, pillock and hake. The bulk of imports in this line is from Nova Scotia, but supply has been in excess of demand. Sales have been made at very low rates, from $\$ 14$ to $\$ 18$ for cod fish. Haddock and hake were neglected and forced upon the market at auc:ion sales from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 10$ per tierce of 4 quintals.

## Pickled Salmon.

Imports have been 57 barrels. Value $\$ 567$. There is now no demand for the article. Sales have been made as low as $\$ 6.50$ per barrel for a fair sample, inferior at auction at from \$3 to \$4.50.

## Smoked Fish.

Landings under this hearling have been $30,648 \mathrm{lbs}$. Value $\$ 876$. Sales of smoked herring have been made at from 12 to 18 cents per box of $4 \frac{1}{2} l b s$. according to quality. The heavy supply of cheese has checked the sale of this article.
fish preserved in tins.
Under this heading we have 10,646 lbs. Value $\$ 11,558$. There las been no improvement in prices since my last report. Sales of lobsters, cases of 4 dozens in one pound tins at 86 .

## H/tms.

We have received $1,293 \mathrm{lbs}$. Value, $\$ 156$; none of this has been offered to the trade, but imported for private use.

## Bacon.

We have not received a pound of this article.

## Cheses.

The landings under this heading have been 8,189 1lbs. Value, 8954. It has been very difficult to make sales of this article recently.

## Butter.

No landings under this heading.

## Oats.

Receipts have been 26,966 bushels. Value, $\$ 18,775$; the bulk of this article is from Prinee Edward Island. Stock very large. Sales as low as $\$ 2.60$ for sacks of 4 bushels, 160 pounds net.

## Split Pease.

Landings have been $1,48 \pi$ bushels. Value, $\$ 1,663$. Sales from $\$ 4.20$ to $\$ 4.30$ per barrel of 210 lbs . net, the package is generally very neat and attractive.

Potctoes.
We have received 683 barrels. Value, \$995. Very fair prices were obtained for first arrivals. $\$ 3.75, \$ 4.00$ and 4.50 for small lots per barrel.

## Condensed Milk.

We have under this heading $7,128 \mathrm{lbs}$. Value, 8108 . The demand for this article has been very slack ; it appears that the quality is not up to the mark. Sales have been made at $\$ 4.50$; Swiss brands have the trade. Sales at $\$ 6$ and $\$ 6.50$.

> Lumber:

Under this heading we have received 455,000 feet. Value, 85,845 ; there has been little or no demand for the article. Sales made at from $\$ 14$ to $\$ 20$ per m., as to quality:

## Horses.

The imports have been only 5. Value, $\$ 800$. Sales at auction from $\$ 110$ to $\$ 160$. This trade has been overdone; the Canadian imports lave stopped the American trade in this line.

## Sheep.

We have received during the three months 86. Value, \$418. Sales have been made from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to $y$ cents per lb . living weight. Canadian stock is good; if a constant supply could be kept up, in time the American imports in that line would stop.

Boots and Shoes.
Only 5 packages landed. Value, \$166.

## Carriages.

The landings under this heading have been 4 . Value, $\$ 875$.

## Trate IProspects.

It is very evident that Canadian imports have a fair share of patronage here. Sales have been made as easily, and on as good terms as the products of other countries, business is exceedingly dull in all branches; our staple, sugar, has been sold at figures far below the cost of production, the consequences, that many proprietors of estates have concluded to crop their estates and abandon the cultivation, under the circumstances we cannot expect any improvement in trade. I am pleased to report that the dealers are getting familiar with Canadian imports, the trade is in a good position; when business improves, I look for large transactions in Canadim goods.

I have the honour to he, sir,
Your olsedient servant, EDWIN McLEOD, Cummercial Agent.

# C.-ST. KITTS, NEVIS AND VIRGIN TSLANDS. 

Report of Commercial Aceent,
(S. L. IIorsford.)

St. Kitts, B. W. I., 15 th January, 1895.

## The Honourable <br> The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,-I have nothing of special interest to report since the date of my last advices. I) uring the past quarter, usually our dull season, trade has been particularly depressed, owing chiefly to the poor outlosk for our staple product in the markets of the world, and I regret to say that the year has opened with no redeeming features by which the gloomy anticipations may be relieved. The enormous and increasing production of beet on the continent of Europe, fostered by bountins, has had the effect of paralyzin' the sugar industry in the $W$ est Indies, that even with the most rigid ceonomy, planters find it impossible to grow cane at the prices now ruling, and so grawe is the situation regarded here, that already steps are being taken for appealing to the local government for relief to enable the estates to tide over the present crisis. This relief can at best, however, be merely of a tentative nature, and unless the over protuction speedily works its own cure and prices pemmanently recover, it is obvious that the industry in these istands will be most seriously affeeted, if not altogether doomed. In addition to this the heavy duty recently imposed by the United States, and the difticulties of assessing the value and atherwise meeting the requirements of the new law, are causing considerable anxiety to shippers and must tend still further to harass our export trake. I feel sure that the result of this must be larger shipments to Canada, where even if prices are no better, there are at least no vexatious restrictions to hamper legitimate business. Our crop promises to be a fairly good one, the late rains having greatly benefited the growing canes, but reaping will in consequence be late, and will hardly be general till the end of February.

It will be of interest to note that our local government have just granted a suleidy of $\$ 5,000$ to a Canadian Company to maintain a steam ferry service between St. Kitts and Nevis. The contract, which was originally proposed for five years, has been limited to one year, owing to the boat tendered not being considered altogether saitable, but as the service is giving satisfaction, there is every probability of its being renewed at the expiration of the term. There has been a steady and improving trade in most articles of Canadian produce, and as shippers are getting more familiarized with om markets and requiremonts results :me more satisfactory on the whole.

I hewe the hontar to he, sir,
Your obedient servant, S. L. HORSFORD, Gummereinl Igent for Caumde.

# V--GENERAL OOMMERCIAL INFORMATION 

A.-DUTY ON CORN AND FEOUR IN SWEDEN.

It is repurted that the Swedish Government has decided to raise the duty on corn 10.315 ore, and on flour to 650 ore per 100 kil yrams, this would be equal to alout 21 wonts per bushel on corn, and 81.55 per brl. on flour, as against 125 ore for corn and Zin for four per 100 kilos, equal to 8 cents per bushel for corn and 60 cents per brl. fow: flow hy the old tariff.

## B.-AVERAGE PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES,

The following table giving the average prices of staple articles during periods from 1867 to 1877 , and from 1878 to 1889 , and the prices for the same articles as quoted in the London Times of 31 st December last, shows how great has been the decrease in valu's in these articles.

| - | Average price. 1867 to 1877. | $\begin{gathered} \text { A verage } \\ \text { price. } \\ 1878 \text { to } 1889 . \end{gathered}$ | London quotation, 31 Dec. 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | 8 cts. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 $18 \frac{18}{9}$ | ${ }_{76} 9$ | ${ }^{391} 8$ |
| Oits ................................. | 76 | 64 | 34 |
| Wheat (red winter) .......... . . . . . . . . . . | 146 | 105 | 67 |
| it, flour (American Patent) ..... ............... . per bisl | 1119 | 839 | 499 |
| Pravizime:- |  |  |  |
|  | 16. | $\begin{aligned} & 15 z \\ & 08 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{0}^{09}$ |
| Buef (prime ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $00^{1}$ | 060 | 05 |
| Matton (prime) | 091 | $00^{8}$ | 07 |
| " (middling) | 08 | $0^{-14}$ | 02 F |
| P'ork (average) | $0{ }^{-1}$ | 07 | $04{ }^{\text {a }}$ to 07 |
| Butser | $27 \%$ | 251 | 23.2 |
| Siffee | 13.5 | 11. |  |
| Sigar (beet, 88 13.c.). | 051 | 03. | $1{ }^{148}$ |
| Tiar (common Congou) | 224 | 13. | 112 |
| M\%alo and minerals, \&e. :- | 36500 | 2676 | 19953 |
| 1,4d (English घig).... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 997 | 6813 | $46 \times 4$ |
| Iran (pig. Scotch) | 1679 | 1119 | 1012 |
| Lilver ...... ... .... .............. ...... ....... prer oz. | - ${ }^{1181} 18$ | 101 | 515 |
|  | - $51100{ }^{2}$ | $4{ }^{4} 8313$ | 29747 |
|  | 535 | 408 |  |
| net l | 18 | 12 | 061 |
| Cutton (middling mpland) ...... ... ........ (per long ton. | . 20827 | 1727 | 8711 |
| Herme (manilla)... ......... ....... fer lh, | - 093 | $-0^{073}$ | 04 |
| Hemp |  | 7300 | 4988 |
| Inte (good medium) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . prer ilb | . ${ }^{04}$ | 03. | ${ }^{02} \frac{1}{210}$ |
| II nol (kent fleece). |  |  |  |
| L.insent | $06 \frac{1}{2}$ | $0: 5$ | 041 |
| 「. | 25 | 131 | 0812 |

The same information is not attainable in regard to cheese and lumber, but from linglish returns it is found that the average import value of cheese during the 12 years from 1878 to 1889 inclusive, was $10 \frac{9}{10}$ cents per 1 lb ., and that Canadian cheese was quoted at $11 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1b. on the 31 st December. Canadian yellow pine on 1st Jan., 1880 was quoted at from $\$ 19.47$ to $\$ 24.33$ per load, on lst Jan., 1885, from $\$ 17.03$ to 825.55 , on 1st Jan., 1890 , fiom $\leqslant 23.72$ t, 827.98 , while the present quotation for the same article is $\$ 22.51$ and $\$ 27.98$. The exports of cheese last year amounted to $\$ 15,188,191$, and of lumber, $\$ 18,551,518$. It is probable that one of the chief reasons why Canada has been less affected by the general trade depression than other countries is owing to the fact that the values of these, her two principal articles of export, having increased while so many other staple articles have so materially decreased.

## C.-TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAN, 1893 AND 1894.

Comparative Statement of Quantities and Values of the following Articles imported into Great Britain from Canada, during years ended 31st December, 1893 and 1894, respectively, from latest Enylish returns:

| Article. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893. | 1894. | 1893. | 1894. |
| Animals, living, oxen and bulls. .. ......... No. | 81,232 | 80.400 | $\left.\frac{8}{(i, g M}\right), 8(i 4$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 6,403,458 \end{gathered}$ |
| Corn-wheat ... ............... . ...... . . Cwts. | 3,157,3:3 | 2,828,515 | $4,1183,3 \mathrm{~K} / 4$ | 3, 666,56 |
| Wheat meal of flour ............ .. ........ | 1, 080,188 | 1, 1:15, 121 | $2,472,965$ | 2,340,841 |
| Bracom..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . * | 193,773 | 254,443 | $2,4093,808$ | 2,555.643 |
| H:ıns .. ... .. .............. . . . . . . . . " | 3T, 510 | 50,576 | 8337, $5 \times 7$ | (619, 313 |
| Conper ore......... .... ......... . . Tons. | 13,669 | 17,964 | 14! , $6 \times 13$ | 131,184 |
| Weot and timber, hewn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Loads | 136,364: | 118,148 | 3,190,422 | 2,9222,419 |
| " sawn and split........... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,119,409 | 1,263,668 | 12,12i,976 | 14,140,455 |

Comparative Statement of Quantities and Values of the following Articles reported to Canada from Great Britain during years ended 31st December, 1893 and 1894, from latest European returns:

| Article. | Quantity. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1893 | 1894. | 1893. | 1894. |
|  | 2,508,300 | 1,913,200 | $\stackrel{8}{1,104,548}$ | $8_{78,950}^{3}$ |
| Carpets, not being rugs. .. ..... . . .... Yds. Harlware and cutlery. |  |  | 456, 6334 |  |
| Iron and steel-pig iron..................... Thins. | 21,548 | 3,272 | 276, 20.515 | 13\%,22 |
| bar, angh, rod and holt. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,637 \\ 118,991 \end{array}$ | 3,71639,74 | 138, 1, \% | $\begin{array}{r} 9,0,146 \\ 1,115,664 \end{array}$ |
| railroad of all sorts. |  |  | $2,424,2 \times 8$ |  |
| hool, sheet, and boiler and armour plate | 8,950 | 11.4919 | 328,568 | 408,338 |
| " galvanized sheets. | 4,509: | 35.515 | 344, 390 | 270,43\% |
| " tin plater and sheets. | 16,000! | 17,393 | 1,101,43! | 1,004, 3) 6 |
| "/ east, wriught and unenumerated | 10, 6.46 | 16,370 | 584,644 | 334,544 |
| " old for manufacture. | 36, 911 | 7,120 | 505,519 | 95, 357 |
| ** steel, unwrought. | 16,438 | 10,503 | 627,11! | 424, 895 |
| Lead, pig, sheet, piping and manufactures. | 1,475 | 1,177 | 78, $5 \times 2$ | 58,877 |

Comparative statement of Quantities, Values, de.-Concluded.


In these returns the country of origin or destination is not given in many cases. The above statement includes all articles in which this information is given as regards Canada.

## D. -Imports of Cheese into Great Britain.

The British Board of Trade Returns gives the following as the quantities of cheese imported into Great Britain, with countries from which received :-


It will be noted that the imports from Canada are more than from all other countries.

> E.-Pulp-wood not on the Free List.

It has been stated in several of the papers that shingles and pulpwool have been This is an error in so far as l'rllp)-rood is concerned: the proclamation related to nyiss only.

## REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENTOF

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

## OF CANADA

TO THE 31st MARCII

1895

RELATIVE TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—REVENUES AND OTHER TRADE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMMEIRCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

## CONTENTS.

## I. STATISTICS :-

(A) Imports (dutiable) and duty collected during months and screns months ended 31 st Jannary, 18:4 and 189\%, (13) Imports (free), during months and secen momeths ended 31 st Janvary, 1894 and 18:\%) (C) Exports, January, 1894 and 188\%. (1)) Expurts during seren wumthe ended 318 st . Ianuary, 1894 and 1895 . (E) Imports (dutiable) and daty collected during mometh and cight mometh ended 28th Felmary, 1894 and 1895. (1") 1mperts (free) during months and cight monthe ended 28th February, 1894 and 1895. ( 6 ) Exportshuring month of F'ebruary, 1894 and 1805). (H) Fxports during cight momthx ended 28th Fehruary, 1894 and $189 \%$ (I) Imports (dutiable) and duty collected during monthas mid mine momeths ended 31st Marsh, 1894 and 189\%). (.I) 1mports (free) during monthx and niur momes -nded 31 st March, 1894 and 189\%. (K) Fixports during monthes of March, 1894 and 1895. (L) Fixports during nime months ended 31st March, 1844 and 1895. (M) Inland Revenue enllected during momths and seven months ended 31st January, 1894 and 189\%. (N) Intaud Revenue collected during months and cight monthes ended 28 th February, 1 get and 18! 1 . (O) Jnland Revenue collectexl during months and nine monthes ended 31st Mareh, $1 \times 94$ and 18:5. (P) Revenue and Expenditure during monthe and seren monthe euded 31st Jannary, 1894 and 1895 . ((2) Revenue and Fxpenditure during months and eisthe months ended 24 th Fehruary, 1894 and 189\%. (R) Revenue and Expenditure during monthe and nimemoths ended 31st March, 18:4 and 18:15.
II. NEW TARIFFS:-

(13) Tasmania................................................................................ 26; to 3i;
(C) Sierra Leone 36 tas 40

## 111. TARIFF CHAN(iFS :--

(A) Britimh India. (B \& C) Ceylon. (D) Victoria. (E \& F ) Qumensland. (G) Manritius. (H) Natal, (I) Cape of (iood Hope and Orange Free State. (J) Gambia. (K \& LA) Trinidad. (M) 13ritish Guiana. (N) British Honduras. .
41 to 53

## IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES:-

Reports of Commercial Agents-
(A\&13) Australasia, (.I. S. Larke). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 54 to li3

(I)) Antigus, Dominica and Montserrat, (H. ()gilvis Bennett).................................... (il;


V. GENERAT COMMEHCIAL INFORMATION:--
(A) Origin of Foreign Goods in England, cony of Act. (B) Marking of Foreign and Coloninl Meat in (treat Britain. (C) Demand for Shooks. (D)) Lumber in Denmark. (E) Dried Coulfish in Cuba and Porto Rico. (F) Postage. ((i) Fixport Duty, Trinidad and Tohago.


## 1.-STATISTICAL TABLES

A.-Unkevised Statement of the Values of the Primeipal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during ti:e months of January, 1894 and 1895, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1894 and 1895, respectively.



Pickles, sances, capers, all kinds.
Provimions, lards, meats, fresh and salt do butter and cherse
ceeds and ronts
Silk, manufactures of
Goaps, all kinds
ficess, ground and unground
pirits, all kinds
iturs, sparkling.
do other than sparkling
Molnsses ind.......
Vegretables
Wood, ananufactures of
Wuollens, carpets, brussels and tajuestry do cluthing.

do dress goods
do knitted good
do shawt
do yarms
so all cother mamufactures of winslens
All other clutiable gomals
Total...

| 1, (k)7 | 482 i33 | 3,004 | 1,0511 40 | 69, 9801 | $27,40 \% 84$ | 63, 620 | 22,26118 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| : 33,1000 | 22, Ni1 J11 | 38,335 | 11,803 18 | 51-515 | 130, $4 \times 3 ; \%$ | 385, 440 | 112, 11493 |
| 4,704 | - 013 (3) | 3,431 | (ixt) $\overline{\text { \% }}$ | -7, (4) s | 4, 5¢ \% 0x | 2 $2 \times, 454$ | 5,354 85 |
| 20,50 | 2,11500 | 3n, inc | 3,5x( 14, | 210:903 | 20, 115 \% | - $\times 3.275$ | 8,51571 |
| 2:11, 435 | 8.3857 | 194,753 | 60,94429 | 1,621,842 | $4 \times 4.9 \times 36$ | 1,203, 20.2 | 383, 5k \% -8 |
| 12,938 | $4,9+8.4$ | 12,084; | 3,305 2t | 8\%,014 | 3), in 06 | 102,141 | 31, $7 \times 416$ |
| 7,250 | 1,048 im | 3, 3 90 | 1,716 51 | (10,818 | 14,171 3: | 96,44 | 16,02t ${ }^{\text {cesi }}$ |
| 64, 56 | 142,94804 | 50,575 | 121,220 9 | 5x 5,410 | 1,229,129] 19 | 498,542 | 1,0x5,948 18 |
| 11,302 | if,21\% 31 | 7,753 | 4,2484.31 | 85, 3339 | 47,131 !13 | 66,535. | 36,601 21 |
| 20,213 | 15,40以 X | 15, 126 | $12,30 \times 41$ | $204,9+8$ | 144,81962 | 182, 5\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $137,31 \times 87$ |
| 34,2,8 | 2.758 | 3 3 , , \%\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,530 k5 | 4 $\times 8.710$ | 3t,0\%5 50 | 414,946 | 38, xi\% 100 |
| 13,563 | 20, 045951 | 12,202 | 13, 4016 ! 3 | 164, 1:17 | 16iti, 83:3 51 | 148.15) | 148,21614 |
| 5, 8 T 4 | $1,543, \mathrm{Mi}$ | 4,088 |  | 133, $23 \%$ | $38,1 \times 8$ | 13i, 5ti | 33, $2 \times 17$ |
| [) 4,435 | 14,314 44 | 3\%, 37 | 759411 |  | 153,3*4 91 | 343,905 | \$1,430 69 |
| 114,134 | 2x, $\mathrm{SNO}_{6}(0)$ | (11, 732 | 2\%,imi 12 |  |  | 304,05315 | (10, 0:4 63 |
| 31, $4 \times 8$ | 10,480 (63) | (7, 16! | 9, 40\% 2 N |  |  | -44, 4236 |  |
| $\because 6.407$ | M6, 193 40 | 21及.5) | (6), $\times 33007$ |  |  | 1,56, 019 | 514.35 53 |
| 4.44, (4xi) | 131, 730 23 | 345, 271 | 103,32- 97 |  |  | 1,631,00, | $4 \mathrm{H}, 1 \times 1425$ |
| 33, (1088 | 12,417 31 | 34, 307 | 12,917 44 |  |  | 2026, 1741 | 86, $22+61$ |
| 10,532 | 1,633 610 | 5, 275 | 1,319) (m) |  |  | dif, 13.3 | 14,515 |
| 10, 961 | 3,930 38 | 1,762 | 2,0¢3) (5) |  |  | 87, $\mathbf{H}_{4}^{5}$ | 26,1627 |
| 68,185) | 21,818 46 | 41,701 | 14, (4) 3 -11 | 6,043,742 | 1,835, X 60416 | 261.85 |  |
| 4,33, ! M00 | $210,412: 45$ | 828,454 | 210,746 imj | 6,015,353 | $1,568,22408$ | 5, $4631,533!$ | 1,379 507 43 |
| ¢, 411,893 | 1,690,690 72 | 4,531,516 | 1,416,243 | $38,257,611$ | 11,883, 2536 | 32,508,221 | 10,11:,281 55 |

B-Inrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of January, 1894 and 1895 , and during the seven month ended 31st January, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


[^3]C.-Uneevised Statemext of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of January, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

D.-Unrenisfid Statemest of the Yalues by Ciasses of the Exports of Canada during the seven months ended 31st Jinuary, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Shesm Months Finded 31st January, 1894. |  |  | Seven Months Furded 31st January, 1855). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H: mine Problice: | Foreign Produce. | Total. | 1 time l'rostuce. | Foreign Proluce: | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Prorluce of the mines |  | 1013, 512 | $3,343,293$ | 3, 3 ¢0, 081 | 164.4.51 |  |
| do fisherie"s | 8, $17.344,6427$ | 20:4,238 |  |  | $1346,54 \pm$ | $8,112,111$ $16,114,1430$ |
| Animals and their proxlice. | $23,513,839$ | N:3, !20 |  |  | ! 108,223 | 26, $4,3.33,2,94$ |
| Ipricultural prudhets.... | 13.990 .11 | 7,3i4, 013 |  | 12,96\%, 303 |  | 14, 825, 315 |
| Mannfactures. . . | $4,462,178$ | 464 4- | 5, (t) 21,450 | 4,340,346 | 7-7,814 | $5,11 \mathrm{i}, 711$ |
| Miscellaneots articless | 103, 23゙い | 14,191 | 룬, 341 | 89, 134 | 164.8 .14 | 2) $4,4 \geq 8$ |
| TotalBullion......Coin | $\begin{array}{r} 71, \times 31,202 \\ 1 \times-, 2 \times 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,2945,52! \\ 9415,+23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,12-.331 \\ 18,429 \\ 14(6,428 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,522,195 \\ 1: 90,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,157,725 \\ & 1,413,512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,6 ; 1,930 \\ 1!9,116 \\ 1,413,312 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand tutal | 72,01!,031 | 10,242, $4 \hat{2}$ | 82,261,983 | 71,712,311 | 5,571,237 | 75,283,548 |

E－Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports（Dutiable）Entered for Consumption and the Duties coliected thereon during the months of February， 1894 and 1895，and during the eight months ended 28th February， 1894 and 1895，respectively．

|  | Felmary， 1894. |  | February，1895． |  | Fight months enderd 28th February， 1894. |  | Eight months ended 28 th February， $189 \%$ ． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Duty， |
|  | 8 | ＊cts． | 8 | 8 cts． | \＄ | \＄cts． | ＊ | 8 cts． |
| Ale，beer and porter． | 6，484 | 2，523 52 | 6，228 | 2，3i3 516 | 116，682 | 46，204 93 | 87.986 | 34.09407 |
| Aninals | 8,714 | 2，214 20 | $6,200_{1}$ | 1，301 8，5 | 112，907 | 28，752 50 | SS， 140 | 17，763 09） |
| I：ruks，pamphlets，\＆e | 51，979 | 12，221 59 | 2， 3,133 | 13,433821 | 787，400 |  | \％10， 3 3 3 | 143，681 07 |
| linass，mamufactures of b；mastuffs | 26，170 | 7，167 46 | 111，859 | 5，51\％ 03 | 2int， | 69,1760 | 1120，＊3！ | 555，429 88 |
| Irrains of all kinds | $84,16{ }^{6}$ | 16，393 64 | 43， 5104 | 8，4\％） 34 | 526， 501. | 97.69714 | 2099， 088 | 96，966 94 |
| Flour | 5， 3 （59 | 1，570 25 | ！，¢以 | 3，05\％ | 70，359 ${ }^{-1}$ | 16， $2 \times 0$（68 | 62，152 | 15，4ix 47 |
| Meal，corn and oats Rice | 13，0：6 | 2，480 43 | 3，N以it | （it） 23 | 125，50， | 23， 3 ， 6 \％ | if 4,078 | 8，¢76 08 |
| Rice ．．．．．．． （）ther breads． | 5， 6131 | 3，734； 21 | 16， $2 \times 3$ |  | 47，4213 | 35,113 | 174，216 | 80,4694 |
| Bicyrelses，tricycles，veloceipedes and parts of | 10，492 | 2，2289 88 | 14，＋ix | 2，9\％\％ 78 | 150，012 | 33，734 48 | 143,101 | 29,805909 |
| Cars，railway and tram．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －1， $1 \times 8$ | 6，5） $51 ; 40$ | 26 505！ 3 3,455 | 1,180 1,034, 5,0 | 79， 1232 | 23.954 3,704 306 | 83， 211 | 25， 12814 |
| Conl，bituminous． | 10x， 168 | $32,4.183$ | 81，30\％i | 28,23344 | 2，24） 2,711 | 502,21378 | 2，015，2，10 | 6,4767 536,537 51 |
| Coppper，mamufacteres of．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4，6i88 | $72!24$ | 3，307 | 8109 3 ：3 | 131，27．5 | 1！，140（1） | 33， 116 | 7，85，4 ${ }^{\text {du }}$ |
| Cotton，whached or mibleacheol，mot dyerd nor coloured，\＆c | 25， 0.941 | 1）， 056311 | 47．803 | 11．76is 34 | 214，872 | 53， 3 ， $3 \times 13$ | 214,121 | $52,4 \pm 375$ |
| du bleached，dyend，coloured，\＆c． | 311,45 | 100， 880 | $30 \%$ ，\％\％ | 116i，4919； 41 | 1，453，121 | 46， 2,24434 | 1，576， $0^{2} \times 6$ | 471,51651 |
| do clothing | 31，（1）29 | 11，286 3！ | 32.842 | 11，0］0 35 | 195，559 | （5x．5inc ikf | 187，974 | 62,345 |
| do thread，（not on spouls），yarn，warp，fic | 14，181 | 2，080 74 | 17，\％ | $\underline{2}, 40471$ | 124， 336 | $18,5 \times 407$ | 141，117 | 20,14147 |
| do thread on spresls ．．．．．．．．．．． | 23，4．5 | 7，113 75 | （2），27 | 7．319 25 | 179，381 | 44，846 21 | 211， 212 | 52，19，R1 |
| To all other manufactures of cotton | 84，\％OM | 24,70427 | （14， 314 | 21，332 03 | 628,018 | $143,488 \times 8$ | $363,4 \times 1$ | 10x，21\％20 |
| Hrugs and medicines ．．．${ }^{\text {Farthenware，} \text { stome．．．}}$ |  | 18，888 | 73,1411 | 18,10043 | 776，121 | $\cdots 27,42 \% 13$ | 714，164 | 181，2゙54 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bracelets，braids，fringe＇s，\＆c．． | 113， 514 | 33，371 40 | 10is，2\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29，782 30 | 680， $1 \times 1$ | 201，276 64 | โคับ，8699 | 160，918 37 |
| Laces，collars，nettings，de | 112，5x0 | 33,7735 | $105,+45$ | 32,23333 | 437 ， 4 ¢ 4 | 132，237 813 | 35， 618 | 107，285 59 |
| All other fancy goods． | 16,463 | 5，120 37 | －2．が心 | （i，加3 ${ }^{\text {a }} 4$ | 181，089 | 111，त82 914 | 252，（f）7 | 82，543 13 |
| Fish and products of | 45， 346 | 7，136 45 | $3 \times, 427$ |  | 355，978 | （36，121 83 | 2！1，935 | 46，218 44 |
| Frmits and muts，dried．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12，（003 | 18，316 06 | 364，2116 | 14．702 315 | 740，13\％ |  | 712，974 | 2（11， 04.386 |
| do great，viz．，oranges and lenouns | （3i， $7 \times 1$ | 5，444 818 | $43,961]$ | （i，13） 4 T11 | 528，492 | it，fixs 7\％ | 408， 178 | 51，3bif 8f |
| dos all uther ．．．．． | 4，74） | 11923 | 3.812 | 4828 | 35］，24， 4 | 87， 715136 | 247，515 | 67,0595 |
| Furs，mannfactures of | 66，（6，4） | 0,39743 | ［23，61！ | 8,2764 | 408，81！ | （ix，13） 5 ¢ | 364,031 | $5 \times, 1549!11$ |

Glass，manufactures of，viz．：－
Buttles，jars，decanters，tableware，and gaslight sharlems
Window gla
Plate glass．
All other manufactures of
Crupowder and explosive substances
Gutta percha，manufactures of
Hats，cals and bonnets－bearer，silk or felt．．．．．．．．．．．
do all other．
Iron and steel and manufactures of，viz．：－
Bands，hoopp，sheet and plate．．
Bar－iron and railway bars
Cutlery，hardware，tools and implements
Machines，machinery and engines，including loco－ motives．
Pig－iron，Kentledge and scraps．
Stoves and castings ．
Tubing．
All other manufactures of iron and steel
Jewellery and watches and manufactures of，goli and silver
Tead and manufactures of
Leather，all kinds．
do bouts and shoes．
do all other manufactures of leather．
Marble and stome and manufactures of
Metals and manufactures of
Musical instruments．
Oil，mineral and products of
do flaxseed or linseed，raw or boiled
do all other．
Paints and colours，
Paper，envelopes，\＆c

| 12世5゙った188 | 020゙5 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { ow } \\ & \text { की } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 圃 |  |  |
|  | E |  |  |
|  － <br>  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  |


| 333,178 | 107，073 74 | 370，162 | 110， 7858 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 187，ti3） | $37,46-45$ | 150，45\％ | 30，27！ 28 |
| $1+1 i, 26 \%$ | 45,1078 | 112，715 | 37， 249 97 |
| 164， 103 | 21，077 48 | 97，120 | 21，320） 58 |
| 83,503 | 28，721 62 | 86，79 | 23，185 59 |
| 350,551 | 107，375 36 | 271,119 | K2，01！ 07 |
| 540,941 | 162，27454 | 547，231 | 144， 18846 |
| 294，657 | 88，39772 | 245，02\％ | 73，621 34 |
|  |  | 580，835 | 51，623 03 |
|  |  | 235，441 | 70，346 47 |
|  |  | 822，891 | 238，106；04 |
|  |  | 053，555 | 273，723 95 |
|  |  | 486， 411 | $163,2 i 2334$ |
|  |  | 103，24i | 34，748 34 |
|  |  | 310，119 | 42，328 09 |
| 5，780，186 | 1，60ิ8，250 43 | 1，230， 184 | 324,67024 |
| 444，574 | 104,07710 | 524,851 | 137，09763 |
| 135， 947 | 28，312 11 | 106，038 | $23,98 \% 55$ |
| 422，501 | 76，589） 57 | 447，123 | T3，（5） 52 |
| 167，722 | 42，005 33 | 183， 133 | 45,96351 |
| 32，251 | 22，141 13 | 77， 834 | 24），177 68 |
| 143，898 | 31,94944 | 110，651 | 24,55845 |
| 204,856 | 55，832 54 | 190，700 | 54，205 58 |
| 213,783 | 57,97306 | 192，188 | 53，731 59 |
| 379， 703 | 403,8 （m） 28 | 3\％，115 | 332，905 84 |
| 122，630 | 32，432 01 | 138，623 | 27，713 56 |
| 3：2，，614 | 82,523884 | $2 \mathrm{~F} 3,942$ | （i），$\times$ ¢ 322 |
| 348，319 | 39,41454 | 243，540 | 28，506 64 |
| 621，3：5 | 202,45877 | 599， 352 | 190，61202 |


|  | Felmary, 1894. |  | February, $18: 5$. |  | Eight months ended 2sth February, 1894. |  | Night months ended 28th February, 189\%. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Viblue. | Duty. | Vablue. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value | Duty. |
|  | \% | F cts. | 8 | \$ cts. | * | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| T'ickles, sauces, capers, all kinds...... | 3,357 | 1,241; 43 | 3,442 | 1,24.3 60 | 73,336 |  |  |  |
| Provisuons, lards, meats, fresh and salt. da lutter and cherese.. |  |  | $3,0,616$ <br> $(6,17,0$ | 13, 183 | 431,183 41,478 | $\begin{array}{r}139,41302 \\ 7,633 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 425,05 \\ & 3,4,426 \end{aligned}$ | 125,721 35 <br> 1,9:32 $\times 3$ |
| Seurls and remets.......... | 19, 43.31 | 2,041 24 |  | 3, 13, 3,2 | 234),333 | 23, 76102 | 118,732 | 11,950, 03 |
| Silk, mamfactures of. | 183, 114 | - 0,80215 | 230, 589 | (01,820 81 | 1,411,616 | 541,805 | 1,494,561 | 4:3,394 49 |
| Soape, all kinds | 11,108 | 4.030183 | 1:3, 6 隹 | 4, 14004 | 188,202 | 31,53108 | 11:5,908 | 35, 938 10 |
| Slpices, gromed and mingromed | 11,1411 | 1,56i) 20 | 12,57! | 2,045 ${ }^{2}$ | 101, 879 | 15,73652 | 109,323 | 18, 12241 |
| Spirits, all kinds.. | \% 3,17 | 127, (3is 1i, | 49,597 | 117,176 71 | (639, 617 | 1,350,7663t | -14, 439 | 1,2043, 12488 |
| Wines, sparkliug. . . . . | ¢,903 | 4,911f 4! | 5, 118 | 3,208 22 | 94, 24.2 | 52,04845 | 72,315 | 33, 52.43 |
| dos other than sparkling | 19,301 | 13,(6+2.2 | 16,303 | 12.751 4 | 224,243 | 158, 462 (6) | 148, 510 | 1:4,408 34 |
| Molasters. | +4,310 | 3,112 35 | 33, 3 \% 2 | 3,635 | 533,2:2) | 30,187 8 8, | 448, 518 | 42.41279 |
| Tolnacon and cigars. | 16,530 | 16,(64) 22 | 14,109 | 15,5013 | 180, 28 | 183, 48273 | 162, 264 | 163, 973 |
| V"ugutablus. | 1, 10, | 1,64\% 57 | 4, 960 | 1,3874 | 139, 341 | 35,455 19 | 141,526 | 35, 21664 |
| Wencl, mamufactures of | 4*, ${ }^{3}$ | 13,648 5 ! | 34,340 | 7,444 74 | 616,785 | 167,433 50 | 378.20 .5 | 88,8 in 43 |
| Wioollenis, carpets, Brusscls and tapestry | 121, 4117 | 32,461 [K1 | 111, \% \% | 33,489 83 |  |  | 415,604 | 12.51416 |
| do clothing. | 1010,372 | 31,648 10 | 62,184 | 21.366333 |  |  | 6018, 220 | 211.96338 |
| do eloths, worsteds, cuatiugs, \&c | 3:21,2116 | 103,697 ! 18 | 320, 45.1 | 111.5324696 | ., |  | 1, $\times 14,251$ | 611,71452 |
| Wenilliols, dress gorods.. | 37, 4 , 185 | 101,663 67 | 343,643 | 102.98312 | ...... | , | 1,97, 9,675 | \%12, 0637 |
| (i) kintter gorods (do shawls. | 4, 5,416 | 16,9333 | 50.511 4,0115 | 20,513 1,015120 |  |  | 27, |  |
| (ie) yarns | :, 423 | 1,941) 6 | $6,95 \%$ | 2,48680 |  |  | 94, 160 | 2x,24! 52 |
| do) all other manufactures of woor | 1i1, 11\% | 18,784 | 14,62: | $16.543 \times 2$ | 7,087, 03i6 | 2,144,291 of | 3111.482 | 1120,644 47 |
| All ather dutiable goorls. | 760,455 | 188,15919 | 792, 416 | 205,41191 | 6,715,808 | 1,756,385 27 | 6,2035,9\%\% | 1,588,35\% 34 |
| Total. | 4,754,873 | 1,4:18,267 29 | 4,723,285 | 1,479,318 76 | 43,015,484 | 13,387,520 97 | 37,301,506 | 11,596,600)31 |

F.- Unrevisen Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (liree) entered for Consumption during the months of February, 1894 and 1895 , and during the eight months ended 28 th February, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


[^4]G.-Uyerisin Sratment of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of February, $189 \pm$ and 1895, respectively.


H.--Unevised Sthtemeyt of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Cama during the eight months ended 28th February, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Fight Moutlis ended 28th February, $1 \times 94$. |  |  | Fight Monthe ended 28th Fehruary, 18\%). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home I'roduce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. | Home Proluce. | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
|  A. 4 at in | 3,854,369 | 104,30w | $4,000,76 \%$ $9,138,1118$ | 4,232,382 | 168.311 <br> $139 \%$ <br> 193 | $4.400 .693$ |
| do forest. | 18, +44,811 | 83,281 | 18,533,052 | 16, 8 \% 7,314 | 1!15,31:1 | 17,072,1523 |
| Animals and their produce | 24, inft, 6 9! | 8162,330 | 25, 427,009 | 26i, 148,785 | 973, 8.11 | 27, 428,1626 |
| A | 14, $22 \times, 114$ | 7,382,247 | 21, 810,2161 | 13,543,207 | 1,81i-4,597 | 15,417,804 |
| Mimufactures . . . . . . . . . | 5, 113,098 | 453, 117 | 5,547, 017 | $4, \times 21,430$ | 784,427 | 5, 6170,407 |
| Dincellaneous articles | 108,569 | 163,152 | 271,721 | 14,457 | 156,166 | 273,023 |
| Total <br> Hathion <br> Ccia. <br> Giand total | 75,397,3916 | 9, 400,577 | 84,797,973 | 74,821,0,8 | 4,316,454 | 79,137,512 |
|  | 214,842 |  | 214,842 g91,644 | 213,035 | 586,412 | - 213,035 |
|  | 75, 612,238 | 10,392,261 | 86,004,499 | 75,034,093 | 5,902,854 | 80,936,949 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5,002, | (1), |

I．－Unemisbis Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports（Dutiable）entered for Consumption and the Duties collected thereon during the months of March， 1894 and 1895，and during the nine months ended 31 st March， 1894 and 1895 ，respectively．

|  | Mareh，1894． |  | Murch，1895． |  | Nime montlis ended 31st March，18：4． |  | Nine months FIded 3lst March， 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value． | Duty． | Value． | Dity． | Value． | Inty． | Value． | Duty． |
|  | $x$ | 8 cts． | $\pm$ | \％cts． | 8 | ＊cts． | 8 | 8 cts\％ |
| Ale，hewr and furter | 7,742 | 3，0ril 84 |  | 2，078 32 | 124，494 | 49,34117 | 94，341 | 317,94239 |
| Aninuals．．．．．．． | ！！，ifia | 2，562 30 | （6，382 | 1，27640） | 122，472 | $31,31 \pm \times 0$ | 114，144 | 19， $11: 3414$ |
| Bexare，pamphlats，de． | F－0．4 | 16，Kivl 04 | \％， 178 | 15，121 84 | 8．2！，4．4 | 176．109 62 | 1617，512 | 15к，＜112 ：M\％ |
| Brasis，mannfactures of． Breadstuffs，viz：－ | 32.111 | x， 604 4 3i； | 29， 883 | x，204 42 | 285，92s | 7T．180）（23 | $22 \times, 162$ | 1 13， 1336313 |
| Gratin of atl kinds | 53， 8 CH | 11，Mnti 49 | 81.1008 | 14,4267 | ［881，734 | 1108， 013 S （6．3 | （340，0） $\mathbf{S}_{6}$ | 111，39371 |
| Prour ．．．．．．．．．． | 1，10，10 | 1，714 36 | 5，310？ | 1，1943 43 | 713．44！ | 18，iss 04 | （28，261 | $21,10190$ |
| Heat，corn and oats | Trint | 1，128883 | $\bigcirc, 386$ | 1． 4.43 Sm | 133，116 | 24，491； 41 | 122,464 | 10，319 98 |
| （）ther hresulstuffs | a， $4 \times 4$ 2,161 |  |  | fi，20：lis | －2， | 38,4111814 | 103， 4.4 | 86,87240 |
| licyeles，tricyeles，velexipedan，and parta of | ＋2，（ti．） | 12，－6is 45 | ＋4，150t | 13,38120 | 1\％2， 11.3 |  |  | $34,3 \times 4 \mathrm{fl}$ |
| Cans，railway anh tram | 174 | it 20 | 3，042 | （112 190 | 12，50 | 3.71414 | 24,708 | $38,5 \times 4!134$ <br> 7.354 <br> 67 |
| Coral，hituminous．．．．． | 439， 435 | $100,818.52$ | 4（5），828 | 110,1 （12 48 | 2，735，2： 21 | （913， $3,03: 23$ | 3，4x1，118 | （i465，53：） 69 |
| Copprer，matulacetures of ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \＄1，6\％7 | 1, in 48 | 4 4， | 1.14015 | 2， $1+(0,1))^{2}$ | 24.1288 －8 | －， 31,814 | K．5：9\％03 |
| Fistem，heacheal ur unhleachecl，not dyad nor colourerl，de | 49，137 | $11,1414.3$ | 831，817 | 15， 43331 | $264,0 \times 54$ | （i．）．5－9 5 － 4 | 2－5i，938 | （17，85\％Oi |
| dor hivacherl，dyed，colonitwl，\＆e． | 206t，31！ | （ii）， 7, | 2 23,316 | 87，＋1i5 32 | 1， $2: 3.9,431$ | －2゙\％，－7\％16 | 1，470，2\％2 | Sictisl s3 |
| tor clothing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 48,437 | 17,4180802 | 5）2，3014 | 17，340 76 | － $123,1 \times 2$ | S6，06tit is | 241，2s01 | $71.10 \times 2$ |
|  | 31，41； | 4，432 $6^{\circ}$ | 25， 578 | 3，390）¢5 | 130， 30 | －3，+3.21 bi | 108,595 | $23,5 \times 2$ 35 |
| dis，threstr，on spogls．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23，846 |  | 3－9， 252 | 8， 82314 | －113，コロ－ | ：41，815 \％1 | 2＋16，R44 | 151．74ti！ 5 |
| dor all wher watmufactures of cotton |  | 2？ $1, \cdots(1)=10$ | 61，36\％ | 11.145 | －33， 3 ， 115 | 17こ，！1，41 | filt，$\times 5$ | 12－364． 8.3 |
| Droge and meoticines． | $79,11 \%$ | （2）， 115081 | 92,170 | 43，121 43 | R $50.5,2381$ | $24!1,41654$ | sm；，334 | 214.37604 |
| Farthenware，stont and chmaware．．． Fancy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1\％61，488 89 |
| 13racelets，bratis，frimgas，\＆c． | 73， $\mathrm{CHO}^{-}$ | 24， 433438 | 8．5， 8152 | 24,51530 | 759，911 | 224.715 ！ 1 ！ | （i4）， 731 | $18.5,113$ |
| Sinces，collars，netting，\＆e | 73，121 | 21，415 10 | 91，185 | 27,258 | －110，63．3． | 1．54，1！： 16 | 414,403 | 134,51434 |
| All other fancy goords． | 19，3is | 5，心4 79 | 21,158 | \％，301 313 | 2（10， 310 | 15，＋32－8 | 2－ 31,130 | 8：1，mit $\frac{16}{16}$ |
| Fish int pralucts of．． | 30， 517 | B－75 41 | 3 2 ，13： |  | 3：3， 795 | $63,(410=0$ | 331， SN 2 | ¢\％，¢0！ 12 |
| Frnits and muts，dried．．．． |  | 1－5－5 18 | 4t， $12-1$ | 18，3ill is |  | $324+434$ | 727，101 | －79，34 5 |
|  | （6， 7151 | ！，，itil 16 | at，til | 7，biti，sel | $5!5,453$ | F2，310 3\％ | $4664,42\}$ | $543,133 \% 7$ |
| find sill cotlur ．．．．f | 5， 27.4 | 1．14） 198 | （i，84\％ | 1，8331 in | $3502-3 / 3$ | 88， 0131 | 2－51，111 | 158， $819 \% 14$ |
| Fits，matuftctura in | 113，3x | 17，8it 011 | 16i5， 3640 | 11，3630 ！ 10 | 52t， 215 |  | 4，30，7：1 | 159，030 81 |



| Pickles, sauces, cajers, all kinds. | 3,968 | 1,485 44 | 4,683 | 1,655 72 | 7\%,304 | $\begin{array}{r}30,140 \\ 1,50 \\ \hline 106\end{array}$ | 72, 2003 | $25,16050$ <br> $13(5,58185$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisions, lards, meats, fresh and salt | 35, 426 | 11, 1113:2 | 3i, 111 | 10,81if 9 H | 586, 609 | 130,6in 24 | 111,136 $+3,641$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,0,381) \\ 8,861 \\ \hline 8.2\end{array}$ |
| do louttrr and cheusto. . . . . . . . | 21,543 | 4,32418 | 8,24i | 1,928 69 | (53, $\times 104$ |  | 48,641 2620,148 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,861 \\ 26,52 \\ 26,25 \end{array}$ |
| Sereds and rexts. | (68, 1 61 | 6, 83: | 143, 416 | 14,5-5 3! | 298, $2 \pm 3$ |  | 1,752, 7 , 988 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,525 \\ 532 \\ 53,314 ; \end{array}$ |
| 1 Silk, manufactures of. | 221,573 | 66,378 70 | 263,375 | 79, 91215 | 2,033, 12\% 108,516 | $\begin{array}{r}608,234 \\ 49,328 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1,137, 140,124 | 03a, 30: 1 lt $4 \because, 473 \text { U3 }$ |
| evt Soap, all kiuds . . . . . . . . . . | 10,314 12,109 | 3,79 $1,-1180$ | 25, ${ }^{221}$ | 6,54193 <br> 2,114 <br> 15 | 113, 3 \% 8 | 17,448 32 | 121,99!) | 20,237 $\mathbf{M 6}^{4}$ |
| Spices, ground and unground.. | 12,109 | 1,71180 387,07285 | 12, 6\% | 2,11465 121,68031 | 817,243 | $1,743,835919$ | 599,984 | 1,32t, N15, 21 |
| Spirits, all kinds.. Whes, sparkling | $1.1,026$ 1,362 | 3,46312 | [3,3:4) | -3,022 98 | $104,6,104$ | 55, 511.3 | 77,844 | 42, 人8. 41 |
| do other than spmpling | 16, 6 , 71 | 12,342 6 , | 18,716 | 13,81s 68 | 2413,1119 | 170,805 24i | 217, ${ }^{\text {a }} 16$ | 163,3859 (i) |
| Molasses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 52, 514 | 3,601; 02 | 43, 4 ti3 | 3,6692 6i4 | 585,734 | 42,883 87 | 4!11,241 | $\begin{array}{rrr}46, & 105 & 13 \\ 1911,7 n 5 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Tolneen and cigars. | 43,876 | 44, 966 \% 12 | 25,1648 | $27,8 \geq 184$ | 2i4, 604 | 248, $4+4!25$ | 147,912 | $\begin{array}{r}191,763 \\ 36,360 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Veretables. | 3,730 | 2,89448 | 1, 428 | 1,743 54 | 149,071 | 184,334 ${ }^{2} 2$ | 421, 2 ( 6 (t) | 9x, 70410 |
| Woxd, mamufactures of. | 76 605 | 19,36il 22 | 43,361 | 9,828 40,304 403 | (187,410 | 181,354 6 | 549,742 | 1(is), 81: ( $5_{\text {\% }}$ |
| Woollens, carpets, Brussels and tapestry | $14 \%$ 121,483 | $\begin{array}{ll}36,750 & 151 \\ 38,770 & 31\end{array}$ | 134,138 <br> 161 <br> 139 | $40,304,93$ 30,10353 |  |  | 715,5,5 | 248,1HIIj 91 |
| do clothis, worsted, coatings, \&c | 242, 8.41 | 76,623 57 | 239, 5 20 | 76, 18388 |  |  | 2,130,807 | (688, 48834 |
| dry ctress gumels | 363,416 | 111,232 40 | 320),261 | 105, 1fi 78 |  |  | 2,32\%, 438 | 697, 23215 |
| dos knitted goords | 51,2014 | 18,2i2 67 | $5)$ | 21,187 26 |  |  | 3.32, 170 | 127,855 02 |
| do shawls. | 3, 1 ! 9.9 | 7997 | 5,050 | 1,2t2 50 |  |  |  | 18,$801 ; 32$ <br> 31,026 <br> 18 |
| do yarns................. | 78,528 | 23,191 68 | (i1, 3192 | $20, t i 2 t i 42$ | $8,649,3!17$ | 2,42,124 63 | 371,784 | 123,26it 89 |
| All other dutiable gomels. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (144,570 | 240,479 4) | 922,1,072 | 241,333 | $7,1600,378$ | 1, 1146,864 617 | 7,183,027 | 1,827, 685 37 |
| Tutal. | 5,631,459 | $1,915,341.97$ | 5,677,624 | 1,682,205 50 | 48,644,443 | 15,302,862 94 | 42,979,130 | $13,278,85586$ |

J.-Unrevisen Statmant of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of March, 1894 and 1895, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


[^5]K.-Unrevisen Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of March, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | March, 1894. |  |  | Mareh, 1895. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hinne Prodice. | Forrign Produce: | 'Total. | Home Prodnee. | Fortign Produce. | Total. |
|  | 5 | 5 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dle tisherios | $3949,35,1 ;$ | $30,2 \div 1$ | $42,101$ | 353,3\%\% | $31,2+2$ | $3 \times 2,894$ |
| du) forest.. | (9633, 114 |  | litit, +! ! 1 | 712, n 11 | 8838 | 71:3,33: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Animats mut their proxhere | 16+1,021 | 38,!101 | 19\%, $5 \times 2$ | 1,3ith, 6i61 | F2, \% ${ }^{2}$ | 1,423, 12, |
| Agrienltural prohlucts.... | H033, 123 | 18, 没! | in2.144 | 753, 140 | 10.143 | [133,313 |
| Мanfatures . . . . . . | 5i4, his | 3:3, 13: | isi.784 | 634.134 | 86, 338 | 720,468 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 7,218 | 15, 59 | 22.37 | 14, $4 \times 15$ | 33,528 | $4 \times, 431$ |
| Total. | $3,280,773$ | 140,830 | 3, 123,303 | 4, 51 1,4\% | 216,754 | 4, 1ixs, 1.54 |
| Budion | 30, 7 (6) |  | 20.800 | 19,745 |  | 19,797 |
| Coin. |  | 157,804 | 1.98 .804 |  | 577.997 | 537, 997 |
| Total | 3,303,173 | 2018,634 | $3,601,808$ | 4,491,790 | 7!4, 304 | 5,2046,54ti |

L.-Uneevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the nine months ended 31st March, 1894 and 1895, respectively.


M．－Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of January， 1894 and 1895，and during seven months ended 31st January， 1894 and 1895 ， respectively．

|  | January． |  | Steven Months anded 31st Ithuary． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1835． |
|  | \＄cts． | 8 etr． | 8 cts． | 8 ets． |
| Spirits | 320，690 61 | 203，343 94 | 2， 271,00287 | 2，380， 85008 |
| Malt． | 82，111 68 | （11，950 ！\％ | $584.00^{\circ} \mathrm{E}, 19$ | 420， 56989 |
| Natt liquor |  |  | 5,88014 | 6；，1500 00 |
| Tobacea．． | 184,31036 | 159，741 25 |  | 1， $410,146 \pm 16$ |
| Cigars | 49，659 42 | 47.20478 |  | 383,185 |
| Inspeetion of petrolermm | ${ }_{4}^{4}, 15116$ | 3,488807 | 29，241 |  |
| Mamufactures in homd． | 1，94）（in | 1，914 422 |  | 24,38030 |
| seizuren． | M14．439 | （6）（k） | 2．35． 61 | 1，4wn |
| Other receipts， | 1，（3）${ }^{\text {a }}$ 5 | 1，794 63 | 1．5， $\mathrm{Stis}^{4} 4$ | 17,1616 |
| Total excise revenue． | 645，58883 | 5469，698 44 |  | 4，642， 44.35 |
| Culling timbur． |  |  | 8．2．15 4 ！ | 3．5\％！80 |
| Hydraulic and other rents． | 1，6iot 00 | 1，354（M） | 2.1110 （M） | $\cdots$ |
| Minor pmblic Works．． | 93100 | 4． 431 cm | 1． 1173 ＇mi | 4.1198161 |
| Inspection of weighta and measure： | 3,05485 | 2,742 bit | 24， 119123 | 24， 11.95 |
| du gas．． | 1，964 69 | 1，！33 | x，1m： $1: 4$ | 19，341 519 |
| Law stamps．．． | $3 \times 17$ | 3iT 5t | 1，此建： 4 | 4． $46 \pm 12$ |
| （）ther revenues | 185，（x） | 125 sit | 3 311（\％1 | 14272 |
| Grand total revemut |  | ［181，974 70 | 5，15，，＋ixa | 4， 741, （ia\％） 76 |

N．－Unefised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of February， 1894 and 1895，and during the eight months ended 28th February， 1894 and 1895，respectively．

|  | February |  | Eight wouths emied 2Nth February． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894． | 1895. | 1894. | 18：5． |
|  | \＄cts． | 8 c．ts． | 8 ets． | 8 ets． |
| Surits | 27.366534 | $2 \mathrm{x} \times 2.81805$ | 2,845 ，ins 3 | 2,463666813 |
| Malt | 65．915 86 | －5， 13004 | 653,411 | （xit，F（M） 138 |
| Malt liquer | （1）flif |  | 5． 01314 | （5，450） 00 |
| Tobacca． | 176，（6） 22 | 1：4，368 30 | 1，624，1173 39 |  |
| Cigars | ＋4．672 41 | ：38，15\％ 18 | 468．73\％ 48 | $42_{4}^{2}, 2+126$ |
| Insprection of petroletum | $3,-\times 6901$ | $3,342 \times 3$ |  | 32， 24382 |
| Mamufactures in kond | 2,20310 | 3，129）49 | 22，0以\％ 71 | 31,512 09 |
| Smiznres | 76 20 | （i86） 31 | 2，为1 80 | －108 0 |
| （）ther recripts | $2,062{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 2，14x 510 | 17， $4 \times 312$ | 19.764 |
| Total Excise Reventr． | ： 60,62302 | i） 41,37866 | $5,674,316{ }^{2} 23$ | －， 234.521 |
| Culling timber |  |  | 8.24849 | 3，169889 |
| Hydraulie and other rents | 110 | 21 （1） | 2，917 00 | $\because, 512$（0） |
| Minur［ublic works |  |  | 1，463（6） | 4,193880 |
| Insprection of weights and measmres | $1.833^{\circ}$ | 1，58 | 26，42． 61 | W6， 1325 |
| do of gas | 1，179 90 | 1．170 20 | 10，0ㄴㅡㅡㄹ | 10，5ife（H） |
| T，aw stampı | 2051） | 218.0 | $2, \operatorname{cosin} 34$ | t．tisun（6） |
| Other revenues | 14870 | 5400 | 53380 | 1：M 72 |
| Grand Tatal Revente． | $568.989+00$ | ： 13,82088 | i，724，452 $\times 6$ | 5，285，47664 |

O.-Unrevisei Statement of Inland Revenue acerued during the months of March, 1894 and 1895, and during the nine months ended 31st March, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | March. |  | Nine montls ended 31st March. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 183\%. | 1894. | 189\%. |
|  | 8 cts. | \& cts. | 8 ets. | 8 cts. |
| Siritm | 704, 193 | 978,15143 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,941,819: 16 \\ 20,9,114 \\ \hline 1514 \end{array}$ |
| Malt Ma.... | 16T, (1) 8 8 | 13,012 25 | 成430140 | (6,115) (4) |
| Mast licquer | $231.822^{6}$ | 183, 25\% 54 | $1,850,840$ | 1,747, 20012 |
| Cigarm... | 40,6211 ks | 43,9614 | 5ix, 3is 3\% | 41,198 |
| Inspuction of pretroleum | 2,411 12i |  |  | 34,969 68 |
| Manufactures in lnond. | 6, 240 | 11238 | 2, \%x 3it | 2, 221 33 |
| ()ther rectipts | 1,633 5\% | 3.111 it | 19, М¢T 7 \% | 22,87701 |
| Total Excise Revenue | 1,143,798 24 | 587, 139 02 | 6,816, 114 47 | -5,819,461 23 |
| Culling timber |  |  | S.248 4! | 3,46484 |
| Hydramlic and other rents. | 2500 | 2500 | 2.442 1.4613 On |  |
| Minme mblie Wriks............. |  |  | 2!, 01: 41 |  |
| Ins]wetion of weights and measures. <br> to of gras | 1,190 | 1,2391 50 | 11,226 (ty | 11, 2.3 in |
| Law stamps... | 513 (0) | 30210 | 2.05434 | 40 |
| Other revenues | 11.10 | $36 ;$ | 14, 79 |  |
| Cirand 'Total Revenue | 1,147,737 54 | 591,02445 | $6,872,190110$ | [1, 876,5411 (1, |

P.--Unevisen Staiement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consoldated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of January, 1894 and 1895, and during the seven months ended 31st January, 1894 and 1890, respectively.

Q.-Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on accomit of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of February, 1894, and 1895, and during the eight months ended 28th February, 1894 and 1895, respectively,

| Revenue- | February: |  | Eight months ender 28th February. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895 | $18: 4$. | 184\% |
|  | \$ cts. | 8 cte. | \% cts. | 8 cts. |
| Customs Fixcise | 1,493,315 33 | 1, 416,03876 | 13, 093, 70837 | 11,334,406, 54 |
| Post Office | 205,424 40 |  |  | 5, 190, 184; 10 |
| Public Works, inclurling Railway | 144,018 7 ? | 141, 292) 38 | $1,892,198$ $2,463,732$ 3 | 1,4上1, 23t; 03 |
| Miscr-llamenas. | 149,37387 | 169,609 64 | 1,065,4\%\% 58 | 1,003,549 30 |
| Tetal | 2,6\%1,9466 67 | 2,550, 112 93 | $24,086,51949$ | $21,804,14553$ |
| Espenditure | $\because 240,24435$ | 2,204,843 56 | 21,632,463 84 | $22,335,05264$ |

R.- Vnevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidaterl Fund of the Dominion of Canada during the months of March, 1894 and 1895 , and during the nine months ended 31 st March, 1894 and $1 \times 95$, respectively.


## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

During the quarter under review there has been distributed from this department to all the principal Customs-houses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion copies of all Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and supploments thereto, as furnished turing that period by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, which are always available for reference by those interested therein, resident at the principal centres of trade. Tho following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the dapartmental Annual Report, 1893, and the Quarterly Reportes since published, and comprise all additions thereto or changes therein, so far as the department has authentic advice.

## A.-STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

With the exception of the excise duty upon spirituous and fermented liquors, and bhang, the Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the omly tax to which shipping is liable consists of a very moderate one of 2 cents or $1 d$. per ton register, in support of the abundant lighthouses on the coast.

EXCISE DUTIES UPON SPIRITUOUS AND FERMENTED JIQUORS, AND BHAN:
(Ordiname No. YY, of Smpmber (f, 1894.)
All spirituous and fermented liquors used or consumed in any of the Settlements of the Colony shall be liable to the payment to the Spirit larmer of the Settlement of the following duties, that is to say there shall be paid :-


## B.-TASMANIA.

an act to alter the duties of customs (1st autiust, 1894).
Whereas it is expedient to alter the Duties of Customs,
Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Mouse of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows :-

1. This Act may be cited as "The Customs Duties Act, 1894."
2. The Acts set forth in the Schedule (1) are hereby repealed, except as to anything duly dene before the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninetyfour, and except as to the collection and recovery of any arrears of any duty payable under any of the said Acts, and except so far as may be necessary for the purporse of supporting or continuing any proceeding heretofore taken or to be taken after the date on which this Act comes into operation; and all things done under the authority or in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed shall nevertheless be valid and effectual.
3. In this Act the following words shall have the respective meanings herehy assigned to them, unless inconsistent with or repugnant to the context :
"Treasurer" means the Treasurer of Tasmania for the time being
"Collector" and "Collector of Customs" includes every proper officer of Customs:
"Importer," when used in this or any other Act relating to the customs, is hereby declared to apply to and include any owner or other person for the time being possessed of or beneficially interested in any goods imported into this colony, from the time of the importation thereof until they shall, on payment of the duties thereon or otherwise, be duly delivered or discharged from the custody or control of the customs:
"Original invoice" shall mean an invoice or detanled account supplied by the bona fide vendor of the goods, showing the actual prices charged by such vendor to the importer.
4. (1). On and after the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid upon the importation into Tasmania of the several articles, goods, animals, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the Schedule (2) to this Act the several duties trerein set forth; and where duty shall be payable ad valorem sucl duty shall be calculated on the truc and real value of such articles, goods, wares, and merchandise.
(2). All such articles, goorls, animals, wares and merchandise as were in any bond. ing warehouse on and after the seventeenth day of May; one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, or as were entered to be landed on or after that day, shall be deemed to have been imported within the meaning of this Act, and shall be subject and liable to the duties hereby imposed.
5. On and after the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hondred and ninety-four, and until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid on all articles, goods, animals, wares and merchandise imported into the colouy (except the articles, goods, animals, wares and merchandise included in the tables of exemptions set forth in the Schedule (3) and (4) to this Act), a primage duty of three pounds and fifteen shillings per centum on the true and real value thereof, and such primage duty shall be in addition to any customs duties payable by this Act or hereafter payable by any law on such articles, goods, animals, wares and merchandise.

All such articles, goods, animals, wares and merchandise as were in any bonding warehouse on and after the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight laundred and ninetyfour, or as were entered to be landed on and after that day, shall be deemed to have been imported within the meaning of this Act, and shall be subject and liable to the primage duty hereby imposed.
6. On and after the day on which this Act comes into operation, the articles, goods, wares and inerchandisc included in the table of exemptions from all duties set forth in the schedule (4) shall be exempt from the payment of any duties levied under this Act.
7. In all cases where an ad valorem duty is imposed on any goods according to the true and real value of such goods, such value shall be understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were last exported, including the value of any outside case, cask or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained, and which will be a recugnized article of commercial value for other purposes after it has ceased to be used as such case, cask or covering as aforesaid.

Any trade discount appearing upon the face of any invoice to have been allowed to the importer of any goods shall not he considered as part of the value of such goods, but any other discount or allowance shall be deented to be a portion of such value.
8. If the goods in any entry inwards be liable to pay cluty according to the value thereof, the inporter or his agent shall produce to the collector the genuine invoice or other account of such gronds received by such inporter or his agent, and make a declaration in the form in the schedule (5) ; and the Governor in Council may from time to time alter the form of such declaration.

Every such decharation shall be subscribed by such importer or agent in the presence of the collector; and every person who makes any such declaration falsely sliall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

If any such dectaration shatl be made falsely by any person as the agent, clerk, or servant of the importer, such importer shall be liahle to a penalty not exceeding fifty prouds; hut notling herein contained shall be held to exempt such agent, clerk of
servant from any penalty to which he may be personally liable in respect of such false declaration under this Act.

The collector shall not be compellable to receive a cleclaration made by any person who shall appear to such collector to be under the age of sixteen years.
9. The importer of any goorls liable to pay duty according to the value thereot shall produce to the collector, upon making any entry inwards of such goods, the original invoice thereof.

The provisions of this scetion shall not apply to any goods which arrive in Tasmania before the first day of January, 1895.
10. If any package entered for duty is found to contain goods not mentioned in the entry or invoice, or if any goods are found which do not correspond with the description thereof in the invoice, and such omission or non-correspondence skall appear to the collector to have been made for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on such groods, or it it shall appear to the collector that in any invoice or entry any fronds entereal for ad valorem duty hase been undervalued with such intent as aforesaid, or if the declaration made with regard to any such invoice or entry is wilfully false in any pirticular, then in any of the cases atoresaid all the packages and goods included or pretended to be included or which ought to have been included in such invoice or entry shall be forfeited.

The provisions of this section shall extend to all goods entered whether the duty shall be paid at the time of entry or eventually become payable if the goods be entered for the warehouse.
11. The collector may at any time require any importer to proluce to him for inspection the shipper's statement showing the values of the shipment of goods shipperl to such importer; and the collector may refuse to pass any entry fur such groods until such shipper's statement is produced as aforesaid.
12. The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a "specific duty," as set forth in Schedule (2), or exempt from duty, as set forth in Seliedule (4), shall be exempt from duty under this Act; but any outside or inside casing or covering which has a commercial value for other purposes after it has ceased to be used as such casing or covering shall be subject to duty under this Act in the sume manner and at the same rate as if such casing or covering had heen imported into Tasmania without any such goods, wares, or merchandise being eontamed therein.
13. The collector shall seal the invoice produced to him as hereinlefore mentioned with such seal as the treasurer may approve, and shall return such invoice so sealed to the importer or his agent : and it shall be lawful for any person who may purchase the goonds mentioned in such invoice, and to whon the the importer may have produced or exhibited any document purporting to be the invoice thereof, to demand from such imprerter or his agent the perusal of the sealed copy of such invoice; and if such importer or his agent shall refuse to allow the perusal of such sealed invoice, or to furnish a true copy thereof, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.
14. If, upon the examination of any goods entered for duty which are chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, it appears to the collector that such goods are not valued according to the true and real value thereof as hereinbefore mentioned, or that they are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as described in the entry, it shall be lawful for the collector to detain the same, in which case he shall forthwith give notice in writing to the person entering the same of the detention of such goods and of the value thereof as estimated by such collector, by delivering such notice "ither personally or loy post to such person addressed to him at his place of abode as stated in his entry; and the collector shall, within fourteen days after the detention of such goods, determine either todeliver such goods on the entry of suluch person or to retain the same for the use of the crown, in which latter case he shall cause the value at which the goods were so entered, together with an addition of five pounds per centum and the duties already paid on such entry, to be paid to the person entering the sume in full satisfaction for such gools, or may permit such person on his application for that purpose to amend such entry of such value and on such terms as the collector may
direct; and if the collector retain such goods he shall dispose of them by public auction for the benefit of the crown, and if the proceeds arising therefrom in case of sale exceed the sums so paid, and all charges incurred by the collector, one moiety of such surplus shall be applied by the treasurer in such manner as the governor in council may approve, and the other moiety shall be accounted for, paid, and carried to account as duties of customs under the direction of the treasurer.
13. Tn order to assist the collector in ascertaining the value of goods liable to pay duty nceording to the value thereof, the treasurer may appoint one or more persons to act as "experts" at any port or place in assessing the true and real value of such goods after the entry thereof. And every su.h expert sball, before he shall commence to act as such, make and subscribe before the collector, who is herely empowered to administer the same, or some justice of the peace, an oath in the following form, that is to say :

I swear that, whenever I may be called upon to assist the collector or other ofticer of customs in assessing the value of goods liable to pay duty according to the value thereof, I will assess such value truly, to the best and utmost of my knowledge and judgment. So help me God.

And the fees to be paid by the collector to every such expert for each examination shall not be more than ten guineas nor less than one guinea, in proportion to the quantity and value of the grods for the valuation of which his services may have been required.

Where in any case any expert shall assess the true and real value of such goods to be more than the amount declared by the importer to be the true and real value thereof, or whore no invoice or other account of such goods shall be produced ly the importer as hereinbefore required and the expert shall assess the value of such grods, the fee payable to such expert shall be paid by the importer in the same manner as the duties of customs upon such goods are payable and recoverable.
16. If any goods hereinafter enumerated or described are imported or brought into Tasmania, then and in every such case such goods shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the treasurer may direct
spirits (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits), unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in casks or other vessels capable of carrying liquids, each of such casks or other vessels being of the size or content of fourteen gallons at least, and cluly reported, or in rfass bottles or stone bottles packed in casks or cases, and being really part of the cargo of the importing ship, and duly reported:

Snuff or tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than forty pounds net weight, and not containing any other goords, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor in Council for tle importation and warehousing of zobacen :

Anything contained in the twenty-third, one hundred and twenty-fourth and one hundred and twenty-fifth sections of The Customs Act to the contrary notwithstanding :

Provided, that any person may make entry inwards of any tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes, of not more than five pounds net weight for his private use, or ten pounds as samples for the purpose of trade: Provided always, that such person declares before the collector or a justice of the peace that the tobacco, cigrars, or cigarettes so entered as aforesaid are for the private use of the person importing the same, or as samples for the purpose of trade, anything contained in this Act or in The Customs Act notwithstanding; and any person who wilfully make such declaration as aforesaid falsely shall be liable, to a penalty of a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.
17. Any entry inwards of liquor for home consumption, made pursuant to the law for the time being in force for the regulation of the customs in this colony, if made by any person not being the holder of a wholesale license or public-house license under "The Licensing Act, 1889 ," shall be valid and effectual if such entry is accompanied by a declaration made before the collector or a justice of the pace by the person importing the same that the liquor so entered is for the private use of such person, anything containing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding ; and any person who wilfully makes any such declaration falsely shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

No such entry shall be made hy any such person of any wines exceeding one pipe, or of any spirits exceeding thirty-five gallons, or of malt liquor exceeding fifty-five gallons.
18. Previously to the issue of any certificate in respect to goods stored in any public bonded warehouse, the warehouse keeper shall cause the rate of rent payable for goods specified therein, and also the customs quantitie; of such goods, to be marked on the certificate thereof ; and any person other than the proper officer of customs who shall erase or alter any such customs quantities so marked shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.
19. All goods liable to pay duty according to the value thereof, which shall he deposited or secured in any public bonded warchouse under The Customs Act, shall be suhject to th charge of sixpence upon the receipt of ench packnge into such warehoyce, and rent at the rate of two pence per week for every twenty-five pounds or fractional part, of twenty-five pounds of the value of each package, anything contained in section 9 of The Customs Act and the Scheclule to The Customs Amendment Act to the contrary notwithstanding.
20. Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in bond, under such regulations as the Governor may approve, and thereupon such wines or malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make, alter, and revoke regulations for any of the purposes of this Act, and any such regulations may prescribe penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach thereof. All such regulations shall be published in the Gazette, and shall take effect from the date named therein, and after such date and publication shall have the force of law as if the same had been inserted in this Act. Provided that until any regulations made under the Act shall come into force, the existing regulations made under any Act hereby repealed shatl continue and be of full force and effect.
22. Notrithstanding anything contrined in section 18 of The Customs Act, all spirits under proof according to Sykes' hydrometer shall be charged with duty as if the same were hydrometer proof.
23. Notwithstancling anything to the contrary contained in this act, atl stearine importel into Tasmania before the 31st day of December, 1894, and which is proved to the satisfaction of the treasurer to be in fulfilment of an order given before lst day of June, 1894, shall be exempt from the paynent of all duties imposed by this Act.
24. Notwithstanding anything contained in the twenty-sixth section of The Customs Act, it shall not be lawful to land any of the animals mentionet in the said Schedule (2) without report or entry, except at such authorized landing places as may be appointed by the governor it that behalf.

In any case where such animals shall have been landed without report or entry, the vessels from which such animals have been tanded may be detained by the collector of customs until all duties in respect of such animals have been paid to him; and in the event of su:l duties not being paid within one month from such landing, every such vessel shall he forfeited.
25. The duties hereby imposed in respect of the animals mentioned in the said Schedule (2) shall be payable inmerdiately on the importation thereof, and the provisions of The Customs Act as ro bonding goods shall not apply to any such animals.
26. The hond mentioned in section 84 of The Customs Act shall be in the form in the Schedule (6).
27. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the forms contained in the Scherlule of The Customs Act may be alterd and varied in such manner as the governor may approve.
28. In every case in which the duty payable upon any article, goods, animals, wares, or merchandise has been increased, decreased, or repealed by this Act after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of any such article, groods, animals, wares, or merchandise duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase whall acerue before the clearance and delivery of any such article, goods, animals, wares, or merehandise at such inereased daty amd after payment thereof, to add so moch money

entitled to be paid, and to sue for and recover the same ; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract or agreement, in case such decrease or repeal shall take effect before the clearance and delivery of any such article, goods, animals, wares, or merchandise at such decreased duty or free of duty, as the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repealed duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction.
29. No supplication shall be filed under the provisions of "The Crown Redress Act, 1891," in respect of any act or omission, neglect, or default of any officer of customs done under the colour of his office ; but any person feeling himself aggrieved by any such act, omission, neglect, or default shall proceed by an action or suit it the manner provided by The Customs Act.
30. Save so far as the same is hereby altered, The Customs Act shall be deemed and taken to be incorporated herewith.
31. When in any Act "The Customs Duties Act, 1892," is mentioned or referred to, this Act shall be deemed to be intended.

Suhfinule (1.)-Acts to be reperled.
Date and Fumber of Act.
Title of Act.
56 Vict. No. 16.
"The Customs Duties Act, 1892."
57 Vict. No. 7.
"The Customs Duties Amendment Act, 1893."
Schedures (2.)-Trable of dutios.
Five per cent.
Agricultural and horticultural implements and machinery.
Paper, printing and writing, white and coloured, without printing or ruling thereon, imported in original wrappers and untrimmed edges as it leaves the mill.

Ten per cent.

Acinl, carkolic.
Alum.
Anvils.
Arsenic, ernde.
Baltic deals, 3 ancl 4 inch.
Banners, specially imported by and for the use of F'riendly societies.
Beef and mutton, in tins.
Bellows, blacksmiths'.
Bells, specially importel for church and chapel.
Boiler tubes.
Bolts, muts, and rivets of iron.
Bottles, chemists' dispensing.
Bottles, empty.
Bottles for aerated water, from $\overline{7}$ oz. upwards.
Bullus.
Chaffeutters.
Clocks, specially inported for churches or chapels.
Cocks, range or cistern.
Cocks, steam, for engines.
Corks and cork, unnanufactured.
1)iving chresses, including boots and helmets.
1)ynanite, and all other explosives not otherwise enumerated, and detonators.
Emery cloth, powder, and paper, sand paper, aml gliass piaper.
Eogines and machinery of every description not otherwise ennmerated.
Engine fittings.
Fingine packing.
Felt sheathing of every description.
Fencing wire, droppers, standacis and winders.
Fish, fresh (umless the catch of locally owned boits.)
Flock, cotton or woollen.
Forges, portable.
(iems, uncut amd ummonnted.
(iranite in rough block.
©irintery for bootmaking, viz, -T'ingles, rivets, boot web, elastic, pegs, Bridgewater dressing. burnishing ink, lasting tiacks, Hat-healed wire, mails used by bsotmakers only, heel's polishing and hottom balls, copper toes, bristles, specially preparerl wax pitch, shoe nails, shoe tips and plates, screws for tips, Dextrine, boot spikes, cut bills, button-hole beads, socking cloth and paper, scouring stones, wood heels, boot eyelets, boot buttons, hook eyelets.
Hatters' materials, viz.- Leather cap-peaks and straps and capstiffeners, hat-buckles, hat lining, silk plush, felt hoods, shellae, galloons, calicoes, hatters' ribhons when cut into lengths, not exceeding 34 inches before importation, to be used for fillutication of goods in colony.
Lead-pig or scrap.
Leather-coloured roan.
Muchinery and in,plements, dairying.
Machines, sewing and knitting.
Marble, in rough block,
Memorial winklows for churches and chapels.
Millstones.
Music, printed or manuseript.
ipes, iron, not being made of galvanised iron plain sheeting.
Plants, trees, amlshrubs nototherwise enumerated, Quicksilver.
Kuilway and tramway plant ancl material consisting of locomotives, ciarriages, rails, fish-plates, points and erossings, bolts, pikes, fastenings, springs, wheelk, or axles.
Saddlers' irommongery, not plated, exclusively used in the manufacture of saddlery.

Sadilers' materials, claise cart, gig, huggy, and Stearine.
riting, also sathlle nails, dees, and staples, col- Stone in rough block
lar check, hrace girths, anl roller web.
Seets, garien.
Spray producers.

Timber, not otherwise ennmerated.
Tools, hand on machine, for all pmposes. Winel-mills.

## T'renty per cent.

All articles, goods, wares, and merchandise not subject to the payment of any "Specific Duty," and not enumerated in the foregoing table of duties or in any table of exemptions, are to pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent upon the value thereof.

## Spbelfic Duties.

Acid, tartaric.
Acid, sulphuric
Acid, citric.
Acid, muriatic
Acid, nitric.
Acid, acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity
for every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity
Almonds, whole
Almonds, shelled
Arrowroot
Bacon and hams
Barley, pearl
Beef and mutton, salt or fresh, except in tins
Biscuits
Blue
Bran, pollard, and sharps
Butter and lard
Candied, bottied, and canned fruits and peels
Cattle-viz, bults, bullocks, cows, calves, heifers, steers
Candles.
Carriages, built for four wheels and springs, and whether attached to such wheels or not
£ 12 each.
Carriages, built for two wheels and springs, and whether attached to such wheels or not
$£ 6$ each.
Cements, mineral
Cheese.
Chicory
Cider and perry, in wood
Cider and perry, in bottle
Coal, sma! 1 .
Coar, round
Cocoa and chocolate.
Coffee, green.
Cuffee, roasted or ground
Coke
Confectionery
Cornflour and maizena
Carbonate of soda
Fruits, fresh, except loose
Fruit, diried-viz, currants, raisins, dates, prunes, figs, dried apples
Fruit trees.
Flour, wheaten
Ginger, dried
Glucose
Glue
9 d. per ewt.
$2 d$ per lb.
$4 d$. per lb.
1s. 3 d . per gallon.
1 s. 6 d. per giallon.
3 s. perton.
4 s. per ton.
4 d . per 1 b .
3 d. per th.
4 d. per lb.
18. per ton.
$2 d$. per 11 .
1 d . per 1 b .
1 d. per lb .
1 s. per reputed bushel.
$2 d$ per lb.
$2 d$. each.
$2 \approx$ per 100 ll s .
$4 d$. per 1 lb .
6 s. per cwt.
1 d . per lb.
Grain and pulse of every description, including maize...... 1 \&. 6 d . per 100 lb .

Giunpowder, blasting fiunpowder, sporting
fiunpowder, FFF, loose
Galvanizerl and corrugated iron
Hops
Honey
Horses-viz, colts, fillies, geldings, horses, mares
Lead, milled, sheet, and pipe
linseed and linseed meal.
Liquorice
Macaroni and Vermicelli
Malt
Malt liquor, in wood
Malt liquor', in bottle
Mustard.
Nails, iron, except screw nails.
Naphtha
Nuts, except cocoa nuts.
Oatmeal
Oil, kerosene and sasoline
Oil of all linds, not being perfumed or medicinal oil, and not otherwise enumerated
Onions
Opium and extract thereof
Paints of every description
Pepper, black and white, whole or ground
Peas, split
Pickles, in reputed quarts
Pickles, in reputed pints.
Pickles, in reputed half-pints.
Pork, fresh, salted, or pickled
Potatoes
Preserves, jams, and jellies
Pigs
Rice
Sago
Nalt
Sash weiglats
Sauces, in bottle, reputed quarts.
Sauces, in bottle, reputer pints.
Sauces, in bottle, reputed half-pints
sauces, in bottle, reputed quarter-pints
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen of each size.
Sauces, in bulk..
Seeds, canary, hemp, rape
shot
Soap, except fancy or perfumed.
Soap, fancy or perfumed
Soda crystals
spices of all kinds.
Starch
Sugar, crushed and loaf
Sugar, all other kinds.
Spirits of tar
Sheep-via, ewes, rums, lambs, wethers, hoggets
spirits-viz, brandy, cordials, rectified spirits, and all other liquors or strong waters, geneva, gin, rum, whisky

1 d. per 1 b .
6 d . per lb .
1 d . per lb .
$£ 2$ per tor.
3 d. per lb.
2 ll. per 1 b .
f: each.
$2 \times .6 d$ per cwt.
1 d . per 1b.
2 d. per lb.
$2 d$ per lb.
1 ‥ per bushel.
$1 \%$ per gallon.
1 s. 6 d per sallon.
$2 d$ per 1 lb .
2 s. 6 d . per ewt.
6 d . per gallon.
$\because d$ per 1 lb .
$\frac{1}{2} d$. per 1 b .
6 d . per gallon.
1 s. 3 c . per grallon.
1 s. per cwt.
$20 \%$ per lb.
$\frac{1}{2} d$. per lb.
$i d$. per 1 b .
$\frac{1}{2} d$. per lb.
3 s. per dozen.
2s. per dozen.
$1 \times .4 \mathrm{~d}$. per dozen.
$\because d$. per ll.
6 d . per cwt.
$2 d$ per 1 b .
2 s. 6 d . each.
1 d. per 11 .
$2 d$. per 1 lb .
1s. 6 d . per cwt.
18.6 d . per cwt.

4 s. per do en quarts.
3 s. per dozen pints.
$2 \therefore$ perdozen half pints.
$1 \therefore 6 \mathrm{~d}$. per dozen quar-ter-pints.

3 s. per gallon.
$\frac{1}{2} d$. per lb.
1 d . per lb .
1 d . per lb.
$3 \pi$. per lb.
$\frac{1}{2} \%$ per 1 lb .
4 d . per lb.
1 l . per lb.
1 d . per lb.
$6 \therefore$ per cwt
6 \%. per gallon.
2s. each

And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gratlon, for spirits in bottle, and spirits in bulk for any quantity not being less than one-quarter of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.
Spirits, methylated, taken as proof, containing not less than 10 per cent of methyt of ateohol

3 s. per gallon.
$24 \%$ per sallon.
$15 s$ jer gallon.
3s. 6 d. per ewt.
2 cl. per 11 .
3 d . peer lb.
$1 \%, 6 \%$ per 100 sup. ft.
2 s. 6 d. per 100 sup. ft,
5) s. per 100 sup, feet.
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. each case.
$7 s$, per lb .
$3 s$ per $1 b$.
6 s. per lh .
3 s. 6 d per $1 b$.
$1 \%$ per gallon.
$1 d$. per lb.
$1 s, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. per gallon.
$1 \approx$ per gallon.
9 d . per cwt.
$6 \%$ per gallon.
8 s. per gallon.
10 s. per gallon.
4 d. each.
Xll grods subject to duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundredweight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a fuarter of a liundred pounds as if twenty-five pounds, or of a quarter of a hundredweight as if twenty-eisht pounds, and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be male for exexempt articles used in packing groods subject to duty.

Goorls sent to other places with the sanction of proper officer of Customs for repaits or renovation to pay on return twenty pounds per cent on cost of such repair or renovation, except on free goods.

SoItedule (3).-Table of exemptions from primage cluty.

1. Ail articles, groods, wares, and merchandise mentioned and set forth "in the "Table of duties" which are subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. $\because$ Coals and unmmufuctured tobreco.

> Schubule (4).-Table of excemptions from all duties.

Atlases.
Bagging, jute and canvis, sjecially imported for making ore lages.
13ags, bottles, boxes, casks, crates, sheep cages, Limup Black.
and cases, empty, on prouf to the collector that Lather- Nomoco Levant, Giove Kiol, Patent Calf, they have bect usen in export of 'asmanian (inat Levant, Calf Kid, Mock Kiul, Klacé Kid, Enproduce.
Bags-Com, flour, gmony, ore, ban, chaff, not Lime, Carholate. being catien bags, aml any other bags of woven Lime, Chloride. material used for 100 lhs . weight or less of pro- Logwood.
dree.
13atlast.
Bass, ummanuficetured.
Wowis, mill, straw and paste.
Boarels, uncut card.
Tomes.
Kowkbinding elnth and leather.
Borks, printed.
Builer plates, steel or iron.
Pinttles, comtaining spirits, vilman's stores.
Buttles for fruit preserving other commercial Honlting Samd. conmomblities.
Jinestone.
Braille or moon types, braille frames, arithmetic Nails of Yellow Metal, Muntz or Copper. slates, hraille looks, paper and boss maps used Newspapers. for the blimel.
Brass, shret and rolleet, not perforated.
Bright Steel, 'T'inted Mattmas Wire.
Bristles, umainfacturel.
Cabinet-makers' aml Uphosters' Materials; viz., Oil direct from Whale Fisheries.
French Patish, Sofia and Chair Springs, Chair Oil, Pahm, unrefined.
Webbing, Haic-eloth, Castors.
Cine.
('anvas Naxy on Tarpanlin.
(arbolic Powder.
Chalk.
(Miarts.
Clay, Fire, 1 mmps , unmannfactured.
Clay, pipe, zmmamfactured.
( incoa filme.
(bin of the Reatm.
(inir, utmathufactured.
( (oir Yiun.
('opperas.
Cotton- Rilw, Wiaste, Wick and Candle.
('yanitle uf l'otassimen.
lyewools and Dyestuffs for manufacturing purposes only.
Mix, tmmamfactured.
fiadvanized irom in plain sheet.
fiohl. in har, sheet or lhast.
dirmbery, w\%-Boot Button Eyelets, Ilood amd Tron Litsts.
Hair, ummanufactured.
Haireloth for Hopkilus.
Harummiums ami Orgians ( ('hureh or (Chapel).
Harvest Varn, Kope Furt, Kinding Wire.
Hatters' Miterials, Scake Boarels for Hat Boxes.
Hemp and Jute, ummanufactured.
Hides aml sikins, raw aul Uumannfactured.
tere.
Iugots, Shoets, Rods, Bars or Plates of Coppere, Brass, Bronze or Zine.
luk, printing.
Iron Roml, Thar, Sheet, Homp, Plate, I'ig, Angle and T, and Timed, the same not being perforated or worked.
Irom Sardlle: Trees.
Ivory lblitck.
Evory, mananufacturei.
amelled Hiske for Buggy Pops, and lash Leather.

Munt\% Metal.
Myrohalans.

Oakumand Junk.
Gil Ciake.
Oit, Cowamit amd Bhack, morefimed.
Kapok.
Kerosene Sinsh.
Kivasote, Cinde.

Machinery for manufacturing or refining Sugar, mutil 31st lhecember, 18:Mi,
Dathinery for manufacturing Cemeut, until 31st December, 1sto.
Matgames, Roviows, Pamphets.
Manure.
Mitis.
Melasses, Raw, remberch unfit for human consumption.
dostifi Birathe.
Monld Shares.

Oil, Cod and Sol, for Tanning purposes.
(1i), Refuse, thate.
Ores of all kinels of Metals.
Paintings aul Engravings for Publie Institutions.
laper for Fruit Wrapping, not exceeling 10 inches by 10 inches.
Patathen ant Minemal Max.
I'assengers' Batrgage amb ('ahin Furniture, arriving in the colony within six monthes before or after the wwor theresf : abso houschold furmiture and effects, except Husical Instruments amd plate, arriving before or after the owner thereof, the stume having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six unonths before the removal to Tiammaia, such fannture aret effectes not looing for sate.
lerambulator Wheels, Axles, springsami handles.
persomal effects the property of a deceased relative formerly vesident of Titsmania: proof to be supported lyy deelatation if requived.
Phosphorous.

## Pitch.

Potashand Pemlash.
Pottery Materials, viz, Litharge, (hina clay, Comish stome, Felspar, Maganese, Oxide of Cobralt.
Pont oftice prekagres, if the dhty upon the urticles contamed therein does nut exceed one shilling.
Printing material.
printing l'resses.
Prontuce of 'Tasmania, all gromls.
Rabhit traps, phosphorisers, of any machine used for clestroying mbinits.
Rattans, split or monplit, Platellstraw amel Roshes for W'icker Wiotkers.
Resin.
Rope, Corvatge and Wive Rope.
Sallllers' Materials, viz. Hog Skins and l'atent Winker leathet.
Silt, Rock.

Silt, Manure, rendered unfit for other use.
Seed, Clover end Sugar Beef.
Sutate Boards.
Silver, in Bar, Ingot, or sheet.
Soulit Ashl.
Siondi, Callestic.
Sulic, siliwate.
Sulder and Soldering Fluid.
specimens of Natural History, Botany and Mineralogy:
Steel-Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate. Pig, Augle and $T$, anal Timned, the same not being perfor ated or worked.
Stock imported exclusively for Stud purposes.
suet, Tallow and firease.
sitmac.
T'aunin ant 'Tannin Extracts.

Tar.
Terra Japmica.
Tik, , mumanufacturen?
Tin plates, ummanufactured.
Tinfoit.
Toxia.
TWine for Rempersund Binders, and sewing T"wine.
Umbrella Ribs ar Sticks.
Valonia.
Vegetable Black.
Veneer-wand.
Wire Netting.
Whatebone, Whalefius from Whate Fisheries.
Whaling lmplements and fiear.
Works of Art far Publie Institntions.
Wool, umammfactured.

## Scimenule (5), Form of Declaration.

I, A. B., hereby declare as follows:
lirstly. That the items appearing on the other side hereof are truly and correctly extracted from the invoice[ $[x]$ herewith produced.
secondly. That the values set against such items are the real and true values thereof as exported from including the outside case or covering thereof, us mentioned in Section 7 of "The Customs Duties Act, 1*94."

Thirdly. That the amount actually paid or agreed to be paid by [me] for the groods is $t s . d$.

Fourthly. That $[I]$ have not received, nor do $[I]$ expect to receive, any other account for these goods excopt the invoice[ $[$ ] now produced.

> A. B., Importer, Agent, Clerk, or Sermont, as the case may be.

## Declared before me,

Schedule (6).-Bond for export of dufies.
KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that we, in the colony of Tasmania, merchants, trading under the style or firm of , ate bound to Our Soverbitis Lady Victoma, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the penal sum of prouds, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs or Successors, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our Heirs, Exccuturs, and Administrators, jointly and severally by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals. Dated the
day of
one thousand eight hundred and ninety
Whereas the above bounden
now have and may from time to time have occasion, either as the exporters or as the agents of the exporter, to export from the Por: of . warehoused grools and goods entitled to some drawhack of customs on exportation ; and that such exports may be permitted, the above bounden lave agreed to enter into a bond in the penal sum of pounds, with such endition as is hereunder written:
Now the condition of the above-written bond is such that if all wareloused goods and grooks entitled to some drawback of customs on exportation not exceeding in the whole such a quantity of groods as that the duty payable by law upmen the exportation thereof amonts in the aggregate to the sum of
pounds, which shall at any time, and from time to time during the term of one year from the day of the date of the above-written bond, if the limit aforesaid to the quantity of the said goods is not sooner reached, he entered outwands at the Port of
by the said , as the exporters or the agents of the exporter, shall be duly shipped and exported, and shall be landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or otherwise accounted for,
to the satisfaction of the collector of customs for the time being, then the above-written bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named in the presence of

## C.-SIERRA LEONE.

> CUSTOMS TARIFF-IMPOITS.
> Articles.

|  | Rate of Duty |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Rate of Duty |
| Ale and porter | $0 \quad 0 \quad 6$ |
| Do, $\quad .$. per 12 reputerl or imperial quart bottles | 010 |
| Trade flintlock guns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . each | 6 |
| Percussion guns | 040 |
| Ritle, muzzle-loader | $0 \quad 50$ |
| Breech-loading, single or double larrelled | 0100 |
| Breech-loading rifle.. | 100 |
| Gunpowder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . barrel of 100 lbs . | 060 |
| Catridge ritle balls................ . . . . . . . . . . . hundred | 50 |
| Lumber. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000 feet | 80 |
| Hardware of all kind | 30 |
| Salt | 3 |
| Sugar (unrefined) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . cwnt | 0 0-0 |
| Sugar (refined) | 0100 |
| Oil, kerosine... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . gallon | $0 \quad 0 \quad 6$ |
| Spirits or strong waters of which the degree of strength (an be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer-for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of proof |  |
|  |  |
| Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained -for every gallon or any greater or less quantity than a gallon. $\qquad$ |  |
| Spirits unenumerated | 0 O 30 |
| Tobatco (manufactured) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ib | 0 2 0 |
| Tolnacco (ummanufactured) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 O 0 |
| Winc (except claret)..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . galton | 016 |
| Wine, claret. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 010 |
| On all other grods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .ad ral. |  |

## Table of Exemptions.

Articles of every description imported for the use of the governor or officer administering the government.

Articles of every description imported for the use of Colonial Government.
Articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majestys army and navy.
African produce, bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs and trees imported for planting : bullion, coin, coal, coke, patent fuel, fruits of all kinds not in sugar or syrup or otherwise preserved, ice, poultry, game and fresh meat of all kinds not preserved in any way.

Articles imported witl the sanction of the governor for the use of any educational establishment.

Specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany ; turtle and fresh fish not preserved in any way ; live stock.

A passenger's baggage consisting of wearing apparel and personal ellects, such as jewelry, brushes and combs intended for the personal use of such passenger, but not spirits, wines, liqueurs, tobacco, provisions, seent and other artieles included in his baggase. Provided always, that duty shall not be charged on any spirits or scent not exceeding one bottle of each or on any cigars or cigarettes, not excecding 100 of each, or on any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight included in a passenger's baggage.

Paekages in which goods are ordinarily imported.
The governor is empowered to exempt, at his discretion, from the payment of customs duties onficial gomls imported into the whony for the consulites.

 1:LXPOWIDER.

A" ardimeme: to regnlate the impmrtuine intn and the storaye and disposal of firearms, ummunition und gumporder in the Colony of Sierra Leone (No. 3 of isi: ).
I. All frearms anmunition and gunpowder imported into the Colony of Sierra Leone, shall be depusited at cost, risk and peril of the person or persons importing the same, in such public warehouse or warehouses, as shall be appointed by the gevernor by proclamation for that purpose.
II. It shall not he lawful to introduce into the colony by land, any firearms ammunition or gunpowder from neighbouring countries, but the governor may, on special request, srant licenses for the introduction by land of specitied firearms ammunition or gunpowder :

1. To persons affording sufficient ermarantee that the firearms amm:unition or gunpowder in question will not be riven, assigned or sold to thitd person.
2. To travellers provided with a declaration of their government stating that the firearms, ammunition or gunpowder are destined exclusively for their personal defence.

If such firearms, ammunition or cronpowder are not exported from the colony within one week after reathing the coast they shall be deposited in a public warehonse as prescribed in the preceding section and be sulpect to all the provisions of this ordinance.
III. Any person contravening the provisions of either of the two precerlines sections shall on summary conviction before the police magistrate or two justices of the peace (who may order the firearms, ammuntion or gunpowder to be forfeited to Her Alajesty) be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds on to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period mot exceeding twelve calendar months.
IV. No tirearms, amnunition or gunpowder shall be withdrawn from a public warchouse except on tho written authority of the governor Any person delivering or withlrawing any firearms or ammunition from a public warelouse without the proper authority shall be liable on conviction before the police magistrate or two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisoment with or without hard labour for a period not exceraling twelve calendiar months.
$V$. The governor shall not authorize the withdrawal for sale from a public warehouse of any firearms or ammunition other than tlint-lock guns with unrifled barrels and common gumporder known as trade powder and the governor shall in authorizing any such withdrawal specify the number of guns and the quantity of gunpowder to be withdrawn, and also, the store or depot within the colony in which such flint-lock gruns and such common gunpowder may be kept and the districts or regions in which the same may be sold.

No district on resion in which the slave trade is for the time being rife shall be included in any such authorisation.

Any person or persons so authorized to withdraw tlint-lock guns or common gunpowler out of any public warehouse, shall at the end of every six months eommencing from the date of such authority, submit to the governor detailed lists imlicating the destinations of the firearms and gunpowder sold as well as the quantities still remaining in his store.

Whosoever shall remove from a pablic warehouse for sale any firearms or ammunition other than flint-lock guns or common gunpowder or shall without the proper authority remove any such firearms or ammunition as under this section may be authorized to be removed for sale or shall sell fircams and ammunition authorizel to be removed for sale in any district or recrion other than a district or region specified in such authority, or shall keep in any building or place whatsoever a larger yuantity of gunpowder than 100 pounds weight at any one time, or shall keep in any building a greater quantity of sumpowder than 10 pounds weight, unless such gunpowder be enclosed in a enpper magazine or some other place of like security, or shall cuntravene any of the prorisions of this section shall be liable on summary convietion lefore the police magistrate or two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceerling one hundred pounds or to imprismment with or without hard lahour for a period not exceerling twelve calendir months.
VI. The governor may notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance take such measures as he thinks fit for importing, storing and issuing firearins and ammunition for the use of the troops or police or other public force or otherswise for the protection of the Colony and its inhabitants.
VII. It shall not be lawful for the goveror to authorize any withdrawal from a public warehouse of any arms of precision such as rifles, magazine guns or treech-loaders whether whole or in detached pieces or any ammunition intended for them except:

1. To persons affording sufficient guarantees that the firearms and ammunition delivered to them, will not be given, assigned or sold to thind persons.
2. To travellers provided with a declaration of their movermment, stating that the firearms and ammunition are destined exclusively for their personal defence.

All firearms so withdrawn in the excepted cases shall lie registered and marked by the oflicer appointed to supervise such public warehouse, who shall deliver to the persons in question licenses to bear firearms, signed by the governor, indicating the name of the bearer, and showing the stamp with which the direarms are marked.
such licences shath he in operation for five years only, but may be renewed. Any person contravening the terms of his licence, shall be liable on conviction before the police magistrate or two justices of the pease to a revocation of his licence, and to a penalty not exceeding fity pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceerling six calender months.
VIII. For the purpose of preventing fraud all persons who at the commencement of this orlinance, are in possession of tivearms other that flint-lock guns, shall within a tine: to be fixed by the governor by proclanation, present the same to be marked to the officer appointed to supervise the public warehouse or to such other person or persons as may be appointed by the governor for the purpose. All firontms not so marked shall for the purposes of this ordinance be deemed to have been imported into the Coblony subsequent to the commencement of this ordinance.

1X. Fotwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance, the governor shall, by a permit under his hand, authorize the larding ind transit of firearms and ammunition towards inland territories under the sovereignty or protectomte of inother power signatory of or adhering to the said (ienemal Act of the Brussels Conference providect such power have no direct access to the sea through its own territory, on if it possesses such access provided the same is for the time being completely interupted.

Before granting any such permit, the gevernor shall require prorluction to him of a declaration from the power having sueh inland possessions, certifying that the firearms and ammonition for which transit is denanded, are not destined for sale, but are for the use of the authorities of such power, or of the militnry forces necessary for the protection of the missionary or commercial stations of such power, or of persons mentioned by name in such declaration.
X. The governor may, nevertheless, refuse to grant any such permit whenever in consequence of inland disturbances, or other serious danger, there is ground for fearing that the dispatch of firearms and ammunition might compromise the safety of the Cilony.
XI. It shall be lawful for the governor from time to time to fix by Proclamation the rates of rent which shall be pryable in respect of any firearms ammunition or gun-
powder deposited in any pullice warehonse, and all such sums shatl be paid to and received by the officer in charge of such public warehouse, and shall by him be paid at the end of every month into the Treasury as part of the general revenues of the Colony.

No authority shall be given by the governor for the withrawal of any firearms, ammunition or gunpowder in respect of whichall arrears of rent have not been fully paid.

All sums the under this section may be recovered in the police court, and in default of payment, the said cont may direct the amount to be levied by distress and sale of the depositor's goods, or may commit him to prison for any period not exceeling six entendar monthe.

SII. Where any firearms, ammunition or gunpowder imported into this Colony is without the proper authority or licence kept in a place other than a public warelouse.

The occupier of such place (unless he can prove that the same was deposited there without his knowledge or comsent), and also the owner of or other person guilty of keeping the same shall on summary conviction before the Police Magistrate on two Justices of the Peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, ow to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceding twelve calendar months; and the Maristrate or Justices may order that all on any pirt of such firearms, ammunition or gunpowder be forfeited to Her Majesty.
XIII. It shall be tiwful for the Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace, if satisfied by information on oath that any firearms, ammunition or gunpowder is being unlawfully kept, conveyed, landed or sold in contravention of this Ordinance at any place whether it buidang or not or in any ship or vehiele, to grant a wartant to cnter at any time, and if needs be by force on sundays as well as on any other days the place ship or vebiele mamed in such warant and every part thereof, and to examine the same, and to search for any firearms, ammunition or gunpowder unlawfully kept therein, and to demand from the owner, or occupies, or master thereof, the production of his licence or authority for keeping, conveying, landing or selling the same.

When the oflicer or other person executing such warratht has reasonable canse to believe that any firearms, ammunition or gunpowiler found by him, in any such place, ship or velucle is being kept, conveyed, landed or sold in contravention of this ordinance, he may scize and detain the same matil the Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace, his decided whether the same is liable to be forteited or not.

Procealings in the Police Court shall be commenced as soon as possible after the seizure.
XIV. Any person acting under such warrant slall not be liable to any suit for seizing or detaming any firearms, ammunition or gunpowder subject or presumably subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
XV. Whosocere attempts to commit or aids or abets in the commission of any offence agrinst this Ordinance may be flealt with in the same way, auk shall be liable in the same penalty as if he were charged with the actual offence.
XVI. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to frame such rules as he may consider texpedient for the reguation of the landing. storage, witherawal or conveyance of any fireans, ammmition or gunpowder imported into the Colony, and from time to time to alter, amend, or vary such rules. All such rules shall atter publication in The Siorra Leone Royal Gartte have the foce of law, and any person contravening the same-hall on summary conviction before the Police Magistrate or two dustices of the Peace be liable for every offence to a penalty not exceeding tive pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a perioxl not exceeding one calendar month.

NTII. In this Ordinance the foilowing words shall have the meanings attached to them :
"Firearms " includes any cannon, gun, rifle, machine gun or other fircarm whether whole or in detacher pieces.
"Ammunition " includes cartridges, balls and caps and all other materials for loading firearms.
"Publie warehouse " means any place or building which the Governor by Proclamation shall appoint for the stomge or deposit of all fireams, ammunition and grupowder imported into the Colony.
"Importer" includes any owner or other person for the time being possessed of, or beneficially interested in any firearms, ammunition or gunpowder imported into the Colony.
"Store" includes house, shop and every other building.
"Ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation.
"Master" includes every person having or taking charge or command of a ship.
XTHI. Ordinance No. 7 of 1891, intituled "The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1891, shall be and the same is hereby repeated.

NIX. This ordinance shall come into operation on such day as the Governor shall notify by Prociamation.
XX. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Firearms, Ammunition and Gunpowder Ordinance, 1892."

Passed in the Legislative Council this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two.

An Ordinance to emporee the Governor to authorize the withdraval for exportation of
certain arms and ammunition imported into the Colony (No. 3 of 18\%.3.)

1. From and after the passing of this Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Governor, notwithstanding any thing in the "Firearms, Annuuntion and Gunpowder Ordinance, 1892." and the "Firearms, Ammunition and Gumpowder Amendment Ordinance, 1892 "contained to authorize the withdrawal of all firearms and ammunition imported into the Colony, and bonded in the Custons warehouse on or before the date of the Proclamation of the "Firearms, Ammunition aud Gumpowder Ordinance, 1892," from the said warehouse for exportation to any place not within the Zone specificd in the Eighth Article of the General Act of the Brussels Conference, dated the 2nd of July, 1890, upon guarantees being given by the innorters thercof, that such firearms and ammunition will not be introduced into any place within the said Zone.

I1. All firearms and ammunition withciawn under this Ordinance are hereby exempted from and shall not be liable to the payment of Customs duties and warehouse rent.
III. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Firearms and Ammunition Exportation Ordinunce 1893," and shall be read and construed with the "Firearms, Ammunition and Gunpowder Ordinance 1892" and the "Firearms Ammunition and (iunpowdor Amendment Ordinance 1892," and they may be cited for all purposes as the "Firearms Ammunition and Gunpowder Ordiuances 1892-1893."

Passed in the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone this ninth day of February, 1893.

## III TARIFP OHANGES



TURIFF CHANGES.
In - xerciace of the pown anterred by section 23 of the said Customs Act (VIII. of 1878), and in supersession of the notification in the Finance and Commerce lepartmen dated the loth January 1895, the Governor-General in Council has directed that :h. - duty of 5 per cent cul vilorem, leviable under No. 15 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Invill Iet (VIII. of 1894), as amended by Act XVI. of 1894, is reduced to one per -..at ad ratorem on the following description of iron and steel, namely :-
(1), iron, bar, of my kind not specified in that number; (2), steel, cast and histered, of any kind not specified in that number ; (3), steel, bar and blooms ; (4), sibel angle, chamel and spring ; (5), steel nails.

Aecording to a notitication issued by the Governor-General on the 1 st February, the tariff values of the descriptions of iron and steel specified in column 1 of the shedule hemomanexed is fixel is shown in columme 4,3 , and 6 of that schedule :-


## (B.)-CEYLON.

## Abolition of Iuport Dertus on Metals.

According to an Ordinance issued by the Governor of Ceylon, the following import duties are abolished :-

## Articie.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Cwt. } \\ & \text { R c. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brass, sheets, | 3.0 |
| Tron, angle and Swedish bar | 0.25 |
| Iron, bar, tlat, square or round, rod and nail rod | 0.20 |
| Iron, pig | $0.12 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Iron, plates and sheets ( not galvanized) | 0.25 |
| Leard, sheet, pipe, and pig | 0.50 |
| Tin and zinc, in cake or slab | 0.50 |
| Steel, blister | 0.50 |
| Steel, cast. | 0.621 |
| 'Tin plates | 0.7.) |

## (C.) - CEYLON.

By a proclamation of the Governor, dated July 28,1893 , the export duties levied on all hides and horn respectively of spotted deer aud sambur are established as follows :-
Hides . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cwt. 12 Rupees,
Horns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
(D.)-VICTORIA.

## Tariff Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs tariff of Vietoria have recently been given by the Customs authorities in that country.

Bands, leather, intended for use on the outside of ladies' hats are dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem as leatherware.

Bicycles, parts of, viz.: Cyclometers for fixing on bicycles, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

Cream, shaving, "Newberry's," is dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem as perfumery.
Drugs, ite, viz: Piperazin, pure, in 1 oz . bottles (recommended). are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

Fancy grods.-Whips, toys, are dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem.
Hair, pads of, on wire frames, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.
Leather, known as "Persian goat," is liable to duty at 35 per cent ad valorem as "Persian sheep."

Ornaments, jet, imitation jet, or bended, for hats or bonnets, beaded crowns, aigrettes, and other hat ornaments (including flowers, other than those of cloth or in initation of natural colors) to be charged as fancy goods, 10 per cent ad valorem ; only those goods which represent the whole or greater portion of a hat or bonnet to be classed as such, and liable to 25 per cent ad valorem as hats, caps and bonnets, all other.

Ring sticks, wholly of wood, are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem as woodenware.

Stands, music, metal, are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem as manufacture of metals.

## Wharfage -

Binder twine is dutiable, by measurement, at 3 s. per 40 c . feet.
Cluloride of lime to pay as bleaching powder.
Whips, toy, are dutiable at 10 per cent ad ralorem as fancy goods.
Whips of all kinds (except toys) are dutiable at 45 per cent ad radorem.
Wharfage bags, second-hand, empty, dutiable at $\frac{1}{2} d$. per dozen, to be read wharfage bags, second-hand, empty, whether exported from Victoria or not, dutiable at $\frac{1}{2} d$. per dozeli.

The fullowing articles are free of cluty :-
Apparel and slops-minor articles for-hangers, coat, with a name woven therein.
Drugs, dec., viz. :
Pepsine in scales, in o\%, bottles.
Visculuse for stopping fermentation in beer.
Glissol, a liquicl preparation for thinning printing ink.
Remet, "Vesser's," when not in small bottles for household use.
laing sizes, of metal, of all kinds.
ling sticks, of metal, of all kinds.
Rugs, buggy, of linen (properly called wraps*)
Tools of trade (not being maclintes.)
Tweezers.

> (E)-QUEENSLAND.

## CUSTOMS LUUTIES.

According to the Queensland Customs Duties Act of 1894, the following are the rates of duty to be levied on the undermentioned articles :-

Tobncco, delivered from ship's side or from a customs bond for home consumption, manufactured or unmamufactured, 4s. per pound.

Tobaceo, unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, at the time of removal from a customs bond, or from an importing ship to any licensed manufactory: for manufincturing purpores only into tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 2s. per pound.

> (F.)-QLEENSLAND.

Harmotr Dues now Leviabie in Queexaland in Virtue of "The Harbour Dues ACT of $1893 . "$

In addition to the cluss stipulated in the following schedule, there slaall be collected on all goods and morhandise carried by water between Brishane and Ipswich, or from any point on the Brisbane liver or the Bremer River between Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, and the Ratilway Bridke, Ipswich. to either of these towns, or from either of said towns to any point upon the Brisbane River or Bremer River between the Victoria Bridse, Brisbane, and the Railway Bridge at Ipswich, harbour dues at the rate of onefourth the rates set forth in columin A of said Schedule.

The Cotlector of Customs may refuse to allow any woorts or merchandise to he shipped for carriage upon any part of the Brisbane River or the Bremer River until the harbour dues leviable thereon have been paid or secured to his satisfaction.

## Schedule.



| No． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} A \\ \text { s. } \quad \text { A. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{B} \\ \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{d} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} C \\ \& \quad \text { d. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { s. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | Chinaware ．．．．．．．．． 1 per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  | 20 |  |  |
| 4．） | Crin and specie．．．．．．do dos |  | 20 |  |  |
| 41 |  | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 4 | Ciffere，cheos，and choculate，in cases，pur tim meswipement of $411 \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | 20 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 48 | Coffers，int bays ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per tont of 20 ewt． | 20 | 20 | 1 ？ |  |
| 4！ | Cetten waste，raw，and cotton wicks．．．．．．．．．．．．．per tom metasurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  | 211 | 10 |  |
| （1） | Comflour aml maizenai do do | 20 | 211 | 10 |  |
| $\therefore 1$ | Clam－slatlls．．．．．．．．．do do | 2 | $\because 0$ |  |  |
| i） | （ Cmmp overs and cosels ．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton of 20 ewt． | 20 | 2 |  |  |
| H3 | Confectionary and suceades．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．e．er ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  | 20 | 10 | $\frac{8}{2}$ |
| 54 | Copper：ure，piping，smelted，sheet，wire，rod，and nails war ton of 20 cwt ． |  |  |  | ＝ |
| isis | Copperware ．．．．．．．．pleer tom measurement of 40 e． ft ． | 20 | 20 |  | \％ |
| \％${ }_{1}$ | （1） | 20 | 211 |  |  |
| \％ | （critage aul repre．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．di） | 20 | 20 |  | E |
| 呺 | Cork and conks．．．．．．．．perr ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ | 20 | 211 | 10 | $\pm$ |
| S！ | Crimen of tartar．．．．．．．do do | 20 | 20 |  | \％ |
| （i） | （Patri separatorx．．．．．do do | 30 | 20 | 10 | כ |
| （i） | （intlery ．．．．do．．．${ }_{\text {de }}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 20 |  |  |
| （i） | （ 1 atin and chain cables ．．．．．．．．．．．．per tom of 20 cwt ． |  | 2 |  | E |
| （3） | Drugs and druggists＇ware．．．．．．．．．ger ton measurement of 41$) \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |  |  | F |
| （6） | 1）rapery，haberdashery，and all soft goorts per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | 20 |  |  | 3 |
| （it） | Fiuthenware．．．．．．．．do do do |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| 66 | fimpty jetmons：bags，cases，leugs，casks，ete． per tim measmrement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |  |  | 范 |
| （i） | $1: 1$ etric maturial ．．．．．．．do do |  |  |  | $\Sigma$ |
| （is | Fhgrine pracking ．．．．．．．तो तो |  | 20 |  | \＃ |
| （\％） | lights ．．．．．．．．．．．do do |  | 20 | 10 | － |
| 70 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 71 | FFibre，comannt and coir，flax，hemp，Ilomminm tenax， Hines moke，and other fibrons matermals，per tun of 20 cwt ． | ${ }_{2}^{2} 0$ | 20 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| $7{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | Fowls and birds．．．．．．．per ton measumement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ： | 20 | 20 | 10 | \％ |
| 73 | Piah：preserved，salted and dried do do | 20 | 20 |  | \％ |
| 74 | liluek．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do dos | 211 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 75 |  | 20 | 20 | 10 | F |
| 76 | Finits，green and（rien，and prupp fruits，per ton of 20 cw ct． | 311 | 20 |  |  |
| 7 | Fruity，preserved ．．．．．．per ton measmement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | $\because 10$ | 20 | 10 |  |
| 78 |  |  | 20 |  | E |
| 59 | 1：inger：green，dritatandpreserved du do |  |  |  | 3 |
| 80 | tiass bmitles and glasiware do dus |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |
| 81 | finle！dust and gold bars．do de |  | 2 |  | \％ |
| $8:$ | ©rain and pulee，ete．，vize，barley，beans and juas，mazee， malt，oats，rice，wheat．．．．．．．．．．per tom of well cwt． | 20 | 20 | 1 | 篤 |
| s＊ | T．．datinised grist．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do de | 20 |  |  |  |
| 84 | Givense．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dur din | 20 | 20 | 1 | है |
| 85 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86 | Hardware and irommongery other than enumerated per tom measurement of $40 \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Hair ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．永er ton of 20 ewt． | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 88 | Hides，hrorns，hoofs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．तो | 20 | 2 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| （8） | Hix ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do do ft |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 10 |  |
| to | Whilloware ．．．．．．．．．pere ton measmrement of 40 c ．it． | 20 20 | 20 20 20 |  |  |
| 12 | Homselould effects ．．．．．do do | 20 | 20 |  |  |

## Schedule－Continued．

| No． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 93 |  |  | $\text { B. }{ }^{\text {d. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{s.} \quad \mathrm{~d} . \end{gathered}$ | D |
|  | Iron：iron ware，steel or uther lonse metal，har and rond， castings，galvanized，hoop，rollecl joistr，ore，prig， pipess（casting and mallealhe），plates，scrap and sheet ler ton of 20 cwt ． |  |  | 10 |  |
| ！ 4 | Iron tariks，empty．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．each | 0 0 | 06 | 113 |  |
| （i） | Irom safer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton of 20 cwt | 20 | $\because 0$ | 10 |  |
| （19） | Instruments：musical，uptical，scientific，and surgical per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | 20 | 20 |  |  |
| 9 | Tnk in casks，as liguids in butk．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |
| \％ | Jacks and crampes ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．peer ton of 20 cwt． | 20 | 20 | 0 |  |
| （19） | Kalsominte ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 20 | 211 |  |  |
| 1（4） | Kapurk．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton measurement of 40 c ．ft． | $\bigcirc$ | $\stackrel{11}{3}$ |  |  |
| 101 | Livd．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton of 20 cwt． | 20 | 90 |  | ！ |
| 10： | Lead：pirg，piping and sheet ．．．．．．．．． ．do | 20 | $\because 0$ |  | 를 |
| 103 | Leninon peel in lorine ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 20 | 20 |  |  |
| 10.4 | Leather ．．．．．．．．．．．per tom measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | 20 | $\because 0$ |  |  |
| 10.5 | Limb jujee in cases．．．．do dor | 20 | 30 |  |  |
| 100 | Limu．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per tom of 20 cwt． | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 110 |  | 20 | 20 |  | \＃ |
| 10．5 | Live： $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hominals ：} \\ & \text { Horse }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $=$ |
|  | Harsers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．eartle do d | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & \text { f } \\ 0 & \text {（ }\end{array}$ | 7 |
|  | Cattle．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 10 | 10 |  |  |
|  | Sherリ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pigs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 04 |  |  | － |
|  | Dugs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do do | 114 |  |  |  |
| 109 | Machinery and engines，boilers，millstones and other iron work． per ton of 20 ewt． | 20 | 20 |  | 츨 |
| 110 | Meal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． （1） | 311 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 111 | Mamure．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | $\because 0$ | $\stackrel{0}{2}$ | 10 |  |
| 112 | Marine，wrenght or mwrought ．．．．．．．do dor | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 113 | Mcolissess and syrups in bualk，as liquids in bulk．．．． |  |  |  |  |
| 11.4 | MLant\％，metal per ton of 20 ewt | 20 | 20 |  |  |
| 115 | Ahat，in tins，cases，or casks．．．．jer ton meawurement $\text { of } 40 \mathrm{c} \cdot \mathrm{ft}$ | $\because 0$ | 20 | 1 | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 11 i \end{aligned}$ | Meat，carcass ．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton of $20 \mathrm{cwt}$. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mustard，in tanks or cases．．．．．．．．per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  | 20 |  | E |
| 118 | Matches and vestar．．．．．．．．．．．do | 20 | 20 |  | $\cdots$ |
| $11: 1$ | Matting ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 20 | 20 |  | \％ |
| 120 | Monldings ．．．．．．．．．．．per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | $\because 0$ | 20 |  | \％ |
| 121 | Xails ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 20 |  |  |
| 12 | Suts：almomeds，Barcelona，cocroa，walnuts，and all other per ton of 20 cut． |  | $\because 0$ |  | ？ |
| 123 | Oakum ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 20 |  |  | 三 |
| 124 | Oats．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per doz． |  |  |  |  |
| 12\％ | Oils，not in bulk ．．．．．．．per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c}. \mathrm{ft}$. | 20 | 20 |  | \％ |
| 127 | Oils in luulk，as lipuids in lunik |  |  |  | 宛 |
|  | Oitmen＇s stores，prikles，sances，farmaceous foods per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． | 20 | 20 |  | $\underline{ }$ |
| 128 | （0ysters，in bags．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton of 20 cwt． | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 129） |  | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 130 | O，inm．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per ton mmaturement of 40 c ．ft． | ${ }^{2} 0$ | $\because 0$ |  |  |
| 131 | P＇iper and paper buts．．do do do dod | $\stackrel{0}{2}$ | 20 | 10 |  |
| 132 | Phunts and lead，wet and dry ．．．．．．．．per ton of 20 ewt． | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 134 | P＇asemgers＇luggage． |  | exempt． |  |  |
|  | Photengraphic goods and cameras ．．per ton measurenent of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |  |  |  |
| 135 | Pipes，tobacco．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | $\because 0$ | 20 | 10 |  |
| 136 | Witch．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．prer turn of 20 c | 2 |  |  |  |

## Schedule-Continued.

| No, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { н. } \mathrm{d} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{B} \\ \mathrm{~s} . \\ \mathrm{d} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { 8. } \mathrm{d} . \end{gathered}$ | D |
| 137 | Praarl-shell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do |  | 2 |  |  |
| $13 \times$ | Putatines . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do |  | 20 |  |  |
| 134 | Plants, tremo and shrubs. per ton measurement of 40 c . ft. |  | 20 | 10 |  |
| 1417 | l'reserved provisions, in packagens do dor | 2 | 20 | 1 |  |
| $1+1$ | Putty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per ton of 20 covt. | 20 | 20 | 1 |  |
| 142 |  | 20 | 20 | 1 |  |
| 14.3 | Piwkets or malings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . dun | 08 | 0 \% | 114 |  |
| 144 | 10nicksilver. .......................... .per ton of 20 cwit. | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 14. | Rialway materials ..... ............. . do | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 141; | Rags. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per tort measurement of $40 \mathrm{c.ft}$ | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 14 |  | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 14* | Rattans, canes and willows ... ....... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do | 20 | 20 | 10 | 를 |
| 14.4 | Suhther ami harmse. . . per ton measuremment of 40 c . ft. | 20 | 20 | 10 | $\pm$ |
| 1.15 |  | ${ }_{2} 0$ | 20 | 10 | - |
| 101 | Sura, in casses. . . . . . per torn measurement of 40 cc ft. | ${ }_{2}^{2} 0$ | 20 | 10 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |
| 15.3 | Singapkre and China clairs, per ton measurenment of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$ |  | 2 0 | 1 0 1 | E |
| 1.1 | Shims............... . . . . . . \|k-r ton of 20 ewt. | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 17in | shut . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do do | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 1)il | howls, camary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 20 | 20 | 10 | \% |
| 131 |  | $\because 0$ | 211 | 111 |  |
| 1sis | Sigitr . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . prer tont of 210 cwt. | 20 | 211 | 10 |  |
| 15: | Sialt . $\ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 20 | 211 |  | 㐋 |
| 1610 | Snall preces of shaped wood in bundles. . per dozen picees | 02 | 112 |  | \% |
| 11:1 | Shingles or laths . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pere 1, (hM) | $0 \times$ | 0 - | 04 |  |
| 16 | Slates, buidtimg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . dis |  | 20 | 10 | E |
| 163 | Stowes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . prer tou of 211 cwt. | 20 |  | 10 | $=$ |
| $1 \mathrm{li4}$ | Stawes, satw and split, ins timber...................... |  |  |  |  |
| 16is | Sulphur in caskes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . juer ton of $31 /$ ewt. | 20 | 23 | 10 |  |
| 1 lini | Sun-rumaphate of lime . . . . . . . . . . . . du |  | 20 |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{ifi}^{7}$ | S.wing makdimes. . . . . . per ton measarement of 40 c . ft. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 l / | Saltumere, in casks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . prer ton if 20 cwt. | $\because 0$ | $\stackrel{11}{2}$ | 10 | $\frac{x}{\frac{x}{4}}$ |
| 168 |  |  |  |  | \% |
| 1711 | Spicits and cordials, not in bulk . . . per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{ft}$. |  |  |  | \% |
| 171 | Stationery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 17- |  | 20 | 210 | 10 | E |
| 173 | At arime . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do |  | 20 | 10 | \% |
| 17.4 |  |  |  |  | 玉 |
| 17.5 |  An allowanee of $2 \boldsymbol{i}$ pmer cent may be made on the gross measurements of timber in the fog, om import, export or coant-wise tates, In metanting the lemgeth of tintThar fractions of a foset are nont to be reckomed. |  |  |  |  |
| 12 H | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {a }}$ pioca, in cases . . . . . prer ton measmrement of for $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{ft}$. | 20 | 20 | 10 | E |
| 17 | rapiona in hags . . . . .......................er toll of 20 rwt. |  |  | 10 | ? |
| 178 | Tar, as liguids in bulk. T1: <br> - per ton measurement of 40 |  |  |  | $\underset{i}{ }$ |
| 181 |  | $\stackrel{1}{2} 0$ | 20 | 10 | O |
| 181 | Tolracorr.............. do. do do | $\because 0$ | 20 | 10 |  |
| 18: | Turperstine, in cases.... do do | $\because 0$ | 20 | 10 |  |
| 182 | Twine . . . . . . . . . . . . do do | $\because 0$ | 20 | 10 |  |
| 184 | Tin, ore and smelted............ . . . per ton of 20 cwt. | 20 | 20 |  |  |
| $18 \%$ | Tinplates.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {Co }}$ | 20 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 181 | Trawelhes' samples from beyond the Colomy are sulbject to one impert rate only at the first purt of call, and aree frew at all other parts, except at the purt of doparture from dene andand where and inpont rate is to be changed per ton measurement of $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{ft}$. | 20 | 20 |  |  |

per ton moasureme-nt of $40 \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{ft}$.

Arhedule-Concluded.
No.

Crows not otherwise specified shall he charged hy weight or measurement at such rate, not exceeding two shillings per tom, as the Minister may from time to time direct.
 charged on goods hronght from heyond (phemsland, whon their final destination is a place within (heensland, wheh single rathe to be cullected at the first port at which the transhipment occurs. (ionds homght from a port or phase in Cheensland, which is not inchuded within the defined limits of noy port, and which are $u$ ? $x$ immediately exporterl, after landing, are to be charged Harlour Duess at the expart rate only:

## (G.) - MAURITIUS.

## Tariff Citayges.

According to a report received from the acting collector of Customs at Port Louis Mauritius, the following morlifications have been introduced into the Mauritins tariff for 1895

Margarine or any sulistance suld or used as hutter is to paty a duty of 4.57 rupees per 100 kilos: Prussian blue a duty of 1 rupee per kilog, and chloride of potassium, carbonate of haryte, phosphoric acirl (soloid), substances imported to be used in the destruction of insects or other parasites prejudicial to agriculture, and silphate of potassiuml, at duty of 25 cents per 1,000 kilos.
(H.)-NATAL.

## Amesdments to the Cestons Tariff.

(In virtue of Act Yo. 23, of July 1t, 1844.)

1. The following item should be added to solsedule A after the item "coffee" nanely :
Goorak or gooracoo and hookah mixture and all imitations of and substitutes
for it, per $1 b$
II. Schedule E, up to the words "Section 6 of the law No. 19 , f 390 " has been modified as follows:

TRANSIT DUES.<br>\section*{(Proclamutions $2 \hat{\gamma}$ und 4, $18: 14$.)}

Schedule of goods which may be imported or removed from any bonding ware house, under the provisions of this law, for conveyance beyond the borkers of the colony on payment of transit dues upon such goods at the rates herein specified :

GOODS.


#### Abstract

Tramsit dues. e s. 1 .  Manufactured tobacco and cigars, of an original value of 9 s . per lb . and upwards. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per lb. Of an original vatue under 9 s. per 16 ., for every $£ 100$ value............... 500 Blankets and rugs, cotton and woollen, and cotton sheets, the single article, in pairs or in the piece per $£ 100$ value.

300 Beer, ale and stout, whether in wood or bottle, for every $£ 100$ value........ 500 Cocoa.......................................................... Ib. or pint 00 1 (iuns, double barrel, of an original value in Europe of $£ 3$ or upwards........................................................at per barrel 026 Guns, single larrel, of an original value in Lurope of $£ 2$ or upwards . . . . . . . . . . . ...................................at per barrel 026 Pistols, of an original value in Europe of $£ 3$ or upwards........at per harrel. 026 Shawls, for every $£ 100$ value . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300 All other classes of goods, wares, and merchandise (except sugar, saccharum, goorak or gooracoo, hookah mixture, and reprints of copyright works imported under ordinance No. 14, 1856) not hereinbefore specially enumerated, not prohilited to be imported and not included in the free list (Schedule 13) under liw No. 4, 1886, No. 1, 1889, No. 19, 1890, No. 4, 1892, and No. 4, 1893, for every $£ 100$ value.

500 Provided always, that save and except as to the classes of goods which may he sent in transit overland, and the rates of transit dues payable thereon, all existing transit rules and regulations shall be and remain in full force and effect.


## (I) CAPE OF (OOOD HOPE AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

South African Customs Uuion

Rebate of Custons Duty on Goons Removed Overland Beyond the limits of the Customs Union.
(Schedule annewed to Govermment Notice Jo. S93, 1894.)
A.- Hebate to he allowed and Duty less Rebate to be paid on groods removed to the South African Republic.

1. On all goods, wares or merchandise chargeable with duty under the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, rebate shall he allowed to the extent of the difference between the duties specified in the Schedule A to the said Act and a transit duty of five pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the value of such goods, etc., and such transit duty of 5 per cent ad valorem shall be the "duty less rebate" to be paidon such groods, etc., except as to the following articles, viz. :
". (iuns, pistols and revolvers (firearms) and gunpowder. including loaded cartridges for use in firearms, on which no rebate shall be allowed.
b. Blankets, rugs and shawls, cotton or woollen, and cotton sheets known as "Kaffir," the single article, in pairs or in the piece, on which rebate shall he allowed to the extent of 9 per cent, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 3 per cent ad valorem
c. Cigars : of value "in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per pound weight, on which rebate shall be allowed to the extent of 3 s . 6 d . per pound and the ten per cent ad valorem duty, and "duty less rebate" to be paid slall be 6 d . per pound weight.
d. Spirits of all sorts : of value " in full" on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per gallon, on which relbate shall be allowed to the extent of 10 s. per gatlon, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be 6 d . per gallon.
e. Wines, in hottles of not greater content than 6 to the gallon : and in bottles of not greater content than 12 to the gallon: of value in full on customs entry exceeding twenty shillings and ten shillings, respectively, per dozen on which rebate to the extent, respectively, of 11 s , and 5 s .6 d per dozen, shall be allowed, and "duty less rebate" to be paid shall be at the rates of 1 s . and 6 d . respectively, per dozen,
f. Wines in other bottles or in wood: of value in full on customs entry exceeding ten shillings per gallon, on which rebate to the extent of is. Gid. per gallon shall be allowed, and duty less rebate to be paid shall be 6 d . per gallon.
2. Bage, grain and woot and sugar pockets; brass in hars ; copper in bars, ingots, pigs or sheets ; gums of all descriptions ; India-rubber, ummanufacture l ; iron, har, bolt, rod, plate or sheet (not corrugated) ; metal, composition; ores and minerals, crucle; plates of iron and steel ; steel, in bars. ingots, pigs, plates or sheets; tin, in blocks, ingots, plates or sheets; and wire rope, on which rebate shall be allowed of the whole customs duty.
h. On all goods, articles and things of every description imported or taken out of bond by or for the use of the government of the South African Repullic, rebate of the whote customs union duty shall be allowed, providel that, whenever sueh rebate be claimed, a declaration under the hand of the State Secretary shall be delivered to the customs, showing that the goods, ete., are bona fide for the sole and exclusive use of his government and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and that any duty levied thereon would be borne directly and permanently by the Treasury of the Republic.

## B.- Rebate to be allowed and Duty less Rebate to be paid on Goods removed to Mata-

 beleland and Mashonaland.II. On all goods, wares or merchandise, chargeable with duty under the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, a rehate shall be allowed to the extent of the difference between the duties specified in the Schedule $\mathbf{A}$ to the said Act and Transit Duty of five pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the value of such goods, etc., and such transit duty of 5 per cent ad valorem shall be the "duty less rebate" to be paid on such goods, etc., except as to the following articles, viz. :
a. Guns, pistols and revolvers (firearms) and gunpowder, including loaded cartridges, for use in firearms, on which no rebate shall be allowed.
b. Bags, grain and wool, and sugar pockets; hrass in bars, copper in birs, ingots, pigs or sheets; guns of all descriptions; India-rubber, unmanufactured ; iron, bar, bolt, rod, plate or sheet (not corrugated) ; metal, composition ; ores and minerals, crude ; plates of iron and steel; steel in bars, ingots, pigs, plates or sheets : tin, in blocks, ingots, plates or sheets: and wire rope, on which rebate shall he allowed of the whole customs duty.

Treasury, Cape Town.
Cape of Good Hope, 10th September, 1894.

# （J．－GAMBIA <br> 1 sokinse of Pilotage Fees． 

Ascediag ionan sedimarice passed in the Legislative Council of（iambia on the 27 th
 ：mpor．

## （i）．－TRINDDAD．

## ATHMAS OF IMPORT DUTY ON BALATA（FIV

A repon dhas the 7 th February，has been received from the acting allactor of customs at Trinidad，stating that by a resolution of the Legislative Conmil of that colony，passed on the 4 th February，＂Balata gun＂has been freed from d：1ty on importation and placed in the schedule of exemptions in the customs duties ardinanue．

## （A）－THINLAD ANDTOBAGO．

## ETSTOMS REDECTIONS．

1．Anort－inom ？an to ts per barrel．
2．Textile－Boots and shoes，hardware，earthenware．furniture，candles，leather and all other ad valorem groods，including unenumerated articles，from 6 per cent to 5 per cont．

3．Corn of all kinds，including oats，from $5 d$ ．to 4 d ．per bushel．
4．Flour，from 4s． 2 d ．to 3 s ． 4 d ．per barrel．
5．Meal，except wheaten， 2 s .6 d ．to 1 s .6 d ．per barrel．
i．）Grain，including pease，free．
i．Fish，free．
S．Preserved Moats，free．
9．Gihneal，free．

> (M)-BRITISH (GUNA.

ORDINANCE NO． 4 OF $189 \%$.
An Orinames to whtinne in force for a further perion of one year the Customs Duties（lievision）Ordinanes，18！4．

Whereas it is expedient that due customs dutive（revision）ordinance， 1894 ，should be continued in fone with certan motifications for a further period of one year，that is to sat，for the financial year $1895-96$ ：

Be it therefore enacted by the（rovernor of British（ruiana，with the advice and ountint of the combined court thereof，as follows ：

1. This ordinance may be cited as the customs duties ordinance, 1895.
2. Subject to any enactment to the contrary which may be hereafter passed, the Gizunns Duties (Revision) Ordinance, 1894, shall not cease to be in force on the 31st day of March, 1895 , but shall continue in force for a further period of one year, that is to 3sy, from the 1st day of April, 1895, to the 31st day of March, 1896, both days inclusive, sud shall be construed and have effect in the same manner in all respects as if it had bran specifically enucted for the service of the said financial year, and all mecessary Ahmges for this purpose shall be deemed to be made thercin; but subject to the followinig atterations, which shall come into force on the publication of this ordinance :-
(1). In section 3, in the place of the word "eight" wherever occurring, there shall he read the word "ten."
(7i). In the first schedule,
(3) The duty on arrowroot shall be increased from one-half of one cent per lb. to one eent per lb .
(*) The duty on "beef, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as pickled, dried or smoked, per barrel of 200 lbs . 81.50," shall be ommitted;
(c) The duty on cigars and cigarettes shall be increased from $\$ 1.20$ per 1 lb , to 2. 00 per 1 lb .
(d) The duty on essences, flavouring, shall be increased from 80.30 per pint to 80.60 per pint ;
(c) The duty on malt liquor shall be increased as follows :-

) Wh the artiole "grit:n, including powered opium for medicinal purposes, chanas "xtant of "Itum and bliong, per $1 \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{~s} 4.00$," the words "extract of Gium " shall be ommitted, and aftar such article there shall be inserted the following words and figures:-

$$
\text { Opium, extract of .. .. .. .. per Ib. s8 } 00
$$

(c) After the duty on "oils per grallon, $\$ 3.00$," there shall be inserted the firlowing words and figures:-

> Cude petroleum (when achitted with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council)
tant in the article "Oils, all other, including castor oil, gasoline and crucle putroleum, when ardmitted with the sunction of the Governor-in-Council (esseniitl medicinal and perfumed oils excepted), per gallon 20.25 ," the words "and orude petroleum " shall be omitted;
(8) The duty on "pork, admitted by the Comptroller of Custoins as pickled, per harrel of 200 lbs , $\$ 1.50$," shall he onitted ;
(i9) The duty on "sago" shall be increased from one half of one cent per lb; to the cent per lb ;
(f) The duty on "snuff" shall be increased from 80.75 per 1 b ., to $\$ 1.50$ per lb ;
(*) The duty on "spirits and strong waters" shall be increased from $\leqslant 2.50$ per gaillon to S2. 75 per gallon.

The following words and figures shall be inserted after such last nientioned क.ticle :-
"Spirits, medicinal, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as such, per liquid grallon, 50.50 ."
The duty on "spirits, perfumed, over proof" shall be increased from $\$ 4.00$ per ilipuid gallon to $\$ 6,00$ per liquid grallon.

In the article "spirits, naphtha and metlrylic alcohol, passed by the Comptroller of Customs as being not potable, per gallon, 80.50," there shall So inserted after the word "alcohot" the words "methylic ether and mathylie " chloroform."
(l.) The duty on "starch, of all kinds," shall be reduced from two cents per lb . to one cent per lb.
(im.) The duty on "tapioca" shall be increased from one half of one cent per lb. to one cent per lb. ;
(n.) The duty on "tobacco, manufactured (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff ex" icepted)" shall be increased from 50.4 . per lb . to $\$ 0.90$ per lb. ;
(o.) The duty on wine shall be increascal as follows:

Wine, the declared value of which is any sum not exceeding two dollars is gallon, and containing less than 26 per cent of proof spirit ass verified by Sykes' Hydrometer :-
Wine, in wood, per gallon, from
$\$ 050$ to 8055
do in bottle, per dozen reputed quarts, from........ 100 to 110
do in bottle, per dozen reputed pints, from......... 050 to 055
do of all other descriptions, in wood per gallon from. 080 to 088
do do in bottle, per doz reputed qts, from 200 to "20
do do do do reputed pts. from 100 to 110
(3.) In the second schedule.
(a.) After the article "Articles for the official use of the Consulate of any Foreign Country or place" there shall be inserted the following words:
"Beef and pork admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as pickleal."
(h.) Under the article "Machinery," after the item "Locomotive Engines and Railway Plant," there shall be inserted the following words :-
"Taunclies of all kinds."
(c.) The following words shall the added at the end thereof:-
"All materials for use in ralways or other special works which in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council may be useful in the development of the resources of the interior of the Colony."
3. The expiry of the said ordinance on the 31 st day of March, 1896, slaalt not affect the commencement or continuance of any legal proceedings required to be taken after such date or pending at such date in respect of any sum of money, penalty, fire or forfeiture due or incurred under the said ordinance or under any other ordinance relating to colonial duties of Customs.

## (N).-BRITISH HONDURAS.

Tamff Changrs.


The following articles are admitted free of duty :--
Bread, navy and pilot; fish, salted, dry or wet ; rice ; salt (other than table salt.)

## IV-COMMERCLAL AGENCIES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to conmercial and trade matters, and give information to those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.

Such reports of general interest as have been received from them since the publication of the last quarterly report of this department, are appended.
J. S. Larke, agent for Australasial.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.
H. Ogilvie Bennett, St. Johu, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and the Virgin Istands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, ugent for Trinidad and Tobago.
Edwin McLeod, Georgetown, Demerara, agent, for lBritish Guiana.
C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Swerden and Denmark.

Lewis E. Thompson, Huerfanos St., No. 25 D., P.O. box 23, Santiago, Chili.
In addition to their other duties, the following Canadian agents will answer inguiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17, Vietoria street, London, S.W., England.

John Dyke, 15 , Water street, Liverpool.
J. W. Down, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

Thomas Graham, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

## A. -AUSTRALASIA

Report of Commerctal Asient
(J. S. Latke).

Sydney, N.S.W., Jan'y 18, 1895.
To the Hon. the
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-From Vancouver and Honolulu I wrote some hasty notes concerning my mission ; but perhaps it will he advisable that I should again refer to my visit to those points.

## SOME OBSTACLES TO TRADE.

At Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria I met the members of the boards of trade and leading business people, all of whom manifested a good deal of interest in the trade with Australasia. One of the chief obstacles to the development of this trade in the past has been the fact that a large portion of the exports of British Columbia to Australasia has been made through San Francisco houses or houses with offices in San Francisco. This process has entailed increased expense through at least one additional commission, and caused considerable delay. I found that our timber trade was languishing under two difficulties, one being that the price of lumber has rapidly declined during the past ten years, and is now down to a figure that requires the utmost care to make it remunerative. Competition is exceedingly keen. The cost of getting out logs and cutting timber is, it is claimed, considerably higher in British Columbia than the
cost in Washington territory or Oregon, through the fact that the prices of food products are considerably enhanced in British Columbia when compared to those ruling in the indjoining portioms of the United States. The second difficulty under which the lumber trate is laboring is the fact that a very large proportion of the timber exported from British Columbia to Australasia is now carried in American bottoms. These vessels are owned altogether or in part by parties interested in United States mills. Our lumbermen emplain that they only get these vessels when they are not needed by the United States mills, or else that they must pay a higher rate of freight than their United States rivals pay, and further that the captains of these vessels are naturally interested in the trade of their owners, and become canvassers for the sale of United States lumber at the ports to which they go. I was informed that this practice is carried to such an extent that some of thesc conmodores take pains to depreciate the chatacter of Canadian timber in order to further the sale of the Lnited states product. Lealing millers on the maindand were exceedingly anxious that a shipyard should be established in liritish Columbia for the purpose of constructing vessels of the timber-carrying class, and they are at present urging the Government of British Columbia th assist them in the establishment of a yard of this kind.

## THE TRADE IN FISH.

Canada does not appear to be doing the trade in canned fish with Australasia that at first sight it appears she ought to do. This is explained by the fact that Nan Francisco houses naturally supply American-packed salmon from Alaska. Our salmon is hand-packed, and of a higher quality than the machine-packed salmon of Alaska. It, therefore, obtains a better price in London than its American rival, where the quality of the two articles has become well known. It would not pay our canners to ship to Australia, where the distinction is not so clearly drawn, and a better price is not obtainable than is secured for the American goorls. They are desirous of making the brand better known in Austratia, when they believe there will be a demand for the product at a proper price.

There is a prospect that a trade in fresh fish, shipped in a frozen condition, can be opened up in Australia. An experimental shipment will be made on the SS. Miowera, if circumstances permit, and for the disposal of which I shall have arrangements made. Shouk this shipment prove successful it will, no doubt, lead to a considerable trade. There should le no reason why the experiment should not be successful. On the last trip of the Miowera a shipment of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of frozen fish was brought from British Columbia and transferred in good order to a steamship for conveyance to London, England. There is no reason, therefore, why such fish should not be landerl in New South Wales in excellent condition. It is important that arrangements for handling should be madlo by whick the fish can he sold at a reasonable price to the consumer, or else the trade will be of very limited extent.

## PRINTING: PAPER.

A rery considerable proportion of the printing paper consumed in Australasia is now coming from paper mills situated on Puget Sound, which are getting a lower rate of freight than it is possible for our eastern mills in Canada to secure. It would be difficult, therefore, for these mills to compete with them. A paper mill has been erected on the west coast of Vancouver's Island largely for the purpose of doing trade with Australia. It is not yet ready to supply printing paper, but it is probable that the machinery to enable it to supply this market will be placed in position in about six months. It has made a small quantity of paper in experiment from new material with very favourable results. Should these experiments be successful un a larger scale, there is every probability that it can secure a very large trade in Australasia. I have had already several enquiries for paper, but, as we have no mills ready as yet to enter this market, nothing can be done at present.

## TRADF: WTTH HAWAII.

I have little to add respecting trade with the Hawaiian Islands beyond what I have already written from Honolulu. So long as the treaty with the United States continues in existence, there is not much prospect of trade to any extent being done from Canada. It would be adrisable, however, that Canadian travellers should use the few hours, which the stay of the steamar puts at their disposal, to wait upon the trade. They will find on the part of many business men a very friendly interest taken in Canadian goods, and could it be possible to lay them down at a price that would meet the 10 per cent preferential tariff in favour of American goods, they would receive orders. Some German goods are being sold in these Islands, despite the tariff, and in some lines for which Canada has spectial idrantiges some smatl quantities of goods might be disposed of.

## TRADE WITII FIJI.

I had but two hours at my disposal at Kuva. I waited upon His Iexcellency Sir John Bates Thurstom, the Governor of the colonies, and presenterl my letters of introduction. His Excellency evinced great interest in the proposed Pacific Cable and in the development of trade with Canada. He leaves for England next month via Australia, but hopes to return through Canada. If he does so, he will visit Ottawa, where, I ascured him, he would be cordtally welcomed. The trade of these Istands is steadily growing, and, although not large in extent, is worch cultivating. The trade in 1892, the last for which 1 have returns, was about one and a quarter million dollars. As nearly the whole of this trade is imported through the Australasian ports it has to pay two freights, and considerable heavy expense for trunsference is entailed thereby. Being on the direct route of the Canadian-Australian line, the only direct acemnsteamships touching at the Islands, Canadian trade has a distinet advantage. I discovered, after departing from Suva, that it had been proposed to amend the Customs Act hy providing that for the purpose of levying duties, there should be added to invoice prices $\delta$ per cent on all goods coming from the Australian colonies, Cunada or the Pacific Islands; on goods brought by vessels direct from the United Kingdom and India 10 per cent; and on goxds brought through these places or from other ports, 1\% per cent. should this pass, and it is probably already law, Canadian products will have a preferential tariff of about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent, as the average duty is $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The steamer now stays, as a rule, two short a time for travellers to ascertain what trade can be done, although, in one or two instances, they have succeeded in taking orders. I have suygested to the manuers of the steamship line that I thought that it would be in the interest of Canadian travellers if arrangements could be made by which they could leare the steamship at Sura, and in a week or ten days take another line for either New South Wales or New Zcaland. In this way they woult have ample time to do business in suva and visit Levaka, the two ports which do the business of the islands. I enclose with this a statement of the imports of the island, with the duties upon each article in 1892 . As indicated ahove there may now be some additional charge, which will, however, be in favour of Canada.

## ARIRIVAL IN SIDNEY,

The SS "Warrimoo" arrised in Sidney on the afternoon of the sth instant, twentyfour hours before her due date. The voyage was, on the whole, a very pleasant one, and I can commend the ship, Captain Bird and her ofticers, to Canadian travellers. The short time at my disposal since my arrival has not given me an opportunity to look into the details of trade. The newspapers have manifested a very great deal of interest in my mission. I find, so far as I have been able to meet them, the same friendly spirit on the part of husiness men. One or two representatives of Canadian houses, Who came out on previous steamers, report the prospects for their lines of goods to the most promising, and that they have taken orders to a considerable extent. They desire that as litule publicity as possible be given at present to their work, on the ground that it stirs up keen opposition, particularly on the part of United States houses, which are putting forth increased efforts to secure an enlarged trade in these colonies.

I have been visited hy a number of Sydney husiness men, who are desirous of promoting a more direct trade in the products of this colony. I furnished them with the names of leading houses in Canada in their lines. They comphain that in recent previous efforts in this direction, made snon after the visit of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, their communications had been treated with scant courtesy by many Canadian firms, and that, in very many instances, they had not received replies to their letters. It is probable that trade in the lines indicated by them cannot be opened by those with whom they have been in correspondence, but even in such a case as that, our Canadian houses should at least reply to letters received by them. A progress in the trade between Canada and Australia will, to some extent, depend upon mutual good feeling existing between the two countries, and the failure to reply to letters affects not only the firms directly interested, but gives a por opinion, at least to the parties who have opened the correspondence, of the courtesy of the Camadian people.

## DISPUTE ABOUT A LUMBER CARGO.

A considerable portion of my time has been taken up looking into a case of a carge of lumber, against which very considerable damages have heen assessed. The experience of the purchaser of this cargo, and one or two previous ones, has shaken the confidence of purchasers in shipments from Canadian mills. Hitherto the receipts from these mills have been of a high grade, and it is of importance to the millmen of Canada that there should either be a more close and distinct grading of timber, preventing the mistake which arose in the case of the cargo of the "Newsboy," or else that the cargons shall be so inspected is to leave no mom for a reasonableobjection on arriving here. When a survey is made, as in the case of the "Newsboy," the shipper is not directly represented, and in any case there are very heary costs which fall upon him if they find that the clam for dimages for inferior lumber is sustained.

## TRADE IN HCTTTER HOXES.

I have written to the British Columbia Milling and Trading Company, in reference to the trade in butter boxes, which promised at one time to be one of considerable importance to Canadian milling men. The prejudice, which I have therein indianted, against the use of our spruce for this purpose, promises to very seriously affect this business. I thonght this of sufficient importance to write letters in the same terms to other mill owners, who proposed to enter into this business. I will look further into this matter on my visit to Melburne, from which large shipments of hutter are made, and report the result.

## PARCEL POST.

Upon my arrival here, I waited upon the postal authorities respecting the establishment of a parcel post with Canada. A proposition had ben made by the Post Otfice Department of Canada in March last, but at the time of my departure no reply had been received from postal authorities here. I found the department here willing to make the arrangement suggested, but was informed that it was awaiting replies to its letters upon the subject from the other colonies. I requested that the ciovernment of New Snuth Wales should at once enter into the agreement so far as it was concerned. This has been agreed to, and the Postmaster-General of Canada has been advised of this fact. 'The only change made in the proposial from the Canadian (iovernment has Ireen to tix the rate at 11 l . per 1 lb ., instead of 1 s . 3d. as proposed from Canada. The reason given for this change is that it was a rate which would prove remunerative, after giving to Canada the full territorial mate asked, and that it was deemed advisable
to make the rate as low as possible in the interest of business. The rate to England is 1s. Gd. for two lbs., so that the Canadian rate is still a little higher than is charged for parcels to Great Britain. I ami instructed to say that if Canada objects to this low rate, the government here will be ready to make the rate at 1 s . 3 d ., as requested.

## INTERVIEW WITH THE PREMIER.

I have found that many members of the Government and heads of business houses are out of the city, as this is the height of the summer season, and parliament has adjourned to meet again upon February 26 . I was granted an interview with the Premier, Hon. G. H. Reid, on Monday list. After a general conversation he was grod enough to suggest that I should visit Hobart, Tasmania, next week, where the premiers of the different colonies will meet in conference, prior to the meeting of the Federal Council and of the Postal Conference. He was kind enough to invite me to accompany him, an invitation which I could not but accept. He stated that I would there have an opportunity of meeting the leading members of the Governments of all the colonies, and to discuss, at least informally, matters of mutual interest, an opportunity which was not likely to be afforded again for a considerable time. I should have liked to have been able to discuss matters connected with the cable with the Govermment here prior to these meetings, but owing to the absence of the members from the city and their engagements, this will be impossible. I have no official information at the moment as to what the Governments are likely to do in connection with a preferential tariff or with the Pacific cable. The fact that the question of renewing the guarantee to the Eastern Extension Company for securing a low tariff on messages is now before the Governments of the Colonies, renders it a question of moment. It is probable that New South Wales and Victoria will not renew. Business men will, the refore, be compelled to pay a higher rate than in the past. This will bring to their notice the great importance of having a competing line over the Pacific. On Wednesday a deputation from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce waited on the Postmaster General of Vietoria, and amongst other matters, urged upon the (Government the importance of the Pacific Cable. Mr. Reid, President of the Chrmber, said that a cable across the Pacific was undoubtedly necessary. The point which the chamber wished to urge was that there should be no avoidable delay in constructing it. The Postmaster-General, in reply, raid that the Govermment appreciated its importance, but that he was afraid the large defficiency that faced it prevented immediate action. The question will, no doubt, come up before the Postal Conference at Hobart.

The premier assured me in my interview that New South Wales would adopt a free trade tariff six months hence, that he thought this would not be disadrantageous to Canada, lut that it put New South Wales in the position of having nothing to nffer Canada for a reduction of duties upon Australian products.

## THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

The govermment of New Zealand is manifesting renewed interest in the CanadianAustralian line, and is desirous of having their steamers touch at some port in the islands, and is willing to subsidize them to this end. I anticipate, in company with Mr, Grayson, the representative of the line, meeting the postmaster-general of New Zealand, Mr. Ward, at Hobart next week, when the question will be taken up. It would be a great advantage to Canada if an agreement could be arrived at by which three steamers conld be put on the line, and sailings made four-weekly instead of, as now, montlaly. Alternating with the San Francisco line, it would give a semi-monthly postal service, reducing the time of receiving a reply to letters to Canada by a month.

TRAVELLERS SILOULD BE SENT OUT.
I am confirmed in the opinion that, for the best interests of the trade, Canadian business houses should send out, as their representatives liere, men who are thoroughly
conversant with their special products. I have found a number of manufacturers' agents and commission men who are very desirous of handling Canadian goods, but I have not much hope of an extensive trade if conducted in this way. From the success of the competent men who are now here from Canada, there is every prospect that in many lines a market can be found for Canadian manufactured goods, and that first class houses can be found which will handle them afterwards.

The government of New Nouth Wales is establishing a branch, the object of which is to extend the commerce of the colony, and which, when in operation, will, I think, be of advantage to me in my work.

I am greatly indebted to Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Company, for their kind attention. They have arranged several interviews for me, and Mr. Fursyth has kindly accompanied me in many of them.

Yours obediently,
(Sgl.) J. S. LALKKE,
Comadian Commercial Agent.

AUSTRALASLA.<br>leport of Commerchal Arevt<br>(J. S. Larke).<br>Sywey, N.S.W., 18th February, 1895.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,-I have the honour to report as follows:-

## Reciprocity.

A preliminary agreement has been entered into between the colonies of New Zear land and South Australia for reciprecial trade between these two colonies. Were they empowered to do so, I have reason to believe that a number of the colonies would be willing to consider the question of some such preferential trade arrangement with Canada. A cablegram states that the Iuperiat Govermment purposes introducing such a change in the constitution of the colonies as will enalle them to cnter iuto agreements of this kind. I slall be glad to receive your instructions upon this matter.

## Tratie.

Tusmania.-1 enclose a copy of the tariff of Tasmania, as passed in August last. In aldition to the duty an income tax is levied upon all people who may sell goorls in Tasmamia. It is not, however, a serious item at present, averaging atout 8 d . in the $f$ upon $\Rightarrow$ per cent of the sales. Thus the income tax on a sale amounting to $£ 100$ would be 3s. 4d. Trade in this island is, as in other colonies, rather dull ; most of the business
is clone through Sydney and Melbourne. Any Canadian who may visit the island on business will meet with a very cordial reception, and will generally find that where he comes into compotition with goods from the United States he will receive the preference.

Fiji.- The proposed amendment to the tariff of Fiji, of which I arvised you in my last report, has not, I believe, been adopted. I have as yet received no reply to my letter to the Receiver-General of that colony, asking for information on that point, but a newspaper is my authority for the statement that the propo-ed ordinance was annended and that as it now stands 5 per cent is added to the invoice value of importations being direct shipments from Cinada and all the lBritish possessions in the Pacific and 10 per cent on all grods transhipped.

About two million feet of Oregon pine and spruce are imported into Suva annually, a large proportion of which comes from the United State:. As this amounts to only two or three cargoes in a year, it necessitates the use of a large amount of capital for the trade. The two firms who are engaged in this trade would prefer to receive smaller and more frequent shipments: if the Canadian-Australian line could carry such lumber or a portion of the anount it woukl give the preference to the British Columbia inills in supplying this market. It mig't be of advantage if the mill-owners of British Columbia conld ascertain whether anything in this direction coukl be done. If workable this arrangement would :lso assist in gaining tho smaller market of Levuka.

## A CAUTIOX TO EXPORTEIRS.

Canadian exporters should not fail to note that in $l^{3} \mathrm{jij}$, as in all the Australasian colonies a sum ranging from on per cent, in Fiji to 10 per cent, in New South Wales, is added to the invice value to cover freight. If they sell goods C.I.F.. that is goods delivered at the ship's side here, the invoice must be made out at the cost of Canalit, or duty will be l:vied upon the value of the freight, insurance, etc., which wonld mean an increase in the price of the goods delivered here. In eases where the duty is specitic it is essential that the invoices should state the net contents of the packages and not the reputed contents, us the duty is levied upon the reputed contents when it is greater than the actual contents.

TRADE RETYEEN NEW SOUTH WALEM AND CANADA.
The trade between New South Wales and Canada for the calendar years 1892, 1893 and 1894 is as follows:-

|  | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Imports from Canada to New South Wales....... | $£ 10,655$ | $£ 33,106$ | $£ 52,740$ |
| Exports from New South Wales to Canada...... | 37 | 8,374 | 14,520 |

This shows a slow but steady increase. It is, however, not indicative of the nctual trade, for, unfortumately, an examination of the details shows that for 1894 , and, perhaps, to the same extent in the previous years, it includes a number of articles as coming from Canata which could not have originated there. For example, it includes printing and news paper to an amount of $£ \in 4,376$, and general machinery, excluding sewing and agricultural, $£ 10,376$. The large proportion, of these articles simply came over the Canadian-Australian line, and have in some way been credited to the Dominion in the Customs books here. There is, however, an actual growth of products clearly Canadian, in such items as preserved fish, dressed timber, rough timber and a small increase in general lines of manufactures.

## CANNED (:001)s.

A sample of Canadian cauned goods was recently sent tu a firm of high standing in the Australian trade. A copy of the bill of sale was kindly given me and, upon the face of it, would show little hope of finding a market here for our goods Out of the sale, which amounted to $£ 717 \mathrm{~s}, 11 \mathrm{~d}$. there was left to the Canadian shipper $£ 114 \mathrm{~s}$. The duty upon the shipment amounted to $£ 54$ s. The prices at which the goods were sold
were the ordinary prices here and the shipper woukd, therefore, net about 50 per cent on his cost. An examination of the invoice, however, showed that the duty paid had been nearly 50 per cent above that which actually should have been paid. This arose in part from a mistake on the part of the entry clerk of the firm and in part through erroneous invoicine of the grods at the reputed centents instead of at the actual contents. There were also one or two items which would not be within an ordinary mercantife transaction, but which follow at merely experimental shipment. The retail prices of these goods here are nearly three times those charged in Canada and apparently should leave a very good margin for the Canadian canner, but the prices at which the groods are sold to the jobber by the agent here are 50 per cent and sometimes it little under, the price charged to the consumer. A successful trade in these goods will depend upon the rate of freight and the possibility of getting a little better price for the Canadian article than is obtained for the California goods, whieh are those mainly sold here. I am awaiting reports of the Iuality of the goods sold here as well as reports from Westemn Australia, where some of them have heen sent, before recommending any definite course th Canadian camers. The duty on vegetables is ld . per IL ; on fruit it is 2 d . per 1 lh ., while the cluty on canned fruits is twice that on fruit in bottles. It is possible that these duties may be soon reseinded or that the inequality between fruit in bottle and canned grods will be equalised. It is, however, in cammed fruit that there is the chiefest comprition from California, and such recluction in duty will not help the Canalian prolucer very much. The prices realized for No. 2 tomatoes and corn is five shillings per dozen: when duty is paid this leaves a net price of about 3 s 6 d . Out of this amount must come charges for cartage, stomge, dock charges and fire insurance, amounting to possilny, in an actual mercantile transactiom, 7 or \& ${ }^{\circ}$ per cent and freight. Fruit brought 11 s , per dozen, apples, 18 s . per gallon. If the duty and other charges is pheed at $\mathscr{U d}^{2}$. per 1 b , with the charges for freight, commission, ctc., ns in the case of vegetalles, it will be seen that the margin is very narrow on present prices.

## BUTTER BOXES.

1 am sorry to be compelled to advise manufacturers of butter boxes in British Colum. bia that inquiries respecting the prospect of the sale of these boxes made from spruce wood confirms the statements in my last report. Owing to the prejudice against the use of this woorl for that purpose, some butter boxes shipped to Melbourne were returned to Sydney, as no market could be found for them. In South Australia the shipment of lutter is wholly in the hands of the Government, which refuses to allow private makers to ship on their own account in order that the grading of butter and its high quality maty be looked after by the Government. That Government refuses to receive butter shipped in boxes minde from Canalian spruce, upon the ground that experience has shown that the odour materially injures the butter.

## HOPS.

A sample of East Kent golden hons, forwarded to me from Vaicouver, has been examined by an expert of Allt's Brewing, Wine and Spirit Company, through the kindness of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co., who reports on them as follows :- "They are of goond quality, sound, free from mould, full of condition. A few Howers are slightly browned, probably through weather, which detracts from the otherwise brilhiant appearance of the sample." These hops are, therefore, considered to equal in value good English hops, and are worth 31 cents a pound more than California hops, of which a considerable quantity is sold here. Californian hops are to-day worth $8 \frac{1}{2} d$. per 11 . here.

## RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTIN: 'HRAIEE

I have received a number of requests from manufacturers in various lines in Canada to bring them into communication with persons handling their goods here. While it affords me the greatest pleasure to put their circulars and catalogues in the hands of the best firms, there is no great probrability of trade resulting. Business in
these colonies must be conducted as it would be at home. This means that the goods should be represented, at least at the outset, by persons who are thoroughly conversant with them. There is no doubt that commission men here will do their very best under the circumstances, and there are houses of undoubted standing in the trade, but prices are close, and it requires special efforts to introduce a new line. The number of Canadian manufacturers who have sent out sample lots and prices to commission houses here has surprised me, but I have not found an instance in which success in any degree has resulted. Some Canadian axes were sent here as a sample, and the prices proved to be a trifle better than King's or Collins', which control this market. The finish of the samples was excellent, and they should have found a market, but no sales resulted. The commiscion house presented them, but was told that it would not pay a wholesale house to advertise a new line of goods as they had already made a market for the lines they were holding. The direct commission received by the indent merchant would not pry him to make a special effort to push these articles, and accordingly they were dropped. Had a traveller thoroughly acquainted with these goods come over, willing to spend some time liere there is no doubt, but that a very cunsiderable business would have resulted. As already stated, some difficulty must be expected in introducing new lines of goods. The market is strongly competed for, but, on the other hand, when once secured it is as easily held as any market in the world. A Canadian firm which hopes to make a market here must go to some expense, send out a competent man, and it would be advisable if he were enpowered to do some advertising.

A house has called my attention to a delay in receiving samples. A simple order was sent out here by the way of Iondon, instead of having been sent dircet via Vancouver. It did not reach the Sydney firm until three weeks after the arrival of the invoice. In a matter where the freight would be such a small item, this delay caused annoyance.

It is of even greater importance in sales made here than in Canada that the utmost strietness should be olserved in properly packing goods, and seeing that they are up to the quality sold. Should the goods be inferior to samples, a reclamation for the difference will be made, and as this reclamation will be based on the cost of the goods laid down here, it means a very serious loss to the shipper. I have spent considerable time looking into an instunce in which, on a shipment of $£ 600$, damages were claimed. The goods were surveyed, and an allowance made equal to 30 per cent. As the freight and other charges amount to about 60 per cent, the Canadian shipper will receive little more than 25 per cent on the invoice price of his goods. This naturally resulted in a very serious loss.

I should be glad if any Canadian shipping goods here would advise me of the shipment, giving the name of the consignee. In such a case I could follow them, ascertain how they succeeded, and, if success has not heen attained, ascertain the reason why. In some cases consignees will not go to this trouble ; in other instances failure may be attributed largely to lack of knowledge of the goods by the consignee, and sometimes to his inability to handle them from other causes.

As previously advised, trade here is not brisk, but is slowly reviving, and there is this assurance, that if a market can be made now the firms who have succeeded in doing this will be ready to take advantage of the improvement when it comes.

## FRESH FLSIL.

I haid been requested to make arrangements for the disposal of a sample lot of fresh halibut in a frozen condition from Victoria, B.C., and had done so, but received advices per the "Miowera," that the shipment had not been made as it was deemed that halibut was not a fish that would stand being frozen and carried so far. An experiment will be made with salmon in March next. I have been told, however, on entuiry that a sample lot of salmon was sent to this market sometime ago, that it was well received and commanded a good price. It was sold at 9d. per 1 b . As in many other cases the cost and charges here have so far eaten up the bulk of the price. There is no reason, however, why these should not be reduced and the fish sold here at at a reasonable price, and yet allow a fair margin to the British Columbia fisherman. I have advised my correspondents that if a shipment is made in April, I will watch the matter and report the result.

## NECESSITY FOR LOWER FREIGHTS.

Many lines of goods cannot be sold here and bear the freight via Vancouver, even at the exceptionally low rates which have been quoted by the Canadian Pacific l a ailway and the Canadian-Australian line. But there are means of reaching this market, which, though slower, will be so much chenper as to lring the goods within the mange of the Australasian market. Aside from the ordinary lines, an enquiry should be mode whether the timber ships which sail from the St. Lawrence to ports in Australia could not he, to some extent, utilized for the shipment of goods that would hear a slower transit than the direct route. Within the last two or three months three such ships have reached Melbourne, two from Quebec and one from Miramichi .No doubt Messrs. Dobell or Price, of Quebec, or Senator Snowhall, of Chatham, N.B., who shipped these cargoes, would be glad to furnish information on this point. If a trade between Canada and Australasin is to be developed to the limit possible to it, it will be necessary to ship so:ne gouds via the St. Liw rence.

## BANKIN(i CHARGEs,

Another hindrance to trade that should be removed is the excessive rate charged by Canadian and Australian banks on collections between the two colonies. Many exporters in Canada ship with a draft attached to the bill of lading. I am told that 2 per cent is charged for collecting and remitting. To-day there are few lines of goods that will stand such a rate. Where the shipper has an agent in Australia, the method commonly followed is to remit by draft on England, as this draft rarely costs more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and is, sometimes sold at a premium in Canada thus making the charge very small, banks must be paid for their labour, but arrangements ought to be made between Canadian and Australian banks that will reduce the financial charge very much below that which has row to be paid.

Trade is slowly but at least steadily improving. In Melbourne there has been indicated a very marked iulvance in the price of securities, showing that capital is seeking investment. This has betn followed by a similar recovery in Sydney.

This can be, perhaps, attributed in part to the reviving hopes of bringing about federation, which would certainly be of marked benefit to the business of the colonies. It is, however, indicative of the gradual strengthening of the tinancial position of the colonies, and is important in that an improvement in trade must follow. There is 110 advance in the price of goods, and possibly will not be for sometime, but stocks of coods in the hands of the wholesate trade are reported to be moderate in anount. The orders from the country are snall and only for immediate needs. Collections are reported to be good on the whole. These signs are all favorable for an improvement in trade.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. LARKE,

Canadian Commercial Agent.

## TRADE OF FIJI IN 1892.

1892-Total Imports, £253,586. From New Kealand, £4,356. From Victoria, $£ 16,6 \geq 4$. From New South Wales, $£ 186,390$.

1892-Total exports, $£ 434,790$. To New Zealand, £245,676. To Victoria, £74,767. To New South Wales, $£ 63,331$.

FilOOWTI OF IMBORTK.

| 1889 | £189,393 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1890 | 206,757 |
| 1891 | 253,904 |
| 1892 | 25.3,586 |

## HETAILS OF IMPORTS.

Bacon and hams, 2d. per 11).................................. 1,237
Beer, in hottles, 1s. 6d. per reputed quart.................... . 2,058
Beer, in wood, 9d. per gallon . ................................ . . 667
Biscuits, fancy, 1d. per 1b................................... 488
Bisucits, plain ..................................................... 4,
Boots and shoes, 10 per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3, 660
Boxes and trunks........................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (6.)
Bricks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 113
Brushware ............................................... 358
Candles, 1d. per Ib......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 . 1 .
Carriages, 10 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 487
Cartridges, 10 per cent...................................... . . . 189
Casks and tanks for molasses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 033

Cigars 5s. per lb................................................ . 912
Confectionery, 3d. per 1b ..................................... 338
Doors and washes, 10 per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 430
Drapery, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent....................................... 48,022
Drugs, 15 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2, 441
Fish, ice:l and preserved ....................................... . . . 1,969
Flourcloth, 10 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63
Fruits, bottled, 2d. per reputed quart....................... . . 14
Fruits, dived and preserved. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 592
Furniture, 10 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ............... 1,604
Gutta percha, Indian rubber, 10 per cent.................... 172
Hardware, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12, 977
Holloware, 10 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad . \quad$.
Honey, 2d. per 1w. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 57

Jams and jellies ........................................
Jewellery, 20 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,307
Leatherware, 10 per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,038
Machinery, fren ...................................................... 8,
Machinery, igricultural, free ................................ 3, 3121
Manure, free ............................................... 10,399
Musical instruments, 10 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 552
Oatmeal, barley and pease, Id. per lb...................... . . 27
Oil, lubricating, 6 d . per gatlon ................................ 39.3
Paints, 10 per cent............................................. 1,534
Paper, wrapping and printing, 3s. per cwt.................... 535
Perfumery, 15 per cent...................................... 287
Pickles and oil stores, 10 per cent ................................. 2,501

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Plated ware, 10 per cent ..... 500
lowder, blasting, free ..... 123
Siwing machines, 10 per cent ..... 3.) 4
Shot, lead, 5s. per cwt. ..... 210
Suaps, fancy, 1.5 per cent ..... 1,875
spirits ..... 3,012
stationery ..... 3,051
Timber, dressed, 1s. 6d. per 100 square feet ..... i3, 527
limber, rough, 2s. per 1000 ..... 5,060
T:nware, 10 per cent ..... 5.5
Tribacco, 3s. 7 d per cwt ..... 1,292
Vinegar, Gd per gallon. ..... 135
Waters, amated, od. per dozen pints ..... 118
Womblware 10 per cent ..... 1.7ジ

Ohict Ambiox of Brymer.

| Ir:ueseis, | Molasses, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lectuedemer, | Peanuts, |
| Chillies, | Pearl shell, |
| Cocoanuts, | sugar, |
| Green fruits, | Tatlow, |
| Hides amrl skins, | Tea, |
| Maize. | Jillis |

> (C.) - I IMAIC.
> limporf of Commercial Agent.
> (G. Eustace Burke.)
> : Lawer Church Street, Kiniston, Jamaica, 26th January, 1895.

Tlie Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
She- Horewith I have the honour of forwarding report for the half year ending :3s1 Dewember, 1894.

During the lalf year under review trade generally with the Dominion and this island shows no special inprovement to advise. Regular imports, such as fish, lumber and oats, continue as heretofore, and it is doubtful if any improvement can be anticipated during the forthconing year, as the depressed price which is ruling for our chief staple -sugar - retards production, and thus the circulation of money. Trade generally will shllen and imports be greatly reduced. With such poor prospects ahead no increased trate with the Dominion can be calculated upon during 1895. This will not only be discouraging to Cumali, hat to this island also.

I lave the lonome to he, sir,
Yon obsient servant,
E. EUSTACE BUCRKE,

#  

Rimont of Commerclal Agext.<br>(1/. Ogilvie Bennelt.)

Asticica, 15th March, 1895.

## The Homourabic. <br> The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Gre-This presidency is passing through a severe crisis. During last year, as afridy reported, there was a long and serious drought. In November good rains fell and wonderfully revived the then growing crop, but dry weather again set in with the leew year, and has continued up to now, at best, therefore, this crop will only be a inckerate one.

The unprecedented depression in the value of sugar makes the outlook a serious athl inxious one, as the whole community here is dependent on our one staple, sugar.

A strong public agitation is on foot against the foreign hounty system, which has led tir over-production by which the markets have been flooded.

Fortunately the plantations here are mostly held by wealthy proprietors, who will, $I$ believe, all be ahle to weather the storm, and for this reason rade, although very restricted, is steady and sound. Reaping is now general, and the produce promises to to up to its average quality; today's quotation for sugar in this market is $\$ 1.50$ per 100 ll s . for 87 degrees test in bags or barrels, and $\$ 1.25$ in hogsheads, with an allowance of 35 for the cask. Molasses is quoted at 12 cents per Imperial gallon, with an additional allowance of $\$ 4$ for the puncheon.

Sir William F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., has just left the colony, his term of oftice as Governor having expired. His administration has been marked by a bold and progressive policy, which has brought about great improvements in many wavs, Kducation hias been advanced, large reservoirs constructed, bridges built, drainage improved, and fiarbour deepened, a stock farm and training schools established, and many other imprertant public works and development schemes inaugurated. Sir Francis Fleming, who I. to succeed Sir William F. Haynes Smith, is expected here on the 27th.

The Blue Book for 1894 has not yet been issued, but I believe it will show a steady incrase of trade with Cinsarla as compared with previous years, and I will send you atavisties is my noxt iopors.

## bominica.

This presidency also sulfered from drought last year, and the low values of produce make the prospects shoms and uncmiain ; but there is less anxiety in respect of cocoa and limes ham sugat:

## MONTSERRAT.

This presidency, hike (he othrs, experienced a trying drought last year, which soriously prejudicerl the crop projects for this year.

Recently both coffee and cocon culture have been introduced, and give excellent promise. The quality is exceptionally good. Stock-raising is also being successfully ! Inaccitad.

I have the lomor to he, sir.
Four obecient servant,

## (E.) -NWEDEN AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(C. E. Sontum.)

Cimistianta, 3rd January, 189\%.
The Honourable,
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Can.
Sir,-Confirming my last report for the quarters ending June 30 and Sept. 30, I herewith have the honour to present my report for the fuarter ending lecember 31 , 1894.

I have, since my last report, travelled extensively nearly all over Europe for Canadian houses. I have visited Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy.

In the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Switzerland and Austria, I see an opening for several Cinadian articles, not only agricultural products, but also for manufactured goods, especially since the Canadian govermment has decided, that in future 99 per cent of the duty paid on materials, entering into the manufacture of goods, which are suhsequently exported, will be refunded. Of course this favorable arrangement for Canadian manufacturers should make them able to compete with anyoody in a foreign market, and I have already had communications from different parties, even in the drygoods line, who are going to make use of this very wise and liberal arrangement for draw-back.

I intend, next time I write any commercial articles for the Scandinavian newspapers, to call the attention of importers of American goods to this law, and I am sure, it will increase Canadian export largely, although it necessarily will be slowly, as it of course takes some time to reach large figures.

I have phaced several hundred sacks of Canadian wheat-flour, since my last report, and after having induced t!e mills to start packing the flour in 220 lbs . ( 100 Kilogrammes) sacks, prospects are now very good for the coming season. The "bakers' union " here is at present laving under consideration to take up Canadian flour, which is a very high compliment for it and would tend to increase the sales largely. I have heard no complaint whatever, and have in some cases even got a few pence more for Canadian Hour.

I have been working considerable with Canadian cigarettes and smoking tobaccos and am pleased to say, that they are getting a foothold in most European countries, where I have sold them viz: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. I have just got a sample order for Marseilles, France, for re-export to Algiers, and some of the Mediterranean Isles. I have also personally called on the buyers of tobaccos for the Austrian government, Messrs. Fised Westenhalz \& Co. in Hambury and hase caused samples to be sent them direct from the factory in Montreal ; but as yet do not know, whether this will result in business. There is, however, one great difficulty in introlucing Canadian cigarettes and tobaccos, and that is the Cana(tian grovernment denanding all the draw-back papers signed by the British Consuls. (Landingr certificates.)

The larger importing houses all over Northern Europe have complained ahout the difficulty and expense this causes them, and when I was in Hamburg last, I was requesterl by the oustomers of a Montreal tobacco house to go with them to the British consulate to hear for myself, what the officials there had to say. I spoke with the vice consul, who very politely informed me, it was impossible for him to sign the landing certificate on the Canadian draw-back papers, as he said, they were not made out right
by the Canadian officials, the papers not having the marks and numbers of the cases on them under which they were shipped; that is to say, in order to sign them he said it would be necessary, that the marks and numbers had to be the same on the bill of lading and the draw-back papers. To make this understood, I will quote an instance. I have in my office now an invoice and B/E. together with draw-back papers (No. 07516) for three cases of cigarettes, marked on the bill of lading: [B.A. AN. 3 ] and $[C$ ES $C$ $3 \times 7$, while the draw-back papers are marked in the margin:

$$
\left.\left.\frac{07515}{11 / 94}\right\}\right\}_{541}^{539 / 40} \text { 2 eases cigarettes. }
$$

And nobody could, of course, know that these were the same identical three cuses.
We have in some instances got the consuls in other cities to sign the papers: but all they had to go by was the information they received from the custom authorities, that so and so many cases of goods had been landed ; but that they were marked quite different, from what the drawhack papers showed. According to this, it must be admitted that the consulate in Hamburg is right in not being willing to sign the drawbuck papers, as if they did, under the present state of things, they wouk be really signing something they themselves knew nothing about.

The vice consul in Hamburg however wrote out another landing certificate on separate paper, and that cost 20 shillings. He also informed me that it would cost each time to have a landing certificate signed 10 shilling, and as there is always two Canadian drawhack papers, one for cigarettes and one for tobaccos, this will be an extra expense of 20 shillings each time, or more than the freight on $\$ 100$ worth of goods, which is about 15 shillings from Montreal to Hamburg.

Of course such an extra charge about as much as the freight is a great difficulty for Canadian tobacco manufacturers, as their competitors in the United States and Fngland do not have to furnish any such certificates. When in Hamburg I particularly asked the British vice consul if any of the large exporters of English tobaccos and cigarettes to Germany had to furnish any landing certificate, and this he answered in the negative.

As I think it necessary to have this changed, if the Dominion tobacco companies shall be able to compete, I most respectfully lay these facts before you, and suggest that if it is necessary to show that the goods have been landed, it be sulficient to forward the receipt of the local custom house authorities, where the goods have been imported. I could, if it was wanted, certify the receipt, and this arrangement would not cost anything.

Since the passage of the new regulations in regard to the 99 per cent drawback on all materials entering into the manufacture of goods, which are subsequently exported, I have had various communications from all kinds of Canadian manufacturers, who intend to make use of this law, and I am trying to place them in the very best connections; but I find that the old rich houses are very conservative, as they have their old connections, and I sometimes have to recommend younger houses, whol find work with much greater energy, although in some cases they are not financially so strong as the older firms; but of course I always give the manufacturers full details.

I shall in later reports have the pleasure to keep you informed what lines of Canadian manufacturers seem to have the greatest prospects for a market in Europe after the passage of the above mentioned drawback rerulations.

As stated above, I mail you to-day under separate cover, copies of the foilowing Scandinavian newspapers: Morgenbladet, Aftenpoften, Verdens Gang and Norges Sjofartstidende.

1 have the honour to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Cilristianha, 3rd January, 1895.

# (F.)-SWEDEN AND DENMARK. 

## Report of Commercial Agent.

(C. E. Sontum.)

Chbistiania, March 31, 1895.
The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Can.
Sir,-Confirming my last report for the quarter ending December 31st, 1894, I herewith have the honour to subnit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1895.

In my report I mentioned prospects for Canadian manufactured woollen goods as heing very good, and after having corresponded with a woollen mill in Perth, Ontario that makes a specialty of knit groods, such as socks, mitts, etc., and received a sample collection of these groors, I am pleased to inform you, that such Canadian goods seem to be particularly adapted for the Scandinavian countries on account of the similarity of the climate, and I have now succeeded in interesting one of our largest wholesale drygoods houses in these articles, and they have ordered a trial shipment to go forward in June this year, the cold season being too far advanced for immediate shipment. The goods will now arrive in good time for distribution for next winter, and I am in hopes of receiving repeat orders, as the duty on such goods (especially on the coarser grades) is very low here (about free.) The import of woollen goods is steadily increasing, and in 1894 , there was imported manufactured woollens to the amount of $\approx 2,463,054$, against $52,249,029$, in 1893 , an increase of nearly 214,000 . It will thus be seen, that here is a wide field for Canadian manufacturers in this line.

The demand for Canadian wheat flour continues good, and the quality has in every respect been satisfactory. There is, however much to be done, before the import of Canadian wheat flour will reach anywhere near the amount received here from the United States, from whence there arrive thousands of sacks every month. Canadian millers, with whom I have corresponded, inform me, that competition is made very difficult during the winter months on acount of navigation being closed on the St. Lawrence and by shipping via New York the cost of freight is increased considerable. I have orders on hand for Canadian wheat tlour to be shipped as soon as navigation opens, or before, if satisfactory freight rates can be obtained.

From Tilsonburg, Ont., I received recently samples of different kinds of cereals, viz: Flake Oats, Flake Barley, Flake-wheat, etc., and I have cable an order for I carload of 125 barrels of the Flake Gats, and also sample barrels of the other cereats mentioned. If this shipment turns out well, which I have no reason to doubt, I will hereafter send in regular orders for Flake vats, and possibly for barley and what Hakes.

As stated in my special letter of February 16 th this year, there is a market here for different kinds of lumber, such as American black walnut, oak, ash, white-wood and elm planks, and I shall the very much pleased to correspond with Canadian exporters in this line.

I ann now corresponding with Prince Edward Island exporters of canned lobsters, and mutton, etc., and at there is a large demand here for these articles, prospects ought, to be very gool for the Canadian exporters. I will, as soon as I have received samples, which have been promised me, go to work and see what can be done.

Imports to Norway have, as will be seen from the following statement, been on a steady increase during the last six years.

In 1889 was imported goods to the value of . . . . . . . . $\$ 21,536,400$

| 1890 | ' | c |  | " | ، | , |  | 21,485, 933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891 | " | ، | " | " | " | 6 |  | 22,614,376 |
| 1892 | " | " | " | " | ' | " |  | 22,759,605 |
| 1893 | " | ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | " | ' | " |  | 23,706,288 |
| 1894 | " | " | " | " | * | " |  | 25,130,842 |

As soon as a detailed statement of the imports in 1804 is published, I shall have the honor to forward the same with my next quarterly report, and I shall, at the same time, send in a statement of the imports to Sweden and Denmark.

Thinking that the following article might be read with interest also in Canada, I have translated it from a Danish newspaper, where it appeared recently.

## FROZEN MILK AS AN EXPORT ARTYCLE.

In the large English cities, to which places we here in Dennark export our butter, and pork, and our egg, it is almost impossible to obtain milk. If a person asks for milk, he gets a lime-like fluid, which least of all has any similarity to the fine and delicate milk we are used to get here in Denmark, and for this lime water a person has besides to pay some quite unreasonable high prices. If, therefore, a way could be found in which milk could be sent from Denmark to England. it would certainly be a very protitable business, even it the transport charges were large. On this a Danish gentleman fixed his attention about a year ago. This same gentleman ownett a farm, where he had a creamery, in Herrijunya', about 3 hours by rail from Gothenburg in southern Sweden. He let some milk freeze to ice ly using ice and salt ; the frozen milk was filled in barrels, sent by rail to Gothenburg, and from there per steamer to Lendon, England, and the milk proved to be just as fresh and well-tasting after this trip, as if it had just been milked from the cow in the middle of sweden.

The Englishmen were loudly praising this Swedish milk; it was so fresh and cold. The exporter immediately had this way of shipping milk from Sweden to London patented, and the pecunjary losses he had on the start, through inexperience and the uncertain trials which follow every new enterprise, are alrealy covered many times. No winder, therefore, that he hast ned to take out a patent on the shipment of frozen milk also from Demmark. He, meanwhile, brought the milk to freeze by a chemical process, throush the aid of the so-called freezing machines, and obtained a patent for 1 year.

The patentee, however, did not intend $t$ imake use of the patent hinself, he therefore sold it to a stuck company, which had organized for this purpose, for 52,680 . The directors of the company are a couple of wholesalers from Essbjerg, a Hamburg banking firm, and an Englisly gentleman; but a large number of shares, which are each for 8480, are in the hands of speculators in Copenhagen. The capital is large, at least over $\$ 27,000$. The stock has been in a sery big demand; but is not offered for sale.

In the first part of January the proprietor and manager of the creanery Namebjerg near Skanderborg was asked to con:e to Eshjerg on lusiness. He went, and was interviewed by the directors of the above mentioned stock company; who informed him that they wished to rent his creamery for one year, and that they later on likely would buy it. The creanery is to be changed into a factory for producing frozen milk. which was to be exported to England. The very profitable offer was accepted, and the proprietor of the creamery returned home, and made contracts with the farmers for their milk. These were offered 9 ? cunts per gallon for their entire milk production all the year round, and it was fixed that each farmer should get one quarter of the sold milk back skimmed. The price for this skimmed milk was fixed at 14 cents per gallon. As a whole, a very profitable arrange ment for the farmers in these times, when the butter prices are so very low.

From the 1st of February the stock company consequently take the management of "Namebjerg" creamery and there is immediately going to be put up a building for the freezing apparatus, which will cost about 313,500 . The expenses lyy transforning the creamery into a factory is estimated to cost abont $\$ 18,760$. 1st of May the whole factory is going to be realy, and then the export of milk will commence.

THE WAY OF FREEZIN(: AND SHIJPING: THE MILK.
When the milk is received from the fromers, it is pasteurized, that is: heated to 75 Celcius and then immediately cooled off to about $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and now the freezing is commeneed. Half of the milk is filled into cans and placed in the freering apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is
then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood, that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being fillerl with the unfrozen milk.

This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk laas to be frozen in order to keep the whole cold, and part has to be in a flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary in order to avoid too much shaking up on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter; the flating masses of ice at the same prevent the unfrozen milk in setting the cream. Milk, which is treated in this way, has proved to keep quite fresh for 26 days. Every barrel holds 1,000 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped 50 barrels, making in all 100,000 puunds of milk a week.

Via Aarhus the milk is shipped to Newcastle and from there per rail to the large manufacturing cities, where it is sold from wagons in the streets of in retail stores. The Company has so far obtained the sole right to sell Danish milk slipped in this manner, in the cities of: Manchester, Biruingham, Newcastle, Leeds and Hull, and it is reported that the patent has also been bought for Ireland and paid with $\$=01,600$, a very large amount, which proves how much the stock-company expects from this new way of exporting milk.

It is of course the intention, that the export is to include more than the milk, which is now obtained at Nanneljerg. To start with, they are making a trial for a year. If everything turns out right and satisfactory during this time, the company buys Namebjerg, to which it has the first right for $\$ 21,333$, and will also try to buy the milk from the neightouring cremneries in order to export this, also Very likely in time there will be started factories also in other places in the country, and the time may not be far away, when we instead of sending butter to England will ship only milk and creum. This of course largely depends on how the first year's trial shipinents turn out; but the prospects seem to be favorurable.

As I was about to mail this I had another inquiry for Canadian wheat-flour for immediate delivery. 1 cabled to the Lake of the Woods Milling Company of Montreat, and they quoted us their Hungarian Patent at 25.54 pr. 280 lbs, c.i.f. Christiania. A1though this price was considerably higher than what Minneapolis, sit. Louis and Milwaukee mills offered their best grades for, our customer still ordered 200 bags. The fact is, that Canarlien what Hour has gained a reputation here for being the very hest, and it is better to hold the price a little high and keep the stantard up as to quality.

I have the honour to remain, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sgyd.) C. E. SoNTUM.

## (G.)-CHILI.

REPOITT OR COMMERCTAL AGENT.
(Lervis E. Thompron).
Santhacio, January lst, 1895.
The
Honourable Minister of Trade and Corrinerce, Ottawa, Canada.
Sir,-I have delayed forwarding my report until the present time, being desirous of giving some exact data from official sources, concerning some branches of trade which I consider specially interesting, as regards promotion of commercial relatio:s between Canarla and Chili.

Up tu date it has been impossible to get information about the years 1893 and 1894, past, as no olticial data has heen published. T beg however to enclose an extract from Chilian commercial statistics for 1892.

There is an opening for Canadian agricultural machinery and implements here and there is no reason why a goodly portion of this branch of trade may not be in the hands of Canadian exporters. The lumber trade also might be considerably benefitted by shipping assorted cargoes of white pine, walnut, hickory and oak, in boards and planks; also rived oak staves, which are used in large quantities yearly.

West-coast timber is largely imported here from Oregon, and I should think the same class of timbers could be shipped from British Columbia at efually low prices as from Oremont.

## 'TEXTILE F'ABRICS.

A large trade is done yearly in empty whent and nitrate sacks also in cottons for four sacks and other purposes, the importations in this line alone amounting to several thousiands of bales yearly. From the enclosed extract an idea can be formed, of what articles of Canadian manufacture would find markets here, equal or lower prices as compared with other producers, being of course, taken into consideration.

## CUSTOMS RETURNS.

It is difficult to get any information of the value of Canadian importations into Chili, as all Canadian shipping business for this coast is transacterl through the ports of New York and Buston.

The writer is of the opinion that direct trade might be established between Valparaiso and Montreal, vessels to bring out an assorted cargo of merchandise and take return cargo, of nitrate of soda, to Europe or the United States.

Canadian manufacturers who desire to trade with Chili may by communicating with the writer, be put into direct trade retations with reliable merchants of this city and other points in the Republic. Trusting to be able to give you more details and other information in is future report.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

> (Sgd.) J.EWIS E. THOMPSON,
> Commercial Agent for Canada.

FXTRACT FROM CHILIAN (ツMMERCIAL STATISTIS FOR THE; YFAK $1 \times 92$.
IMPORTATHOA: 1892.

| Merchandise: | Values. | Duties. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | * cts. |  |
| Ploughs, assirted classes. Sugars. |  | Free. |
| Wouden paik |  | 35 1.c. |
| Pumps, hand . do stean | $4,17!90$ | 25 1.c. |
| Conttons and drillings |  | Free. 25 p.c. |
| Safes . . . . . . . . . | $48,14 \%$ (10) | 35 1).ce |
| Boxes, raching, minated Boots and shoses | 23. 125 | 25 p.e. |
| Boots and sheres | SH, 299 On ans on | 3i 1.e. |
| Cotton and limen shirts |  | 3is pece |
| Flannel shints... | 111, 17 ! 01 | 35 1\%, |
| Men's underwear. | 23-4, (3tis (0) | 35 1.e. |
| Carriagts, assorted | 1,918,844 (m) | 2 ja 1.c. |
| Brass lededstatsis |  | $351 . c$ |
| Brass and irme he-lateads | 11, (1\% (\%) | $3511 . c$ |
| Irom hameteads. |  | 30 lice |
| Brashus, atcortul. | 33, नtiti Of | 2511.6 |


| Merchandise． | Values． | 1 luties． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＄cts． |  |
| Wire nails | 12，92： 00 | 25）1．c． |
| Irom natik，cht | 122.44 （0） | 2 H，c． |
| Ciorkinit stoves． | 50,350 |  |
| （）ak staves for barrels | 282，189 00 | Free． |
| Matchers | 418,754 （6） | 35 1．e． |
| Issorterl Hanmels． | 716,235 | 25，1．c． |
| Agriculutal implements | 105， 532 So | Froe． |
| Citrimutume terols． |  |  |
| Assurted tools Wil clotlio．． | 132，32．${ }^{\text {a }}$（ m ） | ＂ |
| Nus chical instrume．．．．． | 10，0\％\％ 00 | 3\％ |
| Fine sorap． | 51， 579 | 35 म．e |
| （Cotmonoll soap） | （33，164（0） | $1251 . c$ |
| Wire reps | 30，803（6） | Frue |
| Wemup mos． | 160， 842 （0） | $251 口 ⿱ 宀 八$ |
| （\％ottorns，white | 3，332， 53000 | 25 11．c． |
| tor heavy | 1，238，330 60 | 25 1．e． |
| du prints．． | 62,5970 | 运［1．c． |
| Wixillen cluths．－ | 7xT，389（0） | 25 pac |
| Womillan and cortenn cloths． | （ix：2，030 00） （10）580 10 | 25） |
| luminer，rough． | 1，（1） 10, ，（15\％）（0） | 1it p．e． |
| dul dresserl | 146,540 （k） | 25 1．e． |
| Printing machinury： | 30,360 On | Frete． |
| 1．xhmotives and ratway mmehinery | 1，109，333） 00 |  |
| Agrieultural marhinery ．．．．．．． | 349，692 117 | ＂ |
| Wheat－eleaning machinery | 5，6ito 010 | $\cdots$ |
| Latmdry machinery | 5,182001 | ＂ |
| Suwntil machinery ．． | 17,081 31000 1780 | ＂ |
| Srwig machume． | 340.818 （40） | ＂ |
| Threshing machiner | 1， 4,185 | ＂ |
| Steam engines： | 254， 953 orn | ＂ |
| Aswortenl machinery． |  | ＂ |
| （cotton louse． | 559,331 （4） | 25以く |
| Anserteel hardware | $1,152.441$（19 | 25 3．， |
| des | $1,232,387$（k） | 251．0． |
| fros | 24141，395 00 |  |
| do | 241，202 210 | 1－1．e． |
| Slurels（0） | 73， $76,8 t 0$ | Fres |
| ［1ried fisth | 38，854（16） | 35 1．c． |
| Preptreed jaint． | 116，（i）2 00 | 25 pre |
| Cherese | 5r，（001（0） | （3）juc． |
| Sivaly natle clothing．． | 2F\％，mis（M） |  |
| What sacks and otherre． |  | 1it p．e． |
| lictinerd satt．． | 21 ，（683 76 | 2：${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3， |
| Panmesat chairs．．． | 175， 5 | 35 boc． |
|  | 1，6－9，75\％ 01 | 2ip．e． |

Values are calculated at dollars of 38 pence or the equivalent of 80 cents English currency．

The customs duties are estimated ad valorem，and the real value of impentations is probably much higher than stated in accompanying list．

# V.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. 

(A.) OORIGIN OF FOREIGN GOODS IN GREAT BRITATN,<br>Proposed Bill for the placing of a Murt of Origin on Poreign Goods.

Whereas it is essential to make further provision for the prevention of fraud by false marking :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :-

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Amendment Act, 1895, and shall be read and construed with the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, as one Act.
2. All imported groods, except such goods as may be specially exempted from time to time from the provisions of this Act by the published regulations of the Commissioners of Customs, on the ground that they are incapable of being marked as in this Act provided, which do not bear in a legible and conspicuous form a definite indication of the country in which such goods were made or produced, are hereby prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, as if they were specified in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidated Act, 1876.
3. From and after the passing of this Act no gools imported into the United Kingdom which do not hear a definite indication of the country in which such groods were made or produced, or from which they were so imported, shall be exposed or offered for sale in any part of the United Kingdom unless by means either of express notice, or by a board, card, label, ticket, invoice, or other document, the purchaser be made aware that such goods have been imported, and w'e not of home production.
4. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-sin.
(1.) MARKING OF FOREIGN AND COLONTAL MEAT IN GREAT BRITATN.

Proposed Bill for the purpose of Marking of Foreign and Colonial Meat.
Be it enacted hy the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the uuthority of the sume, as follows :-

1. This Act may loe cited as the Foreign and Colonial Meat Act, 1895.
2. This Act shall come into operation on the frst day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
3. In this Act the word ' meat "means and includes the flesh of any animal commonly used for human food.

The words "foreign or colonial meat" mean and include all meat the Hesh of dead cattle or sheep of any kind or age which shall be imported into any part of Great Britain or Ireland from any country or place beyond the limits of Great Britain and Ireland.

The words " British or Irish meat" mean meat fattened and killed within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

The expression "local authority" has the following meaninys, that is to say :-
(a.) As regurds the city of London and the liberties thereof, the Commissioners of Sewers.
(b.) As regards the rest of the county of London, the London County Council. (c.) As regards all other parts of England, the same meaning as in the Public Health Act.
(d.) As regards Scotland, a district committee appointed under the county council (Scotland) Act, 1889, for the purpose of the administration of the laws relating to public health.
(e.) As regards Ireland, the same meaning as in the Public Mealth (Ireland) Act, 187 R.

The word "person" includes a borly corporate or unincorporate.
4. Every person who, either by himself or herself, or by his or her agent, servant or other person employed for that purpose, sells or exposes for sale, or who hawks or offers for sale any foreign meat, shall cause to be attached to each carcase or piece of such foreign meat a label or mark containing, in printed capital letters, the words "foreign meat, " in such manner as to be clearly visible to the purchaser.
5. Every person dealing in, selling, offering or exposing or keeping for sale, or having in his possession for the purpose of sale, foreign or colonial meat, shall at all times keep painted, affixed, or placed in a conspicuous position, and so as to be easily legible, whether ly night or day, upon or to some part of the shop, stall, velhicle, or place where or from which such foreign or colonial meat is dealt in, sold, offeret, or exposed, or kept for sale, the following words, which shall be legibly printed or painted in capital letters not less than one and a half inches square, viz. : "Dealer in Foreign and Colonial Ment," and every person so dealing, selling, offering, or exposing or keeping for sate, or having in his possession for the purpose of sale,foreign or colonial meat without huving such words painted, aftixed, or placed in mamer aforesaid upon or to such s.up, stall, vehicle, or place as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.
6. Every person who stall deal in, sell, offer, expose, or keep for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any foreign or colonial meat as or for British or Irish meat, shall le guilty of an offence meler this Act.
7. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep for sale, or to have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or to stll or to offer, or expose for sale, or to deal in foreign or colonial meat unless he is registered as a "dealer in fureign and colonial meat" in accordance with this Act.
8. Every local authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time keeping for sale or having in their possession for the purpose of sale or selling or offering or exposing for sale or dealing in foreign or colonial meat within its district, and shall from time to time revise and correct such register ; and the local authority shall register every such person as aforesaid in such regrister free of charge to such person and every such person not so registered shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.
9. The local authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in one or more newspaper or newspapers circulating in its district, and, if thinks fit by phacards, handbills, or otherwise of registration under this Act being required, and of the mode and time and place of such registration.
10. Such register shall be kept at the othice of the local authority, and shall be open to inspection by any person free of charge during the time when such office is usually open for business purposes.
11. It shall be the duty of every local authority to take care that the provisions of this Act are duly carried out within the district of such suthority, and every such authority shall have power to appoint for such purposes, and to remunerate inspectors and other officers having competent technical knowledge, such inspectors and other officers shall have powers within the district of the local anthority by which they shall have been appointed, to enter and inspect any shop, stall, vehicle, or place where or from which any meat is sold, or offered, or exposed, or kept for sale, and without going through the form of purchase to take samples of any such meat in order to ascertain whether such meat is or is not foreign or colonial meat.
12. If any such inspector or other oflicer shall be of opinion that any person has been guilty of an offence under this Act, he shall forthwith report the name and address
if such person, and the offence of which in the opinion of such inspector or other officer $i_{1 i}$ has been guilty, to the local authonity by which such inspector or other officer shall have been appointed, and if upon consideration of such report it shall appear to the local authority that the offence thereby alleged has been committed, the local authority sinall prosecute the person alleged to have been guilty for such offence.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent any private person fiom instituting a prosecution for an offence undor this Act.
13. All prosecutions under this Act shall be conducted in a summary manner before any justices in petty sessions nssembled having jurisdiction in the place where 1ho alleged offence was committed, and no prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be instituted after the expiration of three calender months next after the day on which the alleged offence was committed.
14. Every person found guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable for a first ationce to a fine not exceeding five pounds and for a second or any subsequent offence to a time not exceeding treenty pounds.
15. The expenses of carrying this Act into execution in the City of London and the liberties thereof shall be borne by the consolidated rate raised by the Commissioners of siwers of the said city, and the remainder of the County of London by the consolidated ailu raised by the London County Council, and in all other parts of England such expeases shall be included in the general expenses of the sanitary authority under the Fwhlic Health Act, 1875.
16. The expenses of carrying this Act into execution in Scotland shall be included in the rate imposed by a county council to meet any deficiency in respect of expenditure In dur the Publie Health (Scotland) Acts, and in Ireland such expensess shall be included \%) the general expenses of a sanitary authority under the Publie Health (Ireland) det 1875.

## (0.) - 1:0 5 BOOK8

1111: AK1: 13E1 FOR ORAN(TE ANI LEMON BOXES.

Tha - covig demand for American shooks in Italy has started an inquiry in several seotions where shouks can be produced respecting the standard sizes, etc. It was learned yosterday that Bangor and Bucksport, Maine, practically control the market, the latter upplying the demand when the Penobscot River is closed to navigation. The wood used is spruce, and firmly tied in bundles; headings are two lengths, ten pieces making -t bundle. The sides, covers and bottoms are of one length, and are packed in bundles of 40 pieces each.

The standard Silician box is of the following dimensions:-Ends, 14 inches long, inches wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick; sides are 24 inches long, 11 inches wide, and of an inch thick; tops, 28 inches long, 14 inclres wicle, and $\frac{2}{15}$ of an inch thick; the bibtums are the same. The centre piece is the same as the end pieces. The capacity If the box is $\frac{2}{1}_{29}^{290}$ cubic feet. The above dimensions are for lemon boxes. Orange boxes are of the same dimensions, except in width; instead of being 11 inches they are 10 inches, reducing the capacity to $2 \frac{8}{1} \%$ cubic feet. Most any quantity of shooks can be ohtained, but end and centre pieces are in smaller supply.

A prominent exporter said yesterday that Florida and California would find it wisw to their advantage to draw on Maine for the thin parts, as the thick pieces can be Hewufactured cheaper in loth states than they could be shipped from the Pine Tree Stite. Certain manufacturers lrave recently increased the width of end and middle rieces a fraction of an inch, but the standard remains as stated above.

Exporters have received letters from Canada and other sections, offering shooks at $\frac{1}{1}$ cent less per set than the Bangor and Bucksport concerns sell them at, but owing to the tariff in the case of the former, and the lack of navigable water in the latter, it would luet pay to ship to foreign comberies. Another fault which other sections would
hite is oronomb is thr small shooks. The State of Maine turns out a shook in one pisoc, whila abher asobions would he ampleded to malio then in two pieces, which would


## (II)-LUMBER IN DENMARK.


#### Abstract

" The: Lumber tade is principally supplied from Norway, Swerlen and the United Statis. American white oak is held in the highest esteem here, being far superior to Cin Danish article, which is scarce and poor in quality. One firm which I consulted asries only American oak, and is of opinion that this particular wood has splendid thances in the markets of Denmark. It is more in demand than any other American somel. Wahut, puplar and piteh pine have also good chances here. Ehn and ash are wot so much used. They have been imported, but are of no importance now. Boards, Ainks and sawed lumber are generally preferred and have the quickest sale. "All lumber shipped for sale in Danish markets shoukd be thorrughly dried and asisoned, and American dealers will find it to their interest to bear this fact in mind. Tor instance, it is said that green walnut lors must be kept two years before using. Dak is used for furniture, shipbuilding and house building, and should be shipped in phinks and boards, unless otherwise specially ordered. Walnut is used for furniture, and should always be shipped in boards. Pine is used for ship and house building; pular for veneering, billboards and furniture, also in the manufacture of piano fortes and carriages. Poplar is also used largely for stoppers to beer kegs, liquor barrels, de. There is much demand for this wood, and it may be shipped in boards or logs. Maple, I ihink, als;, has a future here for veneering and inlaid work. "There is no duty on oak imported into Denmark. Other woods pay a duty of 13 we ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cents) per culvic foot. "The opening of the free port of Copenhagen affords a good opportunity to Ameritan dealers. Lumber shipped in bulk can be stored at low rates in the ample yards of the free port, and from there be distributed to the various ports of the Baltic, accordtig to the demands of trade. "The free port being considered foreign territory, there is no duty on goods enterbere to he reshipped on sale. Only when sold for use in Demmark with the customary 


## (A.)-DRILD UODFI二H N EUBA AND PURIORIOO.

Dhicial information has reached the department that dried colfish from Canada, aneratore admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico free of Customs duty, has been placed on She tariff of those Islands at the minimum rate, or say at the rate of $\$ 1.80$ in Cuba and 20 conts in Porto Rico per 100 Kilosramsogross, and that those rates "ill apply to all sach fish imviag goris of origio afom ies edeh Fohtury, 1805.
(H.)-POSTAGE.
 Anstiahit and wither combines in the postal union is 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, not 3 cents per comee as in Canada, and that the non-payment of full postage on letters to these counsatce incars a penalty of dontale postage mpon tur recipient.

# (G.) - EXPORT DUTY-TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 

An Ordinance for raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1895.
Whereas it is expedient that provision should lee made for raising funds in aid of immigration for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five: Be it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:-

1. There shall be raised, levied, collected and paid for the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors in aid of immigration upon the soveral kinds of produce hereafter mentioned which have been raised or manufactured in the Island of Trinidad, and which shall be shipped for parts or places beyond the limits of the Colony on any day between the Ist day of January and the 31st day of December, both inclusive, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the several taxes, rates and charges hercinafter mentioned-that is to say:
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Upon all Suriar :-
    For every hogshead. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . One shilling and sixpence.
    For every tierce . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . One shilling.
    For every barrel or bag.......... ............ Twopence.
Upon all Molasses :
    Hor every puncheon.......................... Sixpence.
    For every half puncheon.......................Threepence.
    For every package less than a half puncheon.... Twopence.
Upon all Rum:
    For every puncheon........................ One shilling.
Upon all CocoA :
    For every bag . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . One shilling and threepence.
Upon all Coffee:
    For every bag or barrel................................ she shilling and three-pence.
Upon all Coconuts :
    For every thousand. ......................... Ninepence.
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2. For the purposes of this ordinance every cask whereof the truss is thirty-two inches or more shall be deemed to be a hogshead, and every cask whereof the truss is eighteen inches and less than thirty-two inches shall be deemed to be a tierce, and every cask whereof the truss is less than eighteen inches shall be deemed to be a barrel.
3. Where any such produce is contained in any package except those above mentioned, such taxes and charges shall be raised, levied, collected and paid at the following rates, that is to say :-

On Sugar, at the rate of ninepence for every one thousand pounds:
On Rum, at rate of one shilling for every one hundred gallons; and
On Cocoa and on Coffee, at the rate of sevenpence and a half-penny for every one hundred pounds.
4. From all payments that have been made since the 1 st of January, 1895 , under the authority of the Ordinance No. 42 of 1894 , intituled "An Ordinance for raising funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1895," which ordinance is hereby repealed, the Receiver-General is hereby authorized and required to refund from the Colonial Treasury the difference between the several taxes, rates and charges levied under the said ordinance and the taxes, rates and charges now imposed.
5. The several taxes, rates and charges hereinbefore specified shall be payable by the shipper of such produce at the time of such payment aforesaid, and the shipper thereof shall deliver to Mer Majesty's Collector of Customs or Sub-Collector in Trinidad, or to the officer performing the duties of Her Majesty's Collector of Customs in Tubago, an account of the produce in such form and containing such particulars as the Governor may from time to time direct.
6. If such account is not delivered, or if the taxes, rates and charges payable in respect of such produce are not paid to the Collector of Customs, Sub-Collector or officer in Tobago aforesaid within twenty-four hours after the departure of the vessel in which the produce was shipped, or such further time not exceeding four days as the Collector of Customs may allow, the shipper thereof shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds in addition to the amount of taxes, rates and charges payable.
7. All taxes, rates, charges and penalties payable or recoverable under this ordinance may be sued for, prosecuted, determined, and recovered on information in the name of some Officer of Customs before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace in manner provided by the Ordinance No. 5 of 1868 , intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Summary Administration of Justice."
8. All taxes, rates and charges to be paid or recovered before a stipendiary J ustice of the Peace under this ordinance shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury in the Ishand of Trinidad, and carried in the books thereof to the credit of moneys applicable to Immigration, and shall be applied in aid of Immigration and to no other purpose whatsoever.
9. When any person is adjudged hy any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace to pay any tax, rate, charge or penalty payable and recoverable under this ordinance, such Justice shall state in the order or conviction and also in the commitnent of such person, if committed in default of payment, the amount of costs awarded to be paid by such person, as well as the tax, rate, charge or penalty so adjudged, and shall commit such person until payment of such tax, rate, charge or penalty; and costs.
10. All penalties recovered under the provisions of this ordinance shall be for the use of Her Majesty the Queen.

Passed in Council this 8th day of April, in the yem of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

## QUARTERLY REPORT

(6) T!11

## DEPARTMENTOE

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

> OF CANADA

TO THE 3Oth JUNE

$$
1895
$$

RELATIVE TO IMPURTS AND EXPORIS - REYENUES AND OTHER IRAIE STATISTICS-TARIFF CHANGES-REPORTS OF COMAEROHE AGRXTS ANDGENERAL OOMMERCLAL INRORMATKN
(ansens

## I.-STATISTICAL TABLES

A. - Unrevised Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund ot the Dominion of Canada during the months of April, 1894 and 1895, and during the ten months ended 30 th April, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

B.- Cnhevimin stameat of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidatel Find of the Dominion of Canada during the months of May, 1894 and 1895, and during the eleven months ended 31 st May, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

C.-Unrevised Stathmist of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada duting the months of June, 1894 and 1895, and during the twelve months ended 30 th June, 1894 and 1895 , re: pectively




|  | April，1804． |  | Arril，184\％． |  | Tun months ended 3uth April， 1804. |  | Ten months enderl 30 th Apwil， 1 ²95， |  |
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| Cars－railway and train．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11，954 | 3，3mi 20 | S， |  | 197， 131 | 5！${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 1235 | 21：，083 | $6.4,46974$ |
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| duen，\＆c．．．．． | 35， 614 | S Stis 86 | 42，5x\％ | 12，035 is | Exa，fiel | 74， 5 ＋4 4. | 34，x\％ | 7！，x14 it |
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| do clothing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4：3，74\％ | 14，3：3：M is | \％2，847 | 17， 61388 | 287，－x： | 1 100,450 | 2413，127 | $97 \% 300 \times 2$ |
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| Fancy gemals and emhtroideries，viz．：－ |  | frat | ヶ2， | 12，4 | －10，334 | 179，300882 | 411，025 | 133，119 71 |
| Bracelets， ，raids，fringes，\＆c | 88,839 | 25.5009 | 51，4：30 | 14．692 6.4 | 848， 5 － 51 | －2\％），216 ：4 | （612，141 | 2ヶん，яКК） 31 |
| Lases，collars，nettings，\＆c | it， 243 |  | 5x， 719 | 17， 1235 | 5b1，$\times$ \％ | 174.419 .91 |  | 1：2，164 59 |
| Ais All other fancy gouds． | 18，236 | S，¢21］ 4 2 | 17，c（\％） | 5，33：141 | 218，5is | －3，121 71 | 2\％ 4,73 | （5i）， 4.4388 |
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| Froits and nuts，dried | 43,421 | 18，list 43 | 37．411 | 1， 2,101 ， 5 | S27， 811 | 343，121 52 | T：1， 12 | 2：4， 4,16 （a） |
| do green，rizo ：oramges and lemons | 6！，00\％ | ！1，1417 89 | EHi，ther | $5,5 \geq 4$ | 6654．0．3 | 81，368 24 | 50， 129 |  |
| du all other．．．．．． | 5，3＋！ | 1，15－2916 | \％，14． | 1，411 191 | 361,942 | 83,85730 | 261，509 | 70，310 3 3 |
| Furs，manufactures of | 74，818 | 11.152680 | ［8，113 | 9，003 04 | 580.405 | 97，929 08 | 488，834 | 7x，439 81 |
| Carriel forward | 1，398，960 | 350 | 1，3；3，849 | 37，961 69 | $15,540,001$ | 4，184，032 29 | 14，240，770 | $3,804,74975$ |

D.-Unefited Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, de.-Concluded.


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8．5，15：3
2：59， 114 －ifli， $1: 3!$ 210，－ボ $1+4,764$ 4（is，定） 4（25，5M
（2t9）2018 654，2018 $71,4+1$ $\because 260,21$ $3,611,139$
$35910: 31$

$+19,613 \quad 163,0,011$－3 8，0，i，5， $20 \quad 2,06+7,7+8!$

1：3x，（0xi 7
27,18910
144.48728 1F！，tha 24 12， $11: 311$ fis，His）？ 11.27020 1．．．4！ 44 1．the 3ive $46,43,711$ 184，30：3 1t Su．．it11：3 －13， 5 ， 44 $3: 3,524$ ： 31

 $\because \because 12,8+240$ $204,8+240$ $732,+3420$ Oin，－1in in 111（3x：3 $3 \%$ 16,91173
$106+71+8!$
E.-Unemisen Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free), entered for Consumption during the months of April, 1894 and 1895 , and during the ten months ended 30th April, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

F.-Unifvised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of April, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

G.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the ten months ended 30 th April, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

H.-Unevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Tmports (Dutable), entered for Comsumption, and the Duties collected thereon during the nonths of May; 1894 and 1895, and during the eleven months ended 31st May; 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

|  | May, $18: 4$. |  | May, 1 199\%. |  |  |  | Eleven montha emderd Bist May, 18:5. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | V:lhus. | Daty. | Value. | Duty | Vilue | 1 Muty. | Vilue. | Dinty. |
|  | * | 8 cts. | 8 | 8 cts. | 8 | cts. | s | * 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  lenit $3: 3$ $33 \times, 511$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 187, |  | ${ }^{150.3}$ |
|  | 13,15 | 边 | + | - | 161.6iti |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2, | (13.74, | 2ital | (entin |  | 边 | Trevis |
| Cimil , it tunimums s...... |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $5 \times 4.154$ | 10.97\% |
|  | T. | 1,415 it | - 82 |  |  | 23, 230 |  |  |
|  | 30,313 | 5, (8x) 85 |  | 14,893 54 | 3219, 936 | ㅇ.120) |  |  |
|  |  | (i) | (1) |  | $1,907,271$ <br> 311,7101 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,251,1 \times 7 \\ 3 \times 4,(144 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | tizis | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{10}$ |  | 20, | 29,3456 |
| Prums and mediecines. . | comer | 27, 20.988 |  | 1ftisw in | ${ }_{\text {coser }}$ |  | , 3,463 |  |
| Fartheen ware, stone alud china | 81,0:33 | 24, +74 46 | (6i) 418 | 18, 134 in | 1, | 204, dink the |  |  |
| (hraceleto livaid, fruyse de |  | 17.7ia 1 , | \% |  | 911.85 |  | T3M, 9 (2) | 211944 |
| M11 onlier fincy pomils. |  | 5is | 21.0i | 6, | 21, |  | \% | Iaveiomi it |
| Pruits and muts, triel . | 30, | 1.i. 16.1615 | , $19, \ldots 7$ |  |  | 5i. $12 \times 1$ | ${ }^{3}$ | fin) 3 Ses is |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tl141732 | ci,ist lif | 5, M, Mif | \%el |
| Finx, matufacturxs of. | , | 13,619 |  | 4.6ill |  |  |  |  |



Carried furwarl


| 4！3．46i3 | $14.81!33$ | 461，4144 | 146，203 6iti | 193， 48 | 14.641097 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48， 1 if | 9，＋itu \％ | $317.12{ }^{2}$ | $(53,511+1$ | 23：31，12： | 46， $2 \times 8$ \％ 4 |
| 1t，Tis | 4，096i（k） | 1533，483： |  | 141，34． | $45.35=15$ |
| 13， 217 | $3,123.311$ | 133,4323 | 27， 1344 99 | 131，11：4 | 2M1，涼年 41 |
| 11，115！ | $3,14!21$ | 115，132 | $34.5+512$ | 111.727 | 31，titis 8 x |
| 2 2－．541 | $7,1141+1$ | 4183， 516 | 150.9474 | ：10， 130 |  |
| 24，＋！ 5 | 8,84543 | 704，サ¢ | 210．il6 35 | $7.4,2.1$ | 9．24， 24317 |
| ＋1．15\％ | 12，593（i） | 479,716 | 1＋i＇s， SM M ir $;$ | $4 \cdot 2 \times, 746$ | 124，169， 49 |
| 121，769 | 9，671 ：1 |  |  | 789，4）2 | 71.96505 |
| 21，179 | K，2440\％ |  |  | 2916，320 | 8！ 1,21314 |
| 152，301 | 45,72630 |  |  | 1，249，670 | 363，14t io |
| 151，411 | $42,6.5925$ |  |  | 1，372， 219 | 391， 50.038 .5 |
| 42,819 | 110，57） 31 |  |  | 592， 38 | $20^{2}$ ，13i3 |
| 17， 2 － 3 | 5， 10193 |  |  | 153．116 |  |
| 45， 114 | 12，6845 04 |  |  | 420．，（6＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 116， 5 ，！ 2 N |
| $243,9 \times 2$ | 40，042 51 | 7，814，431 | 2，2（0），801 46 | 1．7＊゙， | 46．1．5．3 ！2 |
| 4． 6.233 | 12，33－54 | 596，20） | 142,5393 36 | 10－1，$\times 13$ | 176,6441 |
| 26,$4 ; 5$ | ก，9\％\％ 94 | 114， 015 | 40.581 it | l1is．！12！i | ：3，\％i， 75 |
| 918，35\％ | 15.0150 | 567），36： |  | fishi， 6 ！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 112．10（8） |
| 38，！115 1 | 9， $2+1103$ | $23 ; 3,116$ | $5 \mathrm{x}, 332 \mathrm{C}$ | 28.968 | T1，（i） 4 |
| 13，tilit | 3,94488 | 131，013！ | 32， | 121， 276 | 31，335 5 |
| 2s，－（ 0 ） | （5，32！ 84 | 131，2 15 | 44，\％\％4 12 | 163， 185 | $3 \mathrm{li}, \mathrm{fliti} 24$ |
| 28，1．76 | 7，24if 85 | 200，128 | 78，4， 102 | $\cdots 3.278$ | 76.7136 |
| 2\％，14！） | 7，511 95 | $2 \times 2.414$ | 76，2tix sh］ | 250， 414 | 75．（120） 29 |
| 30， 4384 | 18， 18.4 （is） | 464,26 \％） | $481,72!1.5$ | 1；4，224 | 112．28835 |
| ¢3， 0 ， 44 | 10，707 59 | 213， 3 \％ | 52,21240 | 213,112 | 46，664 16 |
| 36，106； | 8，387 118 | $46.0,6 \times 1$ | 114,45324 | 3\％\％，819 | $\cdots$ |
| 77．4！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8， $3+16$（1） 3 | ＋2， | 56，fixl litl |  | 4．， 123 Sts |
| 816，95 5\％ | 26,47315 | 425．647 | $3035448 \times 1$ | 8139.107 | $20^{-7 .+50) ~ 2!~}$ |
| 13， 2111 | 4,120 |  | $33!1.0368$ | ！11，．116 | $31,90 \% 1.7$ |
| 4，， $383: 3$ | 12，3\％ 1170 | 681．6）1 | 181，311 ！ 1 | 55.954 | 161，洨－ |
| 7，8lit |  | 134， 749 | 28，3ni if | 183， 11119 | 14，411 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 40，inci | 4,3 行； 11 |  |  | $16 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{zit} 2$ | 47.156 |
| 123．9310 | 46,58025 | 2，31－，35：11 | 710．184 | 2． 1108.816 |  |
| 19，5131 | 5.81240 | 1411.013 | 50，16： 16 | $178.40 \%$ | 53,1074 |
| 13，241 | 2，202 58 | 13！ 1.251 | 21.98422 | 146，194 | $24.36{ }^{2}=36$ |
| Ki， 212 | 19M，103 11 | ［12） 1,3141 | 1，95\％， $23: 3$ ，0\％ | T4， 63 |  |
| 12，2： 13 | （1，5\％） 78 | 118，505 | （5is，94，16 | 97．44\％ | 53，21：02 |
| 31， 108 | 23，i4i） 21 | 2 H | 204,236480 | $270 . \times 222$ | 203， 3 ， 4 N |
| 7¢， $1 \times 0$ | （ $5,9,9014$ | 704i．4！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 52，161 | （ieds． 119 | $5 \pi .330$ 47 |
| 2．7．3，1 | $2 \mathrm{2}, 230114$ | $264.67-2$ | $272,3 \times 4 \%$ | 236.123 | 242， 1036 |
| 18，35！ | 43972 | 1！nion | in）．21： 33 | 158．148 | 43,11713 |
| 535,545 | 13,47236 | 846,070 | 297.134 | $5 \cdots 5,133$ | $122,2 \times 3$ 61 |
| 3，733，114 | ，16ti，203 78 | 34，938，583 | 12，950，978（m） | $34,313,788$ | 11，564， $26 \times 5$ |

Unirevised Statmaent of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutiable) entered for Consumption, de.-Continued.

|  | May, 1804. |  | May, $188 \%$ |  | Filevan months ended 31st May, 18:\%4. |  | Elewer months endend 31st Mity, 189\% |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vialue. | 1)uty. | Vilue. | 1)nty: | Value. | Dity. | Vahue. | Duty, |
|  | s | 8 cts. | 8 | 8 cts | 8 | 8 ets. | 8 | 8 ets. |
| Brought forward | 3,615, 133 | 1,040, 130 40 | 3,733,110 | 1,166, $29 \times 378$ | 311,938, 883 | 12,950,988 84 | 36,313,7\%8 | 11,40,24587 |
| Wexillens, carrets, loruswils aml tapestry <br> do ctothing <br> do clethes, worsteds, coatings, \&e <br> do dress grouds <br> rlo knitted grods <br> fle shawls <br> din yatro. <br> do ill other manufactures of woollens. <br> All ethew dutiable goods. | $43,17 \%$ $28,103 \%$ |  | 40, 6161 | 12,11052 $8,5-892$ |  |  | $(9,4), 869$ $-116 ;-81$ | 207, 0170 |
|  | 104, 159 | 32,511 31 | 109, 81: | 3, ${ }_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94, 115 | $2 \mathrm{x}, 35 \times 14$ | 118, -30 | 35, 23476 |  |  | 2,fixe, Sit; | 780) 415 |
|  | 23,163 | 8,245 | 20, +2; | 7,765 31 |  |  |  | 145, 534 |
|  |  | 1,953 915 | 5 | $1,30)-00$ |  |  | 84, 913 | 21,2\%032 |
|  | 28,522 | 7, R\%0 | 10,318 | 3, 018880 |  |  | 122, 6 (88 |  |
|  | 841,990 | 203,320963 | \%192, 614 |  | 9,30,9,946 | $2,721,12177$ $2,412,1314$ | +4:3,2, 0 | 146,64* 26 |
| Tintal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +,4:2,082 | 5, 434010 | 5, (1) $\times 1,162$ | 1,522, 7935 | $5 \times, 35 \times, 87$ | 18,092, 731 64 | 52,477,848 | 16,270, (104)83 |

1．－UVEDRED Stambery of the Values of the Principal Imports（Free）entered for consumption during the months of May， 1894 and 1895 ，and during the eleven wonths ended 31st May， 1894 and 1895，respectively：

|  | Niay． |  | Eleven mosthe made： 31st May． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ： 514. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| A itas－for improvennent of stock | 26,594 | 7.116 | 213.248 | 151，54－4 |
| A．in le－for the nise of the ammy and navy． | －3，484 | 14．600 | 423.826 | 454，！1：1 |
| A－phateum or asphalt． | $2,18{ }^{-1}$ | 15，718 | 117.109 | is． Mtl |
|  | 3，491 | 1，68\％ | 113.4160 | 113，3！${ }^{\text {m }}$ |
| Cal．anthracite | 735， 234 | 4675 | $\therefore$ 2， 48.9170 | 4， 542.314 |
| Cisfer． | $94.82 \%$ | 34， 4 － | S | \％14．85 |
| Cirtun waste | 53，568 | 16.647 | 4， 316.915 | 288， 11.3 |
| ，l1）raw | 204， 292 | 2－4，－815 | 2．373．3140 | $3,144.814$ |
| Whem，chemicals，de | 187， 814 | $211,2 \times 2$ | 1． 1 ！ 14,6 ，in） 4 | 1，723， 10.4 |
| Fish amd proluctss of． | $\underline{22} .18$ | 14，528 | litil． 113 | 693，193 |
| Fiikleries，articles for，nets，seinex，lines，\＆ | 13， 9114 | Ni，-1.5 | ＋12．93\％ | 4s，mism |
| Fmits，hanamas，olvees，pme－apples，de． | 108，273 | 114,280 | 46s．483 | 410．2．14 4 |
| Fur，skius not dressed．．．．．．．．．． | 64， 64.93 | fit． 3648 | lins．inct | 129．334 |
| Sinase for soty H －making，de | 28，913 | 17．48， | 24.6041 |  |
| Hilus and skins． | 154,963 | 307,103 | 1．2－2，01k | 1，816， 8101 |
| India－rubber and gutta pereha，crude． | 62，224 | 47，788 | $932.75 \times$ |  |
| ．1，cheth and jette yarn． | 19， 10 | 33， 417 | $2-7.23$ | 341.421 |
| Matals，brass and cajper | 51． 5 ！ |  | －79．454 | ＋113， 114 |
| To teed rails for ratuays | 2．316，3843 | 24，541 | 1， 13660,9405 | 164．388 |
| （b）itm and steel，all | 0， 4.488 | 47．874 | H11．4il1 | Tfindin |
| do tin and zine | 242，3：3 |  | 1，2\％\％，3it |  |
| $\therefore \quad$ wher | 11，513 | 8，931 | 116，154 | 142．0338 |
| 11is ergetablus | 7，0\％＊ | （ 5,2116 | 76， $1: 314$ | 111．293 |
| 2ail | 67， $14!3$ | 4－， 141 | 2 F 4.412 | 2him． 2346 |
| ［．arinar effects． | f（4），56： | 299， 10.14 | 3， 114 ， 7 \％ | 2,175 |
| Filla，maw | 16，69\％ | 11.181 | 1！1\％，i4！ | 12H1，6\％W |
| ＊tail，manil＇a and hemp mindreswed | 30， 6334 | 84.298 | ＋164，＋197 | Sin， 41 |
| SHEar．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $3694 \times 83$ | 978,238 | 1i． 510,319 | 6，74， 3.34 |
| Y 1 | 90， 411 | 130，152 | 2，．14， 111 | 2． 8143,416 |
| Trimacco leaf | 141，814 | 125， 111 | 1．693， 434 | 1．5831， 5 5 |
| \1 mill，cabmetmakers＇， | 160， 569 | 34， 11.4 | （i31，空为 | 1，019， 3 2 1 |
| binl．．．．．．．． | Sx， | 113，佼年 | 1，0120，319 | 1，Mincive |
|  | 345,362 | 45，，\＃1\％ | 4．201，315 | 3， 4 W5， $51 \times 1$ |
|  |  | $4,3 ; 3 \times, 1 \geqslant 1$ |  |  |
| A： and bullion | is．4 | $+1,2 \overline{2} 4$ | $3,1!46,39 \%$ | $4,528,812$ |
| linst isw goods． | 4，363，0：4 | 4，379，395 | $45,145,431$ | 43.4145 |

J.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of May, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

K.-Unhevisen Statement of the Yalues by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the eleven months ended 31 st May, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Eleven Months exined 31stMat, 1 Rif. |  |  | Eletiex | Montifa exheli 31st May, $18!5$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hemere <br> Produce. | Foreicn 1'roduce. | Total. | Home Prodice. | Foreign Produce. | Tutal. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| Prorluce of the mine do fisher | 5,3190, 500 | 234, $4 \times 8$ | 5.5104024 | (6, 4192,280) | 203, 15 | 6, 6imi, 1150 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { do } & \text { fisheri } \\ \text { do } & \text { fore } \end{array}$ | 10, 110,14 | 312 , 01 | 111,420,2461 | [, 6161,824 | 158, 71 | (1,830, $2 \times 5$ |
| Animals and their jroduc | 27,175119 |  |  | 20,49, 180 | $21 \times$, it + | $240,712,84$ |
| IErieultaral products. | 16, $4 \times 4,7$ (1) | 7,1412 | 24,450 , $4(x)$ | 10, 186,201 | 1, 1.N6, 湘 | 33 L |
| Mamufretures | (1,965, -28 | -54, 2 ¢4 | \% inl4, 62- | 6, 4, \%, (13) | 3, $4+6, \ldots 80$ | 1-, (ixis, 20\% |
| Misce-lareons articles. | 141,608 | 212, 513 | 35) 5 (11) | 141,518 | 22x, 134 | 7. 349,4122 |
|  | 88,95,260 | 10,472, 335 |  | 90,485, 050 | 5,424,742 |  |
|  | 2x, 4 +2 |  | 203.44 | 216,200 |  |  |
|  |  | 1, $27,8,6$ | $1,72^{-}, x^{-1,}$ |  | 3,4\% 4,468 | 3, 175 |
|  | 84, 262. 602 | 12,000, 411 | 101,213, 113 | 90,749,250 | 3, 4 (0) , 210 | $100,149,460$ |

L. -Unievised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutianfe) entered for Consumption, and the Duties collected thereon, during the months of June, 1894 and 1895 , and during the twelve months ended 30 th .June, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

|  | June, 1894. |  | June, 1895. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June, 1894. |  | Twelve months ended 30th June, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Inty. | Value. | 13uty. | Valne. | Duty. | Valne. | Duty. |
|  | \$ | 8 cts. | \$ | \$ cts. | 8 | ts. | \$ | \% cts. |
|  | 16,801 | T,035 80 | 12,07\% | $\begin{aligned} & 5,112,17 \\ & 3,817 \end{aligned} 93$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163,864 \\ & 1(6 f, 415) \end{aligned}$ | 6is, $40 ; 509$ | 128,910 | 50, 75, 04 |
|  | 17, 4til | $3,491: 10$ | 18, -13 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}40,172 \\ 297.17084 \\ 98,593 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 132,440 | 26, 81693 |
|  | 27,444 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,95263 \\ 7,713 \quad 15 \end{array}$ | 24,419 | 3,817 13,859 180 | 166,615$1,055,712$364,362 |  | 78: 2,266 | 204,41609 |
|  |  |  |  | 7,4(3) 13 |  |  | 30t, $10 \%$ | 85, 7148 |
|  | 79,69\% | 151,609 70 | 314,202 | $5 \times, 60575$ | 8041,029 | 152,87041 | 1,163,592 | 208,155081 |
|  | 6, 336 | 1,688 29 | 201,154 | 8,074 69 | 9i, $42 \times 1$ | 23,431 2) | 120,791 | 34,263 f0 |
|  | 16,985 | 2, 106768 | 3,3:2 | 1,40193 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,13,32 \\ 08,22 \end{array}$ | 32, 11376 | xti, 401 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,1647 \\ 1+2,427 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$ |
|  | 21,38 + | 1:3, 4 (3) 76 | 84, 1115 | 37,11018 |  | $6 \times, 14+62$ <br> $48,48+95$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2018,379 \\ & 201,12! \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Bieycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and parts of | +4,13, | 5, M01 23 | 21,1005 |  | $22 ;, 312$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1+2,82 \\ 4 \%, 48 \\ 86 \end{array}$ |
| Cars, railway and tram. ... ............ | 4t, 3 3 $3,14!$ | 13, 23.9 \% 9 | 64,1024 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 225,512 \\ & 333,473 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,04041 \\ 8,80980 \end{array}$ |  | 118,431 05 |
| Coal], bituminous . . . . | 27ị, 498 | $5(1,9+8$ \% | 3, 4 31,54 | $\begin{array}{r}1,024 \\ 102 \\ 409 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 333,473 \\ 24,336 ; \end{gathered}$ |  | 5 4 , 382 | 16,946; 88 |
| Copper, mannfactures of. ............................. | -5, 404 | $5,1,331$1,30 | $\begin{array}{r} 449,5563 \\ 28,448 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102,405 \\ 4,68051 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3,391, 213 | $\begin{array}{r} 828,081 \\ 24,561 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,334 ;, 042 \\ 86 ; 339 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 808,124 ; 20 \\ 18,244,78 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cutton, bleached or mableached, not dyed, nor colouredt \& $c$ |  |  |  |  | 161,071 |  |  |  |
| do bleacherd, dyed, coloured, \&c. | $24,20\}$$\mathrm{N}, 9,5178$ | 14,023 50 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,272 \\ 13 \times, 844 \end{array}$ | $6,08411$ | 354,137 | 88,453 27 | 405,097 | 100, 8, 2 3 3\% |
| do clathing.......... ....... |  | $26 ; 98833$ |  | 41,33!! 13 <br> 3, $17!110$ | 1,9, $0_{6}, 0 \times 9$ | (128,942 06 | 2,390,033 |  |
| do thread (not on spooly), yarn, warp) dic. | 21,163 3,201 | $\begin{array}{r}1,105 \\ 4843! \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 138,84 i \\ 27,374 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 342,804 \\ & 190,148 \end{aligned}$ | 118,160888 $2 \times, 917$ 72 | $\begin{aligned} & 362,018 \\ & 243,512 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| de thread on spools. ... ....... . . . . . . | 11.936 | 2,48i 45 | 13,488 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,17!1!10 \\ & 2,14 ; i ;: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 11!),921 6\% |
| de, all other manufactures of cotton | 415, (005) | 13,238 13 | $23,701$ | 5,125 25 | 255, 879 | 6i3, 969 | 322,981 | 80,781 18 |
| Drugs and medicines ....... . . | -1,97\% |  | 45, smi | 12, Ti* 36 | 879,098$1,131,310$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,490 \\ & 325,451 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 579,569 \\ 1,120,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 172,440 & 83 \\ 282,426 & 65 \\ 1613,815 & 68 \end{array}$ |
| Fanthenware, stone dud chinaware. : | 67\%,035 | 20,250 25 | 51 | 22,021 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Fancy goods and embrnideries, viz.:- Bracelets, brails, fringes, \&c... | 6,03 | 20,250 20 | 51,24 | 15,4N2 90 | (19\%7, 4192 | $22+305 \times 3$ | 502, (6) |  |
| Lracelets, brails, frimges, \& | 42,664 | 12,706 20 | $24,14!$14,760 | 7,0804,43183 | 453,539616,501 | 280,640 <br> 185,962 <br> 12 | 755,640$6+47.859$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219,031 \quad 19 \\ & 164,27352 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lall other fancy gororls. ..... | 18,633 | 5,5以2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fishamd products of ... | 23,338 18,431 | 7,518 30 | 20,684 | 6,740 14, | 264,376 | 88,186 98 | 33x, 960 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,747 \quad 10 \\ 65,264 \times 7 \end{array}$ |
| Fruits and nuts dried. . | 34,494 | 4, 4028 | 19,00138,485 | $4,72611!$ | 4131,125 | 80,118 68 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.4 .707 \\ 8.70, i \times 12 \end{array}$ |  |
| dos green, viz : oranges and lemoll | (64, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (8) | 8,3ti) !34 |  | 18, 247 | (2リ, 1) : <br> 774,4i12 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 373,24)^{3} & 10 \\ 35,404 & 10 \end{array}$ |  | 329,298 01 |
| do all other.... . . . . . . . . | 34, 312 | (1, 10\% 4.1 | 171,737 | 14,318 916 |  |  | 743,703 | 91,9148 34 |
| Furs, manufactures of | 24,3339 | $4, \times 44$ (i) | $\begin{aligned} & 43,1115 \\ & 24,395 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,4112 \\ 4,055 \\ 415 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429,170 \\ & 714,11!! \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1115,80 \% 96 \\ & 116,3!3: 3 x \end{aligned}$ | $\text { अ: } 1,317$ |  |
|  | 1,216,751 | 314,77481 |  |  |  |  |  | $91,07: 34$ |
| Carried torward. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 1,887,130 | 458,06332 | 18,019,944 | 4,736,062 60 | 17,619,360 | $4,663,63383$ |

[^6]L. -Unemised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Dutinbris) entered for Consumption, \&c.-Concluded.

|  | Tune, 1 s!lt. |  | Tune, 1895. |  | T'welve monthis enderl 30thJune, 1894. |  | 'rwelve monthe ended 30 th June, 18\%). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Duty. | Vatue, | Duty. |
| Brought forward. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} \\ 1,216.761 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 314, \pi 74 \\ 81 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 1,88 \%, 130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { cts. } \\ 458,06332 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 18,019,644 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 4,736,06 i 260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 17,1619,360 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \quad \text { cts. } \\ 4,603,6 \times 3 \times 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| lu,utles, jars, decanters, talileware and gas-light shades. <br> Window glass. <br> Plate-glass <br> All other manufictires of | $\begin{aligned} & 11,262 \\ & 31,067 \\ & 20,54 \\ & 11,143 \\ & 15,424 \\ & 25,43 \\ & 12,464 \\ & 15,324 \end{aligned}$ |  | 51, 9174 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,54 \\ 2,540 \\ 2,24 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,726 \\ 348,693 \end{array}$ |  | in 45.51 | $\begin{array}{rl}163,272 & 07 \\ 02,034 & 13\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 21,23: |  |  | 03.36147 |  | 52,17111 36,196 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1-2t, 110 | 30, 3083 | 1,32,395 | 35,181 70 |
| Gumpwder anth other explosive subntances . . . . . . . . |  | 7, 4 2N 3 | 23,313 | $15,512 \times$ | -151, 516 | 15-, sin 11 | 393,445 | 117, , istry 31 |
| Gutta precha, mamufactures of. |  | 3, $3, \times$ ( 4 | 12,0,139 | 3,6085 | 714,661 | 214, 10: 37 | 746,581 | 223.93182 |
| Hats, calw, lummets, beaver, sil du all uther |  | 1,515 45 | 16,527 | 4,958 16 | [45, (0, 3 ; | 14, +5:9 01 | 445, 2,3 | 133, (\% \% ) 59 |
| Irmin and stoel and manufactures of, | 101,880 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,0 \mathrm{Hif} 16 \mathrm{~B} \\ & 10,41122 \end{aligned}$ | 119,644226,109 | 9,51414 |  |  | (Mr), 134 | 81,49671 |
| b:and, houp, sheet or plate Bat ilur | $\begin{aligned} & 33,010 \\ & 1+13,114 \% 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 325,435 | 96, 26is 12 |
| Bar-imon and railway hats Cutlery, hacdsane, tools and inplements |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,412 \\ & 40,369 \\ & \hline \text { xy } \end{aligned}$ | 150,9\% |  |  |  | 1,400,245 | +(0), 113 का |
| Maxhines, machinery and engin's, including locometives | $1(t), 048$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,04172 \\ & 23,36924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,497 \\ 61,215 \end{array}$ |  | 8, 338.634 |  | 1, 771,316 | $\begin{aligned} & 119,11326 \\ & 245, \text { 604 46 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pig-irm, kuntledge and scraps... | Til, 0.70 12464 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,339 \\ 3,641] \end{array}$ | 17,003 | -2, 3 3: 27 |  |  | 179, 119 | 54,323 79 |
| Staves or castings... | 12t, 601 | 13.410 78 | T) 0141 | 17,413 43 |  | 2,411,514 58 | 40, 6171 | 133,493 70 |
| Tuhing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 236,2034 | (23,3!) 0 04 | 208, 684 | 56,4605 |  |  | 1,402,217 | 531,750 91 |
| Jewelhery ant watches, and manufactures of gold and silver. | $\begin{gathered} 29,103 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 13,ili4 :35 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,515 \\ & 9 i, ~ \\ & 9 i \end{aligned}+3$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & (518,3 ; 6) \\ & 203,9184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 156,103 \\ 12,810 \end{aligned} 1$ | 724.420 191,365 | $\begin{array}{rr} 188,873 & +6 \\ 42,212 & 18 \end{array}$ |
| Lsad and manufacturest of .................. .... | $3 \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{tixt}$ | 2, $5,8,364$ | 81,6i61 | 14,406 69 | 601,163 | 105, $84+96$ | 778,354 | 131,164i 75 |
| Leather, all kinds. | $\begin{array}{r} 14.411 \\ 9,641 \end{array}$ | 3,543 41 | 25,525 | 5953 | 247, 510 | (i1, $\mathrm{S}^{2}$ ) 85 | 308,212 | 76,629 it |
| do bunts and shoes.... ........ |  | 2,4056 14 | 11,973 | $3,1 \times 375$ | 140,7tis | 35,23818 | 139,750 | 34.51938 |
| dor all other manufutures of leather. | 19,215 | 4,24106 | 22,782 | 50.24359 | 215,430 | 48,695 18 | 180, 767 | 41,749 86 |
| Miarble and stone and mamufactures of | 28,3:91 |  | 26,301 |  | 318,519, | 85, 5178 | 291. 79 | 84,46470 |
| Metats mud manufactures of |  |  | 21,31731,384 |  | 303, 123 | 82, 1976 | 291,731 | 80,964924 |
| Musical instruments........ | 21, 22,164 | 1, +105 (\%) |  | 21,1030 39 | 4815 | 50k, 13484 | 105,648 | 433, 27374 |
| (iil, mineral, and proxhcts of . |  | \%, | B6, 3100 | 13,259 50, | 250,234 | 59, 46812 | 304, 3 3, | 61,8833 71 |
| do flixser d, luseed, raw or ixitul. du all uther | 35,500 | $\begin{array}{ll}7,88 \\ 6,88 & 15\end{array}$ | 25,114 |  | 5017,231 | 122, 034981 | 251, 409 |  |
| Paints nad crokume |  |  |  |  | [1) 4,6 , 6 S | 6n,504 15 |  |  |


M. - Unrevised Statement of the Values of the Principal Imports (Free) entered for Consumption during the months of June, 1894 and 1895, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

N.-Unrevised Statement of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the months of June, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

|  |  | June, 1804 |  |  | une, 1895. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Home Probluce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | Home Produce | Foreign <br> Produce. | Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | S |
| Produce of the mine . . do fisheries | 1,195, 4045 | 16,948 $1,0.94$ | $\begin{array}{r} 510,480 \\ 1,1!H 1,8(04 \end{array}$ | 590,522 $1,126,841$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 616,914 \\ 1,132,534 \end{array}$ |
| do <br> forest. | $4,181,1919$ | 29,181 | 4,210,377 | $3,4 \times 0,458$ | 2,693 7,963 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,132,534 \\ & 3,48 k, 431 \end{aligned}$ |
| Animals and their produce | $3,427.194$ | 164, 802 | $4,1011,192$ | 2,961,939 | \%9, 418 | $3,0.8,3 / 5$ |
| Agricnltural products.... | 1,113,432 | 1,043, 1628 | 2,277,503 | 484,038 | 842,253 | 1,32-, 191 |
| Manufactures ....... | 835,.33: | 47,40 | $\times 84,72$ | S04, 584 | 82,708 | $8 \times 7.2912$ |
| Miscellaneous articlen. | \$1,612 | 17.762 | 27,344 | 12,096 | 7,(i3) | 19.735 |
| Total <br> Bullion. <br> Coin $\qquad$ <br> (irand total | $\begin{array}{r} 11,828,538 \\ 25,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,370,420 \\ \cdots \cdots 9(50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,199,358 \\ 25,550 \\ 065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,461,378 \\ 15,075 \end{array}$ | 1,069, 07.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,530,452 \\ 15,075 \\ 21,754 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $21,750$ |  |
|  | 11,854,088 | 1,371,785 | 13,225,873 | 9,476i,453 | 1,0:0,824 | 10,567,2\% |

O.- Unievised Statruent of the Values by Classes of the Exports of Canada during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | Twelve Monthe ended 30th June, 18:\%. |  |  | Twelve Monthe ended 30th June, 1895. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Honue Prodice. | Fiureignt <br> 1'rexluce. | Tetal. | Holle Promber. | Forwign I'ruxhe. | 'Total. |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Produce of the mine | 5.854,291 | 25n, 483 | (6,101, 723 |  | 230.168 | 7.929 (4is |
| do fisheries dor forest. | 11,34, , 8, \% | 313,160 | 11,61! , (15) | 10,7118,605 | 164, 454 | 10, 1 \% 23,119 |
| Animals and therest...... | 21,201, 16 | 14,1,391 | 24, 3n, 107 | 23,976, 433 | 223.647 | 24,201,285 |
| Agricultural products..... | 17,143,-22 | 1,162, 246 | 33, (his, $1+4$. | 34, $12,2 \mathrm{Lk}$ | 1,259, 218 | 35, 365.0154 |
| Mtınfactures ....... | 1\%, $7.743,1410$ |  | $20,129,460$ $8,384,399$ |  | 3,28k -is | 18, (\% 20,44 |
| Mincellameme iaticles. | 151.210 | 230,50) | 3<1,765 | 153,814 | 2345,273 | - 3903,1887 |
| Ruplion Tutal | 100,405,798 | 11,843,35) | 112,64! 1:3 | (1),946,428 | 6, 493,816 | 106,446, 24 4 |
| Cuins. | 10,992 |  | $311, x+12$ | 27,275 |  | 279,275 |
| Grand total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (rfrnd total | 101,116, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13,382,196 | 114,488,986 | 100,225, 703 | 10,491,034 | 110,716,737 |

P.-Unrevised Statenent of Inland Revenue acerued during the months of April, 1894 and 1895 , and during the ten months ended 30th April, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | April. |  | Ten monthe ended 30th April. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895 | 1844. | 1805 |
|  | 8 cts . | 8 cts . | S cts. | 8 cits. |
| Spirits | 129,449 94 | 399.24750 | $3.680,012,15$ | 3,341,067 47 |
| Malt...... | $8(5,340$  <br> 25 85 <br> 50  | 71.1.5 70 |  | 130,172 6,150 ( |
| Malt liquor | 162,1+1i 89 | 204,000 31 | 2,017, 018 \% 80 | 1,45\%, 62033 |
| Tobacco | 45, 012 +17 | 55,61362 | 603, $431 \times 3$ | 526,806 31 |
| Insjeection of petroleum | 2,241310 | 2,4431 | 37, $3_{3} \mathrm{a} 11$ | 37,411 9 ${ }^{3}$ |
| Manufactures in bond. . | 3,4649 | 3,47303 | 31,76is 34 | 37.6442 |
| Seizures. | 216000 | $466 \%$ 99 | 2,1160 35 | 2, 168832 |
| Other receipts. | 1,4N2 05 | 1,024 54 | 21,049 84 | 23,80555 |
| T'otal excise revenue. | 431,34019 | 742,99873 | 7,247,434 66 | 6,562,1008 96 |
| Culling titmber |  | 33; 66 | 8,24849 | 4,009 55 |
| 1 Mvidrunlic and other rents | 2140 210 | ${ }_{615}^{204}$ | 2,94400 | 2,53900 |
| Minur public works..... | $5 \%$ \% 140 | 61 tar | 2.055160 | 5, 611460 |
| Inspection of weights and mersure | 3,524, 1.54 | 1,543 | 32,ott 12,814 ! 14 | 1,3.354, |
| Gas insjection. | 1,54 75 | 33\% 25 | 3,149 09 | 5, 3, 320 (4) |
| Other revenue | $99^{-10}$ | 2100 | (646) 70 | 25372 |
| frand total revenue | 437,670 78 | -18,423 12 | 7,3m, 860088 | 6,625, $22+21$ |

Q. Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of May, 1894 and 1895, and during the eleven months ended 31st May, 1894 and 1895, respectively.

|  | May. |  | Eleven months ended 31st May. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | s cts. | 8 ets. | 8 ets. | 8 cts |
| Spirits | 221,4638 | 319,3918 39 | $3,941,64452$ | 3, $6660,416.56$ |
| Malt..... | 75,338 78 | $\begin{array}{r}71,169 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ | 922,385 6,460 60 | 701.34216 $(1.175)$ 00 |
| Tıuaceo. | 214,49600 | 223,843 48 | 2,232,483 $\mathrm{N6}$ | 2,180, 1 (i3 81 |
| Cigars. |  | 50, 29978 |  | 5\%7,114i4 4 |
| Inspection of petroleum | 2,143 17 | 1,79\% | 341,43818 | 36, 21515 |
| Manufictures in boon. | $3,923!00$ | 3,1187 11 | 35, 6 , 4 4 34 | 41,731 63 |
| Scizures | (65) 90 | 25013 | 3,025 3\% | 2,94345 |
| Other receipts.. .... ...Total Excise | 1,528 45 | 2,190 34 | 22,578 | 266,088 09 |
|  | 576, 104i 44 | 672, 5466 68 | 7,823,541 50 | 7,235,625 64 |
| Culling timber. | 1,024 33 |  |  |  |
| Hydraulic and other rents Minor public work | 38100 23000 | 34100 3,13131 | 3,325 3,300 2,289 3,00 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,840 \\ & 8,745 \\ & 8, \end{aligned}$ |
| Inspection of weight | 2,21724 | 1,371 | 34,741 24 | 33.005 98 |
|  | 1,462 64 | $\mathrm{til3}_{60}$ | $14,276: 4$ | 14,410 95 |
| Law stamps..... | 50\% 00 | 12 (19 | 3,60409 | 5,33: 610 |
| Other revenues | 88100 | 5125 | 73470 | 30497 |
| Grand Total Revenue | 582,114 41 | 678,753 34 | 7,491,8\%5 2\% | 7,304, 177 50 |

R.--Unhevised, Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of June, 1894 and 1895, and during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1894 and 1895 , respectively.

| - | Tuns. |  | Twelve manthe ended 30th Jume. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1894. | 1895. | 1894. | 1895. |
|  | 8 cts. | 8 cts . | 8 etr. | 8 cts. |
| Spirits | 231,64721 | 245782 | $4,133,33173$ |  |
| Milt | 20, 218014 | 1,200 00 |  | -16.4.2\% On |
| Tubatigu. | 196,5\% 54 | 1-1,494 25 | 2, 429 , (6) 40 | $2,3 \mathrm{mon} 0$ 2s 06 |
| Cigars... | -14,813 13 | 5,3 2, 41 | 716:904 13 | 6i3, fini 50 |
| Inspuction of petrolenm | 1, stio of | 1, biN $\times 3$ | 11. 218 S 24 | 40,88838 |
| damufactures in boond.. | 3,53516 | 4, 146 68 | 30, 2-4, | $45,4,531$ |
| Seizures. | 1265 06 | 337 1,46610 | 3,240 24,126 | 3,2xil is |
| Other receipts. | 1,54 280 | 1,466 10 |  |  |
| Total Excise Revenue | 543,14\% 90 | 546,57348 | $8,346,759$ | 7,482,199 12 |
| Electric light inspection |  | 240 (4) |  | 241100 4.9 |
| Culling timber.... | 2,672 68 |  | 11.940 3,246100 | 3, (intion |
| Hydraulic and other rents |  | 8125 | 3,4\%1001 | $8 . \times 8.26$ |
| Minor publie works.... |  | 4.802 2\% | 30,631 2 | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| Inspection of weights and meas do gas. | 30 | 2, 243 | 16,5.0.8 94 | 16i.44 70 |
| Law Stamps..... | 59100 | 540 ก25 | t, $24 \mathrm{4a}$ (194 | i. 8.05 |
| Other revenues | 3400 | 300 | 7680 |  |
| (irand Total Revem | $5 \mathrm{5} 3,14 \mathrm{i} 380$ | 555,304 28 | 8,445,039 09 | 7,859, 17783 |

S. - Sumpary Statempat (Unrevised) of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of Canada, during each month of the Fiscal Year ended 30 th June, 1894-95, respectively.

T.--Summary Statembat (Unrevised) of the Value of the Imports (Dutiable and Free) with the Duties collected thereon and the Fixports into and from Canada during each month of the fiscal years emed 30th June 1894-95, respectfully.

| Date. | Year 1893 94. |  |  |  |  |  | Year 1894-9\%). |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  |  | Fximerts. | Total <br> Itilumets and Mexorts. | Duty Cullected. | Imports. |  |  | Exports. | Total <br> Impurts thad Experts. | I) uty Collected. |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | Total. |  |  |  | Dutiable. | Frees. | Total. |  |  |  |
| July 31 Alig. 31 Sinvt. 30 | \$ | * | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ | \& | \% | $\$$ | * cts. |
|  |  | $5,019,70$ $4,1020,1080$ | 10,6!22,637 |  | 48, 376, 3,34 | 1,112,362 20 | 4.574,610 | 3, 483, 6114 | 10,058,226 | 11, 411, 527 | 21,509 1, 7.3 | 1,372,488; \$11 |
|  | ( $3,640,507 i$ | -1, ${ }^{2}$ | 12, 19, 2,226 | 13,462,813 | $24,9+8.149$ $24.4-2343$ | 2, (1383, 71230 | 5, 417, 51 | 6, 105, 251 | 11,522, | 11, 110 | $22,1341,102+$ | 1,133, 800 [6\% |
| Tistal. | 19,089,223 | 15,172,502 | 4, 261 725 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,089,263 | 15,172,502 | 34,261,123 | 39,035,401: | 13,2n, 276 | 5,738,545 (0) | 15,288,034 | 15, (5) 1,364 | 30, 934,398 | $34,205,471$ | (65, 494, 869 | 4,604, 416 47 |
| Get. Nuv. 1) +e. | $4,873,235$ | 4,128, 282 | 4,801,517 | 13,706,003 | 23,50-524 | 1,503,274 94 | 4,519.73\% | $3, \times 38.605$ | 8, 35) 7,71 | 14, 603,468 | 22.961. 4116 | 1.426,0)39 42 |
|  |  | 1,517,297 | $4,144,132$ | 14, 1164,502 | $24,108,13 ; 4$ | 1,51! , 142 64 | $3,177,183$ | 3,375, 6(6) | 7,352,848 | $15,964,144$ | $23.316,494$ | 1,317,978 50 |
|  | t, 256,425 | $3,+30,263$ | 7,681;,688 | 4, 80\% , 334 | 17,505, (1)2 | 1,34\%, 1:95 141 | 4, 240, 3i, | 3, 3660,050 | 7,992,408 | $7,475,844$ | 15, 30, 2,254 | $1,347,10034!$ |
| Total. . | 13, 7504,445 | 12,875, 842 | 26, 032,337 | $38,568,839$ | (65, 201, 176 | 4,4(3),017 85 | 12,7: $5,6,61$ | 10, 87, 4,326: | 23,632,9977 | $38,043,661$ | (61, 1976, 6 (2) 8 | 4,091, 6 (621 51) |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Tan. } & 31 \\ \text { Frh. } & 28 \ldots . \\ \text { Mar. } & 31 \ldots . . \end{array}$ | 5,411,893 | 3,161, 6i 1 | 8,573,554 | 4, 6 \% 5,5412 | 133, 3231,147 | 1,690,640 7.2 | 4, 5-31, 516 | 2,478, 42 | $7.005,3.58$ | 4,684, +16i | 11, $6 \times 4,764$ | 1,416, ${ }^{2}+358$ |
|  | 4,75\%, 513 | $\cdots, 241.487$ | (6,999, 340 | 3,742,511 | 10, 711,8716 | 1, 4!98,269 :31) | 4, $-23,2 \times 5$ | $2,485,42$ | 7,709, 23: | 3,653,401 | 11,362, 133\% | 1, 474,318 715 |
|  | $5,1831,454$ | $4,0492,483$ | 3,730, 912 | 3, fiol $80 \%$ | $13,332,-44$ | 1,915,341 97 | $5,1777,604$ | $3,481,8 \times 6$ | : $1,152,510$ | 5,28(i,546 | 14, $440,05 i j$ | 1,082,2455 55 |
| Tutal... | 15, 801, 225 | 9,502,631 | $25,303,886$ | 12,001,916 | $37,305,772$ | $5,104,299498$ | 14,932, 425 | $8,941,6801$ | $23,874,105$ | 13,624,363 | 37,498,468 | 4,577,817 89 |
| April 30 Misy 31 Tunc 30 | 4,1119,852 | 3,231,377 | K,151,224, |  | 11. 414,076 | 1,404.434 70 | 4,84R, 15; | 4,011],640 | 8,919,7!6 | 5, 027,083 | 13,436,829 |  |
|  | 4,792,0世2 | 4,313, 3,1179 | 9,155, 161 | 7, 8123, M 31 | 17, 119,121 | 1,385, +34 (0) | $5,050,512$ | 4,370,34\% | 4, $4 \times 3,457$ | $8, \times 11 \times, 932$ | $18,32 \times, 889$ | $1,522,7!13=6$ |
|  | 4,406i, 423 | $5,014,570$ | (1,421,443 | 13,225,873 | 22,4i47, 3414 | 1,2xi,374 19 | 5, (i, 1, 152 | $3,0 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{6s} \mathrm{\%}$ | स,770,439 | 10,547,207 | $13,338,116$ | 1, (i11, 54 1158 |
| '1utal. . | 14,118,8:5 | 12, $504,3,026$ | 26,727,843 | $24,882,1880$ | 51,610, ini3 | 4,075,249 84 | 15,569,870 | 11,540,722 | 27,110,592 | $24,493,242$ | $51,403,834$ | 4.601,766\% 25 |
| Cimand total. | 62.7(65),4(M) | $50,160,001$ | 112,925,841 | 114,448,9186 | 227, 411,787 | 14,378, 10\% 83 | 58,549,000 | $47,1008,092$ | 105,557,042 | 110,716,737 | 216,273,82) | $17,880,62241$ |

U.--SUMMARy Statement (Unrevised) of Inland Revenue accrued, during each month of the Fiscal Years ended 30 th June, $1 \times 94$ and 1895 , respectively.
) f:14 189394.


## II.-NEW TARIFFS.

During the quarter umber review there has been distributed from this department (i). thit the principal Customs Houses and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion pies of all Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and supplements thereto, as furnished during that period by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, which are always available for werence by those interested therein, resident at the principal centres of trade. The following British and Colonial are supplemental to those published in the departmental Innual Reprert, 1894, and the Quarterly Reports since published, and comprise all additims themotio changis theein, an far as the department has authentic advice.

## A. - BRITRH HONDURAS.

O. Aimance $1.1,15 \%$, 10 consolidate and amend the Laus relating to Duties of Customs and Ercise.

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Honduras, with the advice and consent af the Legislative Council thereof:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as The Tariff Ordinance, 1895.
?. Chapter 93 of "The Consolidated Laws," Ordinance No. 8, of 1891, No. 36, of 139.. and No. 36, of 1894, are herehy repealed.
2. There shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid upon goods imported or brought into this colony, except as hereinafter exempted, the several duties of customs as the sume are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in Schedule A hereto.
3. The goods enumerated in Schedule 13 hereto shall and may lee imported free of cluty.
4. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on spirits manufactured in this colony mont exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof, per gallos, 81.25.
5. It shall be lawful for any importer of gunpowder to warehouse the same in the Guvernment powder magazine without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, subfect to the rules and regulations at any time in force with respect to gonds warehoused in the Queen's warehouse, or to any rules and regulations to be made by the Governor 2i) Council: provided that for the gunpowder so warehoused the importer shall pay warehouse rent as follows, or such other rent as the Collector of Customs, with the aproval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time charge.

For each barrel of 100 lbs , per month, or part of a month, 25 cents.
For each smaller package in proportion.
Passed the Lesislative Council this fourth day of January, 1895.

> A. K. YOUNG,

Dherk of the Legislativer Comencil.
1 nsemt in Hier Mafory's nany ins furnt: day of January, 1895.

## Schedule A.-Table of Duties of Cuntomas.



## Schedule B.-Goods Free of Duly.

## Agricultural implements.

Alumals, living.
Baes and pork, heretofore prying rater] duty:
luoks, printed, not being aceomet.
Bread, navy and rilot.
Bricks, rooting slates and tiles.
Bullionand coin.
Cane bills, cane knives and hoes.
Coment and lime.
Church decorations and ventments imported specially fur any church.
Cocoanuts.
Coal and coke.
Wrain pipes.
Fitewinad.
Fish, salted, dry or wet.
Flour.
Wrosh fish and oysters (not preserved in any way).
Fresh fruit.
Furniture: and household effects of bonut fide immigrants.
Hides and skins, raw.
Ice.
Indian corn.
Iron fencing and galvanized iron netting (including staples and railings).
Iron framework and girders (for iron buildings).
Iron rewing, waterleeds, brackets including downpipess, guttering, ridging and screws.
Machinery, agrictitural, narine:and manufacturing.
Matis and chate.

Meat, fresh (not preserved in any way).
lalings for fences.
Passengers' luggage (contuining apparel and articles of prersmal use, and professional upparatus).
Patterns aud samples of no saleable value.
Pitch and tar.
Plants, seeds, bullis and roots.
Plant of materials for railways, tramways, electric lighting, telographas or telephones.
Poultry and other live lirds.
Pumps, and other appraratus for raising water.
Rice:
Rubber, umuanufacturerl.
Salt (other than table salt).
Schood apmliances imported specially by the manager of any wheol.
Shooks, staves, heads and hoops for casks, and rum cusks.
Stones, sand, gravel and soil.
Tanks or vats.
Timber, lugwoned and other dye-woods, being indigimuns to the colony:
Tombstones and memorial tahlets.
Tortoise shell (unmanufnetured).
Trueks, fur use in mahogany works, including the axles, iron work, and chains forming part thereof.
Turtle, live.
Uniforms and apporintments imported by civil offieetrs,
Vegetables, fresh.
Vostels.

# III.-TARIFF CHANGES. 

(A).-CANADA.

The following clianges in the Canadian Customs Tariff have been made to take effect May 3rd, 1895, Vide Act $58-59$ Victoria, Chap. 23, "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894."

1. Ttems $7,31,32,55,79,80,82,152,392,393,394,396$ and 397 , in schedule A to The Customs Tariff, 1894, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1894, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :-
" 7 . Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall le at a rate harein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liguors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall he computerl or made on any liguors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, thut all such lipuors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows :-
" (a.) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly knowri as atcohol, hyclrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s. ; rum, whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p. ; amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potate oil ; methyl alcohel, wood alcohol, woorl naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s. ; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, sci:iedan and other schnapps; tatia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon....................
(b.) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients as being or known or designated as unodynes, elixirs, esisences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, n.e.s., two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon and thirty per cent ad $\$ 2.25 \mathrm{p}$. gall. it

"(c.) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin
washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not more thin four ounces each, fifty per cent ad valorem; when in bottles, Hasks, or other packages, containing more than four ounces each, two dollars ind twentyfive cents per gallon and forty per cent ad ralor*m...
${ }^{6}(d$.$) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic$ spirits of ammonia, two dollars and twenty-five cents per crallon and thirty per cent ad valorem.
" (e.) Vermouth containing not more than thirty per cent, and ginger wine containing not more than twenty-six per cent of proof spirits, eighty cents per gallon; if containing more than these percentages, respectively, of proof spirits, two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon.
6 31. Condensed milk, three and one-quarter cents per pound....
" 32 . Condensed coffee, condensed cuffee with milk, milk foods and all similar preparations, thirty per cent ad ralorem...
"55. Biscuits of all kinds not sweetened, twenty-five per cent ad ratarem; biscuits of all kinds sweetened, twenty-seven and one-half per cent ad valorem..
$\$ 2.25 \mathrm{p}$. gall.
$3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$. per 1 b .
30 p.c.
25 p.c.
2 2 $\quad$ p.c.
2. 79. Fruits in air tight cans or other packages, two and onequarter cents per pound, the weirht on which duty shall le payable to include the weight of the cans or ather packages.
"80. Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, two dollars per gallon

2 c. per lb.
682. Jellies, jams and preserves, n.e.s., three and one-quarter cents per pound.
$\$ 2$ p. gall. per pour
$3 \frac{1}{4}$ c. p. 1b.
"152. Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit vamishes and lacquers, one dollar and twelve and a half cents per gallon
"392. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour,
"392. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour,
and all refined sugar's of whatever kinds, grades or standards, one cent and fourteen hundredtlis of one cent per pound; sugar, n.e.s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings, or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, one-half cent per pound ; the usual packages in which imported to be free..
"393. Glucose or crape sugar, glucase syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing iny admixture thereof, one and onequarter cent per pound
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~b}$.
\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. gall. ugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetenerl rums, candied peel, and pop-corn, one-half cent $\frac{1}{2} c . p$. lb, per pound ind thirty-five per cent red valorem. . . . . . . . . . .
"396. Syrups and molasses of all kinds, n.o.p., the product of the sugar cane or beet root, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, three-quarters of a cent per pound . . . .
4 397 . Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane, when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treating or mixture after learing the country from which originally shipped, the packages in which imported, when of workl, to he free-
" (a.) Testing by polariscope, forty degrees or over', one and three-quarter cents per gallon.
$1 \frac{3}{4}$ c. p. gall.
*(2.) Whem testing by palarisoupe lass than futy ductens arid net less than dhrty-fise degreas, one anit three quarter cents per gallon, and in addition thereto, one 13 c . p. wall. ds cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree 1c. additional lees than forty degrees." p. degree.
-2. Sinctule A to The Customs T'ariff, 1894, is hereby further amended by inserting the following items therein :-
" $19 \%$ Salmon, fresh, n.e.s., one-half cent per pound, provided that such salmon may lee imported free of duty upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that fresh salmon may be imported into the United States from Canada free of duty

[^7]$\because 30_{2}^{2}$. Sawed boards, planks and deals planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edres thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved, twenty-five per cent ad valorem, provided that such lumber may be imported free of duty upon proclamation of the fovernor in Council, which may be issued whenver it appears to his satisfaction that similar lumber from Canada may be imported into the United states free of duty..
:3. D:om 708 in schedule B to The Customs Turiff, 1894, is lievely repealed.
Under authority of section 8 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1894, an Order in Council his been issued reducing the rate of duty on eggs (Item No. 28) to three (3) cents per duzen, to date from the 28 th of May, 1895.

The folhowing changes in the Canadian Excise Tariff have also been made to take weet from the 3rd May, 1895-Vide Act 58-59 Victoril, Chap. 25-"An Act further ie: :mend the Lnland Revenue Aet."

1. The section sulstituted for section one hundred and thirty of The Inland Revzots Acf, chapter thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, hy section four of chapter fortysiz of the stitutes of 1891, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :-
-. 130. There shall be imposed, levied and collected on all spirits distilled, the: foltoring chuties of excise, which shall be paid to the collector of Inland lievenue, as hereif poviled, that is to sixy:-
" (a.) When a material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than ainety per cent, by weight, of raw or ummalted grain-on every gallon of the strength a monof liy sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength thim the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, one dollar and acventy cents;
"(1.) When manufactured exclusively from malted lanley, taken to the distillery in hond and on which no daty of customs or excise has heen paid, or when manufacturwh from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department of Inland Revenue prescrihes, with malted harley taken to the distillery in hond and on which no duty of customs or of excise has leen paid-on every gallon of Whe strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and ses in proportion for any greater or isas strength, and for any less quantity than a gatlon, one dollar and seventy-two cents ;
"(c.) Then manufictured exclusively from molasses, sypup, surgar, or other sacGarine matter, taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs has been odil -on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometor, and so in proportian for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon, one dollar and sermity-flew cenis. "

## (B.) LEEEWARD ISLANDS.

Viz., Axtigua, St'. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat anis Virgin Islayds.

Referring to the customs tariff of the Leeward Islands, as published in the annual report of this department for 1893 ( Fide Part III., pages 145 to 147 ), the following changes are noted as occurring in the tariff as recently published by the International Customs Tariff Bureau, viz.:-

11. Matches, gross meal and linseed meal and similar preparations, 100
lbs.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16
17. Stones, thousand. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $32 \frac{1}{2}$ and in the free list are the following items :-

All articles and things imported for or supplied to the Government, or the Governor, or Her Majesty's army and navy ; military, naval and militia uniforms, accoutrements and appointments imported by the officers of Her Majesty's army and navy or militia for their own use.

And if any artiele or thing on which duty has been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for any of the above purposes the amount of the duty on the article or thing so supplied shall be repaid out of the treasury on the warrant of the Governor.

## (C).-FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The following changes occur in the tariff of the Falkland Islands as recently pubhished, viz. :-

Unmanufactured tobacco for the preparation of sheep wash only is made dutiable at 3 pence per pound ; and the following has been added to the free list:-

The Governor, military and naval departments and messes purchasing any article whatsoever duty paid, shall be entitled, when the duty thereon shall in the whole amount be not less than ten shillings, to have the same refunded out of the public treasury on the warrant of the Governor in Council on the certificate of the Governor or the officer in command of any military or naval department or of any of Her Majesty's ships of war.

Vide tariff, as published in Part III. of the Annual Report of this department for 1893, page 123.

> (D).-MALTA.

A supplement to the Malta Government Gazette notifies certain alterations in the tariff of that island, as follows, vi\%. :-

Live euttle (bulls, oxen, cows and their young), dutiable at one shilling per 25 rotoli ( $433 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{lls}$.), instead of 10 shillings per head.

Fresh, frozen or preserved beef, one shilling per 25 rotoli.
(Vide tariff, as published in the Annual Report of this department for 1893, Part III., page 17.)

## (E). NOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By an Act of the Legislative Council and Honse of Assembly assented to $11+\mathrm{th}$ October, 1894 , the following tariff changes are provided for, viz. :-

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## ATTEIRAITON IS CUSTOMS TARIFF.

By an Act of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of South Austraii:, assented to 11 th October, 1894, the customs tariff is altered in the following par-tienlars:-

1. By the reduction of the duty on harvest twines to \&s. per cwt.
2. By the abolition of the duty on cream separators which are protected by patents, and are not permitted to be mamufactured in South Australin.
3. By the aholition of the duty on toxa.

My a further Act assented to 21 st November, 1894, in aldition to the duties of customs authorized by Act No. 405, 1887, and now levied upon the importation of the goods mentioned in the schedule to this Act, there shall le levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty, upon the importation of the said groads into the province of South Australia, duties at the rate set forth in the said schedule.

THE

| (riods. | 12uantity. | Rate of duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finitw, dried (except currants). <br> Wine, still. <br> sparkling <br> Spirits, of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained hy Sykes hydrometer. |  |  |
|  | Per gallon. | One pany. <br> Six shillings. <br> Five slillings. |
|  |  |  |
|  | Per proof gallorı. | One shilling. do |
| Nyirits, jerfumexi. <br> Spirits and spiriturus componds (on all) the strength of which can uot bee ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer. |  |  |
|  | l'er lignid gallon. du de Per gallon. do | (1) |
| beerr in lrottle...... |  |  |
| - bulk |  | Twopence. |

Vide-Copy of South Australian tariff as published in the anuual report of this department for 1893-Part III., pacges 90 to 95.

## (F).-NEWFOUNDLAND.

A new issue of the Tariff of Newfoundland has come to hand-in which the rates of duty chargeable are found to be the same as in the Tariff of that Colony as published in the Annual Report of this Department for 1893-Part III.-pages 101 to 164 .

Paragraph ;- page 164 , providing for a discriminating duty under certain circumstances on herrings, is not in the new Tariff, and may therefore be considered as no longer in furce.

## IV - COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The followine Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and trade matters, and give information to those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.

Such reports of general interests as have been received from them since the publication of the last Quarterly Report of this Department, are appended.
J. S. Larke, Sydncy, S.S. W., agent for Australasia.
G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Janaica.
H. Ogilrie Bennett, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigun, Montserrat and Dominica.
S. L. Forsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
Edwin McLeod, Georgetown, Demerara, agent for British Guiana.
C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Sweden and Denmark.

Lewis E. Thompson, Huerfanos St., No. 25 D., P.O. Box 23, Santiago, Chili.
In addition to their other duties, the following Canadian agents will answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian trulers in their respective localities.
J. G. Colmer, 17, Victoria Street, Loudon, S.W., England.

Johm Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverpool.
J. W. Down, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

Thomas Graham, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

> A.-AUSTRALASIA.
> Report of Commercial Agest. (J.S. Larke.)

Sydaey, N.S.W., J une 16 th, 1895.

## The Honourable, <br> The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir,-The advance in the price of Agricultural products has promoted a better feeling in trade circles and confirmed the prospect of a marked improvement in trade in all the Colonies. A very severe drought prevails in the interior of New Sonth Wates and in the western part of Victoria, and in New South Wales sheep are alrealy dying. The other Colonies have no such complaint of lack of rain, hence it is not regarded as so serious a calamity as one might expect. In view of the shortage of cattle in the United States it is anticipated that the drought here will maintain the advance in the price of meat and lead to an advance in wool, so that if less quantities are shipped the profit on the lesser quantity will be greater than last year's profit on the larger. The exports from Sydney, gold included, are larger this year than for a similar period for a number of years.

The Government of Victoria promptly introduced the proposed changes in the Victorian Tariff on the assembly of Parliament. The duty on agricultural implements,
except reapers and binders, which are free, will be reduced from twenty to fifteen per cent. Timber known as Oregon of sizes less than 7 inches by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches will be reluced from 5 shillings per 100 superficial feet to 4 shillings per 100 ft , superticiat measure, sizes 7 by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and upwards, and less than 12 by from 2 shillings and 6 pence to 1 shilling, and $12^{2}$ by 6 and upwards, from 1 shilling and 6 pence to 1 shilling. Athough a numher of articles have been recluced from 35 , to $30 \%$, the change will affect few other products of Canada beyond those named. These changes do not go into effect until the tirst of January next. Victoria is so strongly protectionist in its fiscal policy that a proprsition to lower the dnties to a basis of 25 ad ralorem failed to find support from the leadrer of the Opposition or any number of the House.

The Customs Bill has not yet passed the New South Wales Assembly. It is being fought vigorously step by step by the Opposition. A complication has arisen in the Upper Chamber which appemes to threaten the defeat of some of the taxation measures of the Govermment. If this should be the case, the probahility is that the Goverment will withdraw its tariff, secure the passage of the bill granting supplies, prorogue, and ask the Aeting Governor to dissolve Partiament. The reduction of duties would, therefore, le postponed indefinitely. Another serious phase of the matter is that imperts under the regulation providing for a refund of duties on goods re-exponted-importers are preparing to ship the stock on which it is proposed to remove the duties to another colony, and demand a return of the duties paid. They will then be returned, after a nominal change of ownership, perhaps, for readmission under the free trade tariff. The customs oltice has been driven for some time with work on refund shipments and I am informed that the claims in sight at this port already amount to a million of dollars.

I have received a complaint from Tasmania of the heavy charges at Vancouver for inspection of apples sent from that ishand to that purt. The information is not full but I have forwaded it to the Government of British Columbia.

Among the letters received are inquiries from commercial travellers who purpuse making a trip to Australia, presumably expecting to pay expenses through commission on goods they may sell. I have not been able to give any encouragement in such eases. I know of no tines of grods that a traveller can sell enough of to pay his expenses on an ordinary commission. The introduction of new goods of almost every line is a slow process, and it is probable that small sample orders will at first be taken. The introduction of United States boots and shoes, which will be referred to further, is an illustration. The tirst trip of the traveller was a complete failure, as the styles and sizes were not right. When these were made right, I am told the value of the goods sold would not pay a third of the traveller's expenses, but another attempt secured very large orders.

A Canadian firm writes:-"We have had some corresponlence with firms in Australia and New Zealand with but little satisfaction." I can but repeat what I have before written, little attention on the part of the wholesale trade is paid to circulars or letters from manufacturers. Canadian manufacturess must remember that business cannot be done here differently from that at home. A manufacturer at home contining himself to sending out circulan's or writing letters to custmmers would not be likely to make much of a success of it. They are useful as introductions, and might well be used before a traveller is sent out, hut alone they will almost always fail of effect, and be labour lost, unless supported by personal effort.

I have found it difficult to get at prices at which wholesale firms purchase goods. In most cases houses reasonably refuse to disclose their prices; in other cases, the figures furnished by different firms varied so considerably as to uppear to be incorrect and valueless. A case now before the courts shows that there may not have been intent to deceive as at first sight wruld appear to be the case, and shows the variations of trade here. It was sought to be established the price of certain bedsteads made by a Birmingham firm. The heads of the special dejrartments to which these goods belong of every firm deating in them was summoned and no two agreed, the figures varying from 32 to 45 shillings. The difficulty of fixing the price was so great that though the amount in dispute was less than $£ 300$, the trial lasted six days. This difference is explained by the fact that some were bought by direct order from the manufacturers, and others bought at

Lani. sales. It takes from two to four months for goods to reach this market, stocks aumotimes run low and prices may rise sharply, and vice versa. Hence great caution Tusi be used in depending upon prices quoted here on many lines of manufactures. This does not apply to staple goods of which considerable stocks are carried.
A. Oppenheimer, representing himself as a mine owner and merchant of this city, has sint orders of goods to sundry Cunadian tirms and has succeeded in getting some gotels for which he has not paid. Other firms hefore shipping have male inquiries from the. I found he rents a post-othice box, which is frequently changel, but neither postwhice nor telegraph dejartments know anything further of him. He appears to have no insiness oflice and his name does not appear in the rlirectory. The following is a report Gurnished me from the detective oftice here:
"Re A. Oppenheimer. The above named is well known in sydney mining circles ad bears a most unenviable notoriety. Information regarding this man's past shady Wansactions could be gathered ftom attached clippings from the Sydney Daily Telemoph, also from Mr. Cape, of Cape Chambers, Bond Street, Sydney, and from Mr. F. IV. King, mining agent, O'Connell Street, Sydney. Oppenheimer has no business office known to persons who know him well in Sydney."

Timber merchants and saw millers believe that there will be a marked improvenent in the export trade in the hard wools of this colony. There is a complaint that Whe wood is badly cut. The mill machinery, so far as I have seen it, is out of date and should the demaind for timber impore as anticipated, there must follow a demand for कालिए स?! matlis.

## asioes.

A butm flon a Candian canm buiding firm necessitated inyuiry into the possiAbic: wf fuding a market for Canadian canoes. A consignment of Canadian canoes is buw here and neither the manufacturers' agent who received them nor the firm in whose hands he placed them for sale held out much encouragement for hoping to find a market liere. An inquiry amongst canoe men does not lead me to take quite so Whomy a view of the case. Australia is not a land of rivers but there are a number of rivers of moderate length. Many of them are sulject to rapidly rising floods and hence in low water to shallows and sand bars. A light Canadian canoe which can be aisily portaged is nuch better fitted to these streams than row boats and when known and its maragement understood will likely become popular. This may require time, particularly as the great centres of population are not situated on these rivers.

For the sailing canoe there is a better prospect if properly introduced. A canoe Gub was formed in Sydney a few months ago which promises to become popular. It is How buitding at clubtinuse. There were about fifty canoes on the harbour last season. Host of them were of Rob Roy type built hem, while a few were American models that had been brought over sone time ago. A copy of the catalogue of the Canadian Canve Company of Peterborough, which happened to be available was sulmitted to the cxecutive of the clut) and they were good enough to report as follows :
"As to the prospects of canoeing in Australia, and in New South Wales in pardicular, it may be suid that the sport is only now making a start. There can be little doubt that the same rapid increase in the number of canoeists will take place here as in wher places has followed the founding of a club. The canoes suitable to our water are the decked canoes, cither of the paddling or sailing classes. Our rules for the smaller canoes, class A (for paddling and sailing), allow a length of 16 feet with a bean of 27 inches, the hean being increased $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches for every foot of length diminished. This wires us the dimensions, 15 feet by 2 feet $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, 13 feet by 2 feé $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, 14 feet $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{y}} \geq$ feet 6 inches, icc. The other class, $B$, is taken from the Royal Canue Ơّlubrule, length ant over 16 feet, beam not over 36 inches, rating W. R. A. rule, not over 3 feet. The best canoes for importation would probably be the small (Rob lioy) decked canoes, and antreboard canoes of the dimensions of class $A$, ahove mentioned. All canoes should he varnisherl, not painted, and should be copper fastened throughout. It would be wise-

painted and the like, as they can build lap-streak canoes of Australian red celar at a very morlerate price. They have, however, little or no knowledge of the requirements of at canoe as to design or equipment. A sinall trial consignment of canoes would certainly sell here, if properly introduced, and would serve to open the way for larger importations. All hinds of canoe fittings and extras, which are not to be had here at present, would be sure of a gimod sale. At present we have to make them as best we can or to use makeshifts. The groods detaited on pp, 26 and 27 of the Canadian Canoe Company's catalogue, as well as lamps, anchors, paddle joints, steering gear, dc., are just what is wanted. They are not things that occupy much spuce, and in the event of canoes being imported the interior of them might be filled with goods of this deseription without adding to the cost of shipping and freight.'

Fullowing is an extract from the rules of the Sydney Canoe Club. Class A (paddleable cannes). For sailing, these canoes must not exceed 16 feet in length, with it beum of 27 inches for that length, but the beam may be increased one-eighth inch for overy inch of length decreased. Depth inside at midships from top of upper streak to imner edge of graboarl not exceedinir 12 inches. Fixed keel of wood not more than 4 inches below garboard. One or more centreboards or fins may be carried but must not exceed in fore and aft length one quarter of the canoe's length, nor must they dhop more than 18 inches helow the keel nor be of greater weight than 35 lbs . A metal drop rudder shall count as a contretroard. For paddling this class is divided as follows:-

Division 1 (Rob) lioy), length not over 16 feet, beam not less than 26 inches, depth not less than 7 inches.

Division 2 (Cruising), length not more than 14 feet, beam not less than 29 inches, depth not less than $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Class 13. Siiling canoes as defined by the Royal Canoe Club). Length over all not exceerling 16 feet, rating $\frac{\text { Lenyth } \frac{\text { LWL X Sail area }}{6000} \text { not exceeding 3. Beam not exceed. }}{\text { 3 }}$ ing 36 inches; sliding seats allowed.

Class C. Canoe yawls. Beam not less than 3 feet. Rating as in class $B$, not to exceerl 5. The rudder shall he hung abaft the stern and no deck seat shall project beyoud the sides.

A wale or beading not more than $\frac{3}{4}$-inch in class A, or than $1 \frac{1}{2}$-inch in other classes, will not be reckoned on the beam.

From what I can see, there is a prospect of a growing demand for canows, and that Canada may do a considerable trade in them provided that they can be sent lere at rates of freight that will not make the price too high and that they are properly introcluced.

Respecting the latter, I do not know of any agency now existing that eruld push then. The best course would be to send over a Canadian who is an expert at both paddling and sailing, reaching here in November. He could make a trip down one of the rivars, which could be written up in a newapaper and would attact attention, itnd compete in Junuary and Fehruary in the races here. It is not likely that the protits of his sales would pay the expenses of the trip, but he would take some orders for canoes, paddles, sails and fittings. Future sales could then be left to a commission man, who ousht to continue a profitable trade. A leading weekiy has offered to insert any cuts of canoes and canocing scenes which manufucturers may choose to send me for the purpose of promoting an interest in the sport.

If the manufacturers will send me catalogues or samples of fittings I will have then distributed amongst the canoeists of this city and elsewhere should any be found outside the city. I may say the Australians would welcome any such canoeist as I have abore indicated and state that they would get up special races if alvised in time of his eoming.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

I was advised that representatives of Canadian boot and shoe factories would be here in February, but none have come. This is to be regretted, as there has been for a
few months past a strong demand for what are termed American-made boots and shoes, so much so that four or five manutacturers' agents bave gone to the United Statos los secure connections. For years these manufacturers lad cultivated this market but with no great succes. Their styles and sizes did not suit the trade, which demands the English makes. Some time ago a syndicate of U' nitexl States manufacturers was fomed, and having adopted the English lasts, a competent salesman was sent over. His sales were small on his first trip, but his second brought large orders, which are now en route.

The manuficture of boots and shoes has made consiclerable progress in this colony, and still more in Victoria. In 1894 theve were 68 factories in this colony, employing 3,420 persons, which turned out $2,611,700$ pairs. The hest information leuds to the belief that 80 per cent of the coarse boots and shoes and 40 per cent of the better class for men and boys, and 25 per cent of the women's wem are home-made. The factories are faily equipped with machinery. At first they were confined to the production of coarse boots for men, but as the above estimate shows have made prowress in fume work. The coarse boots are male from colonial leather. Men's leavy bluchers, with from four to six lace holes, are retailed at from four to seven shillings per pair. The former wre made from poorly tanned splits, the latter from better made kip, havins heary soles nailed after the English pattern. The better classes of home-made boots sell at from 10 to 25 per cent below the imported article.

The New South Wiales leather, whether from defective tanning or the inferiority of the wattle used as the tanning material or both, is illsmelling and claes not wear well. The leather made in Victoria is saicl to be a much better article. All ordered hoots are made from imported leather. 'The proposed tariff has not yet passed Parliament, but there is but little doubt that the duty now levied will he renowed on the first of next month. This is not likely to seriously affect the course boot trade, as the manufacturers will receive some compensation in the remosal of the duty on their materials. It must affect the market in the finer lines. Twenty years ago there was a considerable export of home-maule boots and shoes from this city, lut from one cause or another it has stearlily dechned until it has fallen from 2,761 packages in 1884 to 366 packages in 1894.

The importations last year were 20,695 packages, valued at $£^{2} 286,984$. In the Customs returns they are credited as follows :

| Alstmainsia. | £ |
| :---: | :---: |
| listoria | 10.459 |
| Tueensland | 3,509 |
| South Australia. | 3,316 |
| Western Australia | 187 |
| Tasmania | 412 |
| New /ealand | 694 |
| Cnited Kingrlom. | 235,018 |
| Cimadian Dominion. | 30 |
| Fiji. | 6 |
| Houg Kong | 417 |
| Alistria | 787 |
| Belgiunt | 251 |
| China | 6 |
| France | 2,376 |
| New Caledonia | 50 |
| Germany | 25,823 |
| Italy | 99 |
| United States | $3,2 \pm 4$ |
| Total | ¢286,98. |

This statement is not to be relied upon as to the origin of these coorls. Thus goods sent through England from the Continent or the United Ntates would probably be
credited to England. This error as to place of origin is clearly shown in the case of colonial exchange. I have not received the Victorian returns of 1894 , but for $18 \% 3$ the New houth Wiales creclit an importation of loots and shoes from Victoria of $f 1 \underline{2}, 111$, but the Victorian returns show an export of these articles of home promuction of only £5, 079 and a considerable re export of imported goonls. United States boots and shoes are shipped by German steamers and being reshipped at Bremen are probably credited to (fermany. Canadian manufacturers may count that their comnetition will bee with England in men's fine boots and the United States in morlerate men's goods and in women's wrar. The United States makers have gained considerable advantage over the English competitors in moderate priced boots by paying more attention to style and fit. In a high class bout the Enchish maker is yet unexcelied, but he seems to think that any shaped last will dof for the lower grades. The Canadian manufacturer whe knows the styles sold in London, west end, for the better classes, und east end for the cheaper goods, mad the prices of Finglish manufacturers, will know the styles and prices for Australia, with the morlifications as to the better cless made in the United States above aludeal to.

The chicf importers of boots here are also manufacturers, and lmeve retail shops in the city and support shops in the smaller towns. The goods imported from Englind are chiefly bought by the representatives of these firms in London and are paid for there. The trade in United States boots and shoes is done either directly through in commercial triveller or a locat manufacturers' asent and are paid for eitheer ly draft or in New York as may be arranged. The drafts commonly run from thirty days or theer months after sight.

I woukl suggest that Canadian manufacturers should follow the example of those of the United States, the makers of different lines combining to send out a first-class representative. Ha should not he too strictly limited to time and loe given some latitude as to price. He will, prohably, as in other instances make no lirge sales, but if his samples and prices are right, and the goods on arrival be found equal to samples, there camot be much doubt, that Canadians will get a fair share of a growing trade.

Canalian mantincturers, in quoting priees, must study the art of proking gends, particularly machinery, in the smallest compass. A price list recently received quotes the price delivered at Sydney at two or three times the price laid down at Montreal, notwithstanding the low rates of freight given. In competition with similar groods lrought from the United States via sailing vessel from New York, and some made here, these fignres put them hopelessly out of the market. It has heen so with other articles, the prices quited in Canada are right, but the price laid down here, which is the one required, shows that package and freights have not been carefully considewed. I have alluded to this matter in previous reports, but it cannot be too strongly dwelt upon, as in many eases it is the turning point whether trade can or cannot be dome.

The proposed $P$ 'iccific cable is receiving greater attention, and the Govermment of Victoria hits taken a strong position upon the matter. Should the Tmperial (iovernment accord its support, an early construction appears to be assured, so fiar as these colonies are concerned. Full reports of the course of events in connection with the proposition here have been forwarded to Mr. Fleming.

Brantford bicycles have attracted a good deal of attention. Samples of bankets differ somewhat in textures from those sold here, and after the suggested changes are made in these, they will sell. The prices are not objected to, and the quality proved good, but local tastess must be consulted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your ohedient servant,

(Signed) J. S. L..VRにE.<br>Cenadian Commerciul Ayent for Australasia.

## B.-AUSTRALASIA.

## Report of Commercial Acient.

(J. S. Larke.)

The Honcurable,
Sidxey, N.S.W., July 18 th, 1895.
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

## Finnmes of the Year.

Sin,-The chief colonies close the financial year on the 30th June. The result, as they will somewhat indicate the state of trade, will be interesting. Of the chief colonies, the revenue returns are thus summarized :

1s93. 14.1845 Movenent.

| Newsouth Wales ( $\frac{1}{2}$ year | 4,632,009 | £4,564,781 | Decrease £ 73,228 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Victoria | 6,716,814 | 6,119,151 | Tncrease 2,337 |
| South Aust | $\because, 526,104$ | 2,424,385 | 1) ecrease 102,319 |
| Queensland | 3,313,068 | 3,413,172 | Increase $\mathbf{7 0 , 1 0 4}$ |

Here, the Queensland figures come out clearly the best, and as there have been some sarings in the expenditure, the financial year closes with a surplus of $£ 104,739$, which is a very gratifying result. The Queensland deficit in $1893-94$ was $£ 8,468$, in $1892-93$ it was $£ 111,666$, and in $1890-91$ it was $£ 334,432$. The Victorian increase of $£ 2,337$ includes the $£ 140,795$ derived from the income tax, and a deficit of $£ 120,000$ is expected. The drop in the Soutli Australian receipts is heary, and a deficiency of $£ 60,000$ on the year is anticipated. In the coming year Victoria expects to nake both ends ment without further tixation, and to bring the cycle of big deficits, which have done so much to damage her credit, to an end. The full returns of trade are not to hand, but those for the Port of Sydney for the half year ending June 30th are:


The lank returns show diminished clearings. The stock market has witnessed a yreat adsunce in price of nearly all bank and industrial stocks, so that the narket has recorered the dopreciation that markel the last half of the year 1894 . On the whole, the aspect of trade is generally more favoumble, although even the advance in the price of wool at the last sales and the general stiffening of the prices of prorluce have not created as great activity as was hoped for:

## Shijments of Live Stock:

The shipments of horses, cattle and sheep to England from Australia has hitherto been carried on in an experimental way by small shipments. The results have been varying, but, on the whole, have been so far favourable as to induce a trial upon a larger scale. On the 8th inst., the "Southern Cross" left this port loaded with 5.50 heul of cattle, 488 sheep, and 29 hotses. The result of this voyage is looked forward to with great interest, as it is anticipated that it will settle the question whether large
cargoes of live stock can be profitably sent on this long route, and what is likely to be the strength of Canada's new competitor in this trade. Owing to pleuropmeumonia having leen discovered in a shipment of cattle from Queensland, the New Yeatand (iovernment has prohilited cattle-laden ships from that colony calling at its ports. This seriously affects the trade from Queensland, as the route of the cattle-laden ships is via New Zealand. This will not seriously affect the total cattle export from Australia, as the other colonies can furnish cargoes for the avaitable shipping.

## Tamneries for Rritish Colrmbia.

When in Victoria, on my way here, I made some inquiries respecting hemlock bark for tanning purposes. I was told it was found in quantities, and of excellent quality. If this be the ease, there would uppear to be a good field for taming lather for dipath, Where there exists a strong and growing demand for leather. A recent order sent to Melbourne by one dipanese firm of boot manufacturers for sole leather anounterl to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Owing to the high price of hides in mastern Canada, it may be impossible for the tamers there to compete for this trade, but with lides ohtained from New south Wales and Queensland, finest tanning material at hand, and clowe and direct connection with both Australia and Japan, British Columbia ought to find in this business a promising field for its enterprise, labour and capital.

Another advantage which British Columbia tanners would probably have would be cheap oils, whale, porpoise and fish oits for dressing leather Hitherto, whate and porpoise leather have been those largely used, but Japan is sending an oil produced, 1 am advised, from a species of herring, which is used by some tanners for this purpose in cheap leathers, sole and sheep skins. British Columbia is now producing a fish nil, whether it is suitable for tanners' use I am not aware, but a Melloume firm to whose attention I brought the article, is going to test it.

## Leather:

I have furnished letters of introduction to a Sydney firm handing leather, who are writing to Canadian tanners. Considerable leather comes from England and the United States. This includes sole, upper, harness, goat skins, of various tannage. The Sydney market has been regarded as a market for cheap leathers, but there is a growing demand for first-class groods, and there is an opening now for both sorts. It is possible that during the present high price of hides in Canada, an interchange of leather for hides and skins can be arraged, if our tamers enter into this trade, to qrood adiantage. In this way, the cost of exchange, which is heavy, can be largely overcome.

## l'iture Frames and Mouldings.

At one time a firm in Melbourne did some trade in picture frames and mouldings from Canada. The heavy duty has enabled local manufacturers now to control this trade, with the exception of about ten thousand dollars wortlt, that comes from Germany. Some quantity is imported here and while it is not sufficient to warant any Camadian firms sending over a traveller, it would be an inducement to some one to handle them in connection with some other groods. The importation is nver twenty thousand dollars, of which the L'nited States contributed a considerable portion.

## sundries.

Inruiries have been made for parafine wan, Iubricating oil, potash and pearl ash; and letters of introduction have heen given to firms in Sydney and Melboume to Canadian manufacturers. The importation of parafine wax, mainly by one candle factory, is over a million and a half pounds, (weight) per annum. Formerly this was obtained from Scotland, but latterly it has chiefly come from the United States. The consumption of mineral lubricating oil is also large. The Customs returns do not separate the oils sutticiently to ascertain the quantity, but it is stated that the Victoria importations are half a million gallons per annum. Canadian mineral oils are specially adapted for lubricating purposes, and it is to be hoped that the correspondence initiated some time ago, and again with larger firms this month, may lead to both wax and oil being ex-
porterl from Canada to these colonies. Dried and evaporated apples, although not as largely consumed as some years ago, are still imported for consumption in mining camps, and on sheep stations. On account of the good quality, this fruit from Carada ought to find favour. The prices ruling here, 12 to $13 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, in ordinary times, would leave a margin after paying the duty of 4 cents per pound. The effort to find a profitable market for canned fruit has not proven very successful. Some samples sent here have been proved to be of high quality thut the price is largely contsolled by the cheap Californian goods. Some very fair canning is now done in the colonies, and there appears to be no good reason why they should not supply themselves. Canadian packers have not yet abandoned the effort to make a market here, and it is probinble that they may be able to get a price upon the high quality of the fruit sent. Malleable iron conld probably find a maket. The article made in the colonies is complained of as being inferior and high priced. The distance is t(x) great to fill orders for which some months could not be allowed for its fulfilment, but there are articles on which this time could lee secured.

Flour milling machinery from Toronto and Lawn Mowers from Guelph are articles of Canadian manufacture that have been introduced into this market. Of the former ; sales to a considerahle amount were sold in Victoria. I am seeking information as to the present status and prospects of this trade.

## Office Furniture.

With an improving trade an increased demand has arisen for desks and office furniture. In time past these articles have been sold at very high figures, but prices have rapidly fallen in the last two on three years, and desks that formerty brought twentysix pounds, can be bought for eightuen. The chief demand, just now, is for a cherp article of 4 feet, 4 feet 2 inches and 6 feet 4 inches wide.

These goods should he designed to be shipped at least partially knock-down, as the freight on such bulky articles is a serimus item. To ship knock-flown and have it finished in the colonies is the only method by which a furniture trade of any extent can be developed between Canada and the colonies.

Austratian. Wines.
In view, probably, of the reduction of duty on Australian wines, Canadians have written me for the names of reputable exporters. I have asked the Govermments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australin to supply me with the addresses of such parties. The names recommended are:

Now South Wrales.-H. J. Lindeman, Sydney: J. B. Holmes, Allandale; Bray it Son, Corowa ; Caldwell \& Co., Sydney ; J. D. Lankester, Albury.

Victorie.-W. H. Irvine if Co, Melboume; (i. F. Morris it Sons, Melbourne.
South Australia-Adelaide Wine Company, Tanundi; Auldara Vineyard Proprictors, Auldara, Magill ; W. P. Auld if Son, Arlelaide; H. Buring it Sobels, Springvale; M. Dunstan \& Co., Stony Fell, Burnside; (i. I. Cleland \& Co., Adelaide: W. H. Gillard, Nomvoed; Win. Gilleert, Pewsey Vate; B. Scppelt, (ireenock; Thos, Hardy it Sons, Adelaide; Harold Bros., Adelaide; Milne it Co., Adelaide; Penfold it Co., Grange Vineyard ; F. Ralph iE Co., Adelaide; W. Salter \& Son, Angaston ; S. smith is Sons, Angaston.

A large consignment of Canarlian cotton yoods came in by the "Warrimoo." It is too early to be able to report upon them by this steamer. Inquiries are being stimulated for Canadian goods. By this mail the first order goes forward for Canadian leather from a good firm. Inquiries go forward to Canadian houses for rubber and leather goods, boots and shoes, fish oil, açricultural implements, and nails. I inclose copies of replies to inquiries of Canadian firms respecting reapers, seed-drills, horse-shoe nails, apples, etc., which may contain fucts of general interest.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. S. LARKE.
Canadian Commercial Algent for Austialasia.

# C.-ST. KITTS, NEVIS AND VTRGIN ISLANDS. 

Report of Commercial Amext.

(s. L. IIUsined).

So. Kitis, B. W.I., 30th April, 1895.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,--In my last I advised that, owing to the unprecedented depression in the value of our only staple, planters had been compelled to seek relief from the local government to enable them to tide over the present crisis, and that, in consequence, certain taxes had been remitted for the current year. These together are estimated to amount to a total relief of about $£ 8,000$, or, say about 10 shillings per hogshead of the estinated crop. Urgent appeals have also been forwarded to the Home Government with the view of inducing them to use all legitimate means to dismonage, as far as possible, the present system of continental bounties, which have had the effect of crippling the sugar industry in their own colonies, but I cannot say there is much hope of any goud resulting from this appeal, and the strain of anxiety consequent on the present serious aspect of afficirs still continues unabated. In addition to this, the yield of the canes this season has fallen off considerably, owing partly to the protracted drought during last yeur, and also to the cane disease in certain lucalities.

Our molasses has also been a drug, and, with the exception of two or three small cargoes forwarded to Canadian ports, and some small shipments to other places during the carly part of the semson, this produce has heen quite neglecterl.

All this has naturally had a most depressing effect in all departinents of trade, and business generally has suffered in consequence. Our impurts for the past quarter have fallen off considerably; the returns showing $£ 5,620$ of customs duties collected for the three months to 31 st March, as against $£ 6,859$ for the corresponding periorl in 1894.

Shipments of sugar continue to go forward to Halifax, und sales have been promptly returned, showing nearly $£ 8$ per ton for $89^{\circ}$. Large shipments have also been going forward to New York since the end of Yebruary, but though sales have, in every calse, been effected there promptly on arrival, mo returns have yet come to hand, and as various and conflicting advices continue to be received as to the method of assessing the 40 per cent duty, shippers are still in the dark as to the actual requirements of the law, and as to the actual amount of duty payable, and are, therefore, not in a position yet to accurately compare the results with those obtained in Halifax.

The total crop exported in 1894 was as follows:-
Stionk.


MOLASSFS


In the four months from 1st January to date, the shipments for 1895, as compared with the corresponding period of 1894, have been as follows :-

| Stgar. |  | 1895. | 18:4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hogsheads | 2,0-5 | 4.981 |
|  | Barrels | (5,0si) | -1.116 |
|  | Bags, | 23, 3 \% | (3),013 |
| Molasses | Puncherns. | 330 | 2,470 |
|  | Hingsheads | 13 |  |
|  | Barels. | 18.7 | $35 \%$ |
| Rum. | P'metheoms. | 172 | 234 |
|  | Hogstheads | 26 |  |

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. L. HOlRSFORD, Commercial Ayent for Canada.

## D.-TRINIDAD. <br> Report of Commerchal Agent. <br> (Edgar Tripp.)

The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir, - I am pleased to report that the work of rebuilding that portion of the town of Port of Spain which was destroyed by fire in March last is proceeding rapidly. The important thoroughfare in which the fire broke out, and which was laid to the ground, has now been widened, a wise step on the part of the authorities, which will much improve the appearance of the street itself, and may be the means of averting the spread of a similar contlagration in the future.

Notwithstanding the depression in trade existing more or less everywhere, and perhaps specially in the West Indies during 1894, the official returns for that year, recently published, place this colony in a most favourable light, and prove it to be possessed of a financial vitality apparently unaffected by temporary adverse circumstances. The following table of revenue and expenditure for the years 1890 to $189+$ bears out this statement.


The balance in favour of the colony at 31 st December was $£ 82,192$, available cash in hand. The public debt, originally $£ 712,000$ has been reduced to $£ 576,078$, and a further loan of 8500,000 is about to be placed on the tharket to be expended in railway extension, harbour improvement and various public works.

The population at the end of 1894 was approximately 227,215 . The death rate 25.05 per thousand, a fact which is worth the attention of Canadian Insurance companies.

The value of imports, exclusive of bullion and specie, was $£ 1,869,330$ agramst $£ 1,987,071$ in 1893 , but as the amount of duty received in 1894 exceeded that of the previous year, it may be presumed that the falling off was due rather to a dimunition in the value than to a lesser quantity of articles imported. A similar remark applies to the
 1893, in regard to which the Collector of Customs in his annual report ohserves: "The comparison would be incomplete and misleading if only values are taken into account. Quantity, quality, and market prices must also be considured. For example to take only the two principal staples, sugar and cocoa, it will twe found that the exports of sugar produced in the colony amounted in 1894 to $104,986,406 \mathrm{lbs}$., against $101,140,3 \mathrm{if}$ lbs. in 1893, showing a difference in favour of last year of $3,846,045$ ths. But, notwithstanding this excess of production, owing to the low prices which prevailed in 1804 , the value of the sugar shipped is returned at $£ 598,010$ against $£ 757,937$ in return for 1893.

So also with rerrard to cocoat. Although the quantity produced, viz: $21,608,384$ lbs. was in excess of that produced in 1893 , viz.: $19,106,55.3$ lbs., by $2,501,831$ lbs., the value of the larger quantity is entered as $£ 25,247$ less than the value of the smaller quantity.

Of the Imports we received :-- $£$ From the United Kingdom
do British Colonies......................... 207,070
do Voreign Countries........................ 1,110,628
Total including bullion and specie $\ldots \ldots$. . . $2,153,883$
Of which there crume from British North America a value of $\mathfrak{E 6 4 , 5 3 5}$, and from
 $1893, £ 75,963$, and from the United States $£ 466,354$.

I desire again to call special attention to the quantities of goods known to be produced in great excellence in Canada, but which are imported by this colony for the most part from the United States and elsewhere, principally from the States, as is shown by the following table:

| Dutiable Articles. |  | Total. | $\stackrel{\text { From }}{\text { L.S. A. }}$ | From <br> 13. N. A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bread | hris. | 36,417 | 34,4\% 0 |  |
| Butter | 1bs. | [25, 1083 | 32,1\% | 5,790 |
| Benote and Shoes | $\&$ | 34, 518 | 2,0139 | 46 |
| Carriages, $\frac{1}{4}$ wheel. | No. | 17 | $!$ | 4 |
| Coal anul coke. | toms. | $8,7 \times 3$ | 2,2ili |  |
| Cheene | $1 \mathrm{lns}$. | 249.111 | 11:2,344 | 45, 013 |
| Fumand oats | lursh. | 18, 12, | !1, $\times 10$ | 71,2tis |
| Flour. .... | lork. | 163,481 | 160, 44 | 1,26t |
| Larcl. | f | 22, 117) | 22,02. |  |
| Sugar | f | 36, 6101 | 315,307 | 7,000 |
| Lumber | fret. | $10,4 \leq!1 \times 1 \times 2$ | 8,311,246 | $2,060,48 \%$ |
| Fixh | llos. |  | 1,712,466 | 4, $6.944,9 \times 4$ |
| Hormes | No. | , 2415 |  |  |
| Meats, all kinds | 11s. | 6,545, 3:315 | $5,1160.430$ | 6, 6,23 |
| Pease. | f | f, 138 | 3,4191 | 394 |
| Potators. | 4 | !,011 | 3617 | 515 |

Comparing the above returns with similar returns for 1893 , it will be found that trade with Canada in the following articles slows a falling off, viz. :-

|  |  | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Isread | brls. | 151 |  |
| Bouts and shores. |  |  |  |
| Onts ind corn | bush. | 111,2\% | 71,268 |
| Singar | lbs. | 159, (nty | 4, $x^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{11}{11}$ | 5, $5 \times 5 \%, 428$ | 4, 6944,934 |
| Meats. | 1bs. |  | 6,623 |
| Prase. | £ | 435 | 394 |
| Potatoes | £ | 546 | 515 |

And again in the following, vi\% :-


With regard to the importation of Canadian flour which is now only 3 per cent of total imports, I have nothing to add to what has been so often written from here and from the neighbouring colonies. To secure this trade it is absolutely necessary that the flour should be of uniform quality, and be packed in accordance with the requirements of the importer and of the climate.

The increase in the value of cheese imported is to be attributed to that articla being now sent in more suitable sizes. The quality is excellent.

The falling off in oats is a loal sign. In this connection I may mention that one of our leading merchants has recently obtained a large cargo of oats from Holland, which have turned out nice and clean and are put up in stont bags. I cannot too strongly impress upon your exporters the necessity of all food-stuff intended for Trinidad being put up in good sound and strong packages, suitable for rough cartiage, de., to the interior, and round the coast of the island.

The crushed sugar trade with Halifax which looked promising in 1893, has again fallen low.

Importers state that the sugar is much the same, but freight and charges higher from Halifax than New York.

In respect of decemsed importations of salted meats, the complaint is that the quality is not matained.

Canadian pease, as I have before pointed out, ought to command this market, and perhaps do to a larger extent than appears from Customs House returns, a quantity being shipped through New York, and entered as from that port.

The excessive telerraphic rates charged by the West Indies is Panama Company continue to hamper trade, and there is a general desire that the Halifax and Bermuda Compuny will succeed in their endeavours to establish more direct and economical communication.

I have the honour to lee, sir,
Your obedient servant, (syrd.) EDGAR TRIPP,
Canadian Commerciet Agent for Trinictart und Tobago.

## E.-DEMERARA.

## Report of Commenchal Agent.

(Edxcin McLeod.)

## The Honourable <br> The Minister of Trade and Conmerce, Ottawa.

Sin,-I have the honour to forward you my trade repert covering three months of 1894, ending 31st December. The following are the arrivals and departures of sailing vessels, from and to the Dominion of Canada during the three months.

> Tons.

Arrivals, 16 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2,5: 32$
Departures, 3 direct. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 485
Pickford \& Black's steamers make their trips regularly. The mercantile community find them a great convenience, especially men in a small way of trade.

EXPOLIS.

| EXPORTS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value. |
| Sugar, 2561 tons |  | \$12,800 |
| Molasses, 25,310 gallons |  | 5, 062 |
| Rum, 19,672 gallons. |  | 5,910 |
| Old uetal, 3,000 pounds |  | 180 |
|  |  | \$23,952 |

## IMPORTS.

Imports in flour, fish, potatoes and all other Canadian goods mentioned in this report amount to $\$ 121,969$, as against $\$ 115,352$ for the previous quarter ending 30 th September.

## Flour.

We have receised hut 385 barrels during the three months valued at 81,230 . Sales were made at from $\$ 4.20$ to $\$ 4.50$. Inports for the quarter ending 30 th September were 903 barrels, valued at $\$ 2,865$.

## Fish.

The landings have been 13,663 quintals valued at 856,725 , this includes dried tish of all clescriptions. It is well known that the bulk of the imports under this heading is received from Nowa Scotia, prices were fairly well maintained. Sales of 4 quintal tierces at $\$ 22$-boxes of 100 lbs , were placed at $\$ 5.50$ and $\$ 6$. Hadrlock and hake called here. Scale fish is neglected when codtish is cheap say $\$ 18$.

## Pichtod Fish.

Imports have been 1,946 barrels. Herring valued at $86,458.1+$ barrels pickled salmon, valuc \$112, and mackerel, $105 \frac{1}{2}$ harrels, valued at 8722.30 . Sales of herring were at $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$ per barrel as to quality. Salmon at $\$ 6$, mackerel No. 3, at $\$ 10$.

## Smoked Fish.

The bulk of imports in this line were smoked herring in boxes of from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs . We have received 23,608 lbs., valued at $\$ 97$. Sales were made at from 10 cents to 18 cents per box, but importers find great difficulty in placing them at any price at present.

## Finh Proserved in Tins.

The imports have bern $16,044 \mathrm{lbs}$, valued at $\$ 1,695$, principally lobsters in cases of 4 doz. one lb. tins. Prices have not exceeded $\$ 6$ per case.

## Hame.

The landings have been $1,93.5 \mathrm{lbs}$., valued at 8213 . I have heard of no sales of this lot. I value a good article at 28 cents retail.

## Bacon.

We have received but 200 lhs , valued at 330 dollars, this, like the hams, has not been offered to the public, worth 24 cents per 1 b .

> Cheese.

We have received $7,516 \mathrm{lbs}$. walued at 8787.28 . Sales have been made at from 15 cents to 17 cents. I regret to report that the quality of recent shipments have been very inferior, only 63 lbs , have been landed here, valued at $\$ 0.60$.

## Oats.

Landings under this heading have been 28,420 bushels valued at $\$ 15,755$, sales were made as low as $\$ 2.60$ per sack of 160 lbs ., the bulk of this stock was from Prince Edward Island, which has the trade here.

> Split Pease.

Only 1,614 bushels were landed here valued at $\$ 1,686$, sales at $\$ 4$ per bbl. of 210 lbs. net. I presume such rates must result in a loss to the shippers.

## "oratoes.

 srivals-uf the season realized the last figures $s t$, but the market in this line has been datacharly weat, ruling pricus were $\$ 2.50$ cheap, native provisions have hampered the impureas ? it tia fus

Soudensed Milk.
hampors hise then -, 160 the, ralue $\mathbf{8 1 7 \%}$. There is very little trade in this line, :th this article is not very popular. Sales have been made at $\$ 4$ per case. There is a small lob now in tirst hands that smmes find a purchaser. I have examined it, can find as fralt

## 1 amber.

SBoripts haw hem i 4 2, 195 ient, valued at $\$ 9,889$. There has been very litule demma! for this article. Sales of cargoes have been made at from $\$ 14$ to $\leq 20$, which

Hay.

Impros lave toon 80,420 tien, that at $\$ 435$, Nales at $\$ 1.25$ retail per 100 lbs. Camdtion haf is oqua? to the toss atock of other countries.

> Horses.

The tectupts hate been 73 , matud :t $\$ 6,250$. This trade has been overdone. Sales hate wen made at from $\$ 80$ to $\$ 220$. There have been a few very fine animals offered bise sai wht, but the migurity wem infirior and were disposed of on their merits.

## Shesp.

 lisily woight This sock is diannent of with as much ease as the best from the United Stutus.

## Itultry.

 Why wore sold is puriag raics. Thoy were valued at 5647 .
Pork.


## liuef.

Recuipte have beon 25 Bamels minel at 8250 .

> Striceries.

Thprois hive lewen 12 ases Vitue, si55.50.
Carriages.
Ractipts have been 16, vahed it $\$ 1,335$; 2'drays, valued at 8122.50 . Trade in this fine is very limitad. Carriagns were sold on private terms; probably figures 8190 tw 8205 each.

## Saddlery.

Two lots have been imported. Value, $\$ 179$. No sales reporterl.
Cotton and Woollen Goods.
Eight bales have been landed here. Value, $\$ 127,87$.

## Boots and Shoos.

None.
Spars.
We have received 14. Value, 8114.
Wooden Manufacture.
We have received 56 packages. Value, 8255. No sales reported.

## TRADE PROSPECTG.

There is nothing encouraging to report. Trade is very much depressed; the outlook for our staple (sugar) is very gloomy. Planters will find it impossible to keep up their cultivation at the present prices of sugar. As far as I can learn the most prosperous and independent are now making large losses in their transactions, and, unless there is a change very soon, it is rather diffeult to say what the consequences may be Under the circumstances, I am not surprised to find a falling off in the Canadian trade. It is, however, parallel with the trade of other countries. The depression is felt in all branches of business; the spirit of speculation had died out; merchants purclase cautionsly, and only to supply immediate wants. I beg to forward berewith Revised Customs Ordinance, 1894 , now in effect.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, EDWIN McLEOD, Commercial Agent for Canada and British Guiana.

## F.-DEMERARA.

Georgetown, 16th June, 1895.

## The Honourable

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
Sir,-My last report was dated 31st December, 1894, being for the quarter ending at that date. Business generally has been so much depressed that I have no improvements to advise in the trade between this colony and the Dominion of Canada. Since the date of my last report the following have been the arrivals and departures of sailing vessels to and from the Dominion of Canada for the quarter ending 31st March.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Arrivals, eight sailing vessels . ..................................... 1, 131 } \\
& \text { Departures, four direct .................................... } 44 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The four indirect vessels satled for the islands to load produce for Canadian ports. The steamers "Taymouth Castle" and "Duart Castle " make their trips regularly with their usual assorted cargoes, which they generally land in good order. They have now the bulk of the carrying trade. They are no doubt a very great convenience. Shipments may he sent by rail from any point to meet them either at St. John or Halifax. It is through them that country towns participate in the trade as well as the sea ports.


## IMPORTS.

## Plour.

The landings have been 385 harrels, valued $\Sigma 1,540$. It is very evident that ruling prices have not left a margin of profit for Canadian shippers. It is well known with the dealers that the only parties who question the quality are those deeply engaged in the American trade. I presume, with the present sharp advance in the prices of wheat, Canadians will tind more f:wourable results nearer home. Sales in February were at 84.25 to $\$ 4.50$-to day $\$ 5.90$ per barrel is a safe quotation.

> Fish, Dried and l'iekled.

The receipts have been-

| 易ts have been- | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quintals, 12,950 | \$43,623 |
| Herring, 1,110 barrels | 3,264 |
| Salmon, 34 barrels... | 176 |
|  | \$47,05.5 |

No mackerel have been landed. Siles of codfish in tierces of four quintals have been made at from 818 to 822 as to quality and condition. The supply has heen much larger than the demand, and as this article deteriorntes so rapidly in this climate considerable of the above imports have gone to the hammer at all prices as low as \$10 per tierce.

## Smoked Fish.

The bulk of the imports were herring in boxes of from 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 39,478 , lbs., valued at $\$ 871$ has been landed here. Nales from 4 cts, to 14 cts. The demand for this article has fallen off very much; thus, it is now difficult to place them at any figures. A full supply of cheese generally stops the sale of this article.

## Fish Preserved in T'ins.

The receipts have been $5,880 \mathrm{lbs}$, value 8607 . Sales Lolsters, $\$ 6$ and 86.50 per case of 4 dozen; markerel, in tins of one 11 . worth, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.50$ per case of 4 dozen. A small lot of smoked salmon would do well here.

## Hams.

Landings under this heading have heen $1,361 \mathrm{lbs}$, valued 105 . None of this stock has heen offered to the public. I value a good article at 25 cts . per 11 , wholesale. Canalian hams are generally excellent ; occasionally the lean part is rather hard but the fat is always good. I note by the market rates that pork or hogs are very cheap. Would not $2 \overline{3} \mathrm{cts}$. per 3 b . induce some of the traders to make $a$ trial shipment.
l'ork.

We have received 288 barrels ; valued, 84,012 ; sales at $\$ 18$ and $\$ 20$ per barrel. It is considered a grood article, superior to American for domesti: purposes. No beef in barrels has been landed here, the trade is confined to American half barrels.

## Bacon.

No landings under this heading.

## Cheese.

The receipts have been $4,33 \mathrm{3}$ pounds ; valued at $\$ 440$; sales made at from 14 cents to 16 cents per pound. Late receipts appear to be a trifle better in quality, probably this year's manufacture may be up to the original standard. Canadian cheese, in neat boxes of thirty pounds, will meet the trade here.

## Butter.

Not a pound has been landed here.

## Oats.

We have received 11,826 bnshels; value, $87,167.90$; principally from Prince Edward Island ; sales at from $\$ 2.60$, wholesale, to $\$ 3$ per sack, retail. There have been a few small lots of Canarian oats offered here, but it appears the grain is not so plump and full as the Prince Edward Island, consequently much lower rates were accepted.

## Split Pease.

Receipts have been 1,180 bushels: valued at \$1,46\%. There is no question as to quality of this article. Sales have been made at $\$ 1.40$ per barrel. The packages, as a rule, are very neat and attractive.

## Potatoes.

Landings have been 9,670 barrels, value, $\$ 16,253$. It is well known the lower provinces supply this market, and Nova Scotia stock is preferred. Our market is generally heavily stocked during the months of November, December and January. Very often sales are made at ruinous rates; however, I may !uote the average rates at $\$ 2.50$ for a sound article. The great steamers from Great Britain generally fill the market with early potatoes. Sales have been made during the season at $\$ 4.50$ per barrel.

## Condensed Milk.

There have been no landings under this heading. There is a small lot in first hands landed in November, 1894, unsold, as the only offer for the lot was $\$ 2$ per case.

## Lumber.

Only 138,050 feet has been landed here. Sales were at 819 for shipping, and 814 for refuse or second quality. There is very little doing in that line, especially in lumber from the lower provinces; as a rule, it is small and sappy, consequently, lumber ria New York has now the trade sale of latter at 824 and 825 . There is very little improvements going on, consequently there is no demand.

> Hay.

We have received 96,690 pounds, value, 872.20 ; sales at 1 cent per pound. The demand is limited.

## Horses.

Ten, valued at $\$ 1,060$, have been landed here. Sales from $\$ 80$ to $\$ 140$, as to condition and style. Our market has been overstocked. The supply is now ample.

## Shery.

Only 20 have been landed here during the quarter. Sales here recently brought 9 cts. per Ib. living weight. Our principal dealers have standing orders in New York, as they cannot depend upon a supply from Canada.

## Poultry.

A few lots have been received here. Valued at \$291. I saw sales of ordinary stock at fancy prices. The climate is very much against them as they seldom live six montli. Geese however appear to enjoy the waters of the canals and stand the climate remarkably well.

Groceries.
The receipts have been one parcel. Vilue $\$ .50$.

> Whisky.

None.

## Carriages.

No landings under this heading.

> Saddlery, Boots, Shoes and Browms.

We have received none in these lines.
speres.
Receipt have been 10 , value $\$ 30$. Spars to meet this trade should be 45 feet in length to work out 12 inches at the butt, and 9 inches square in the clear at the top. Smaller spars are altogether unsaleable.

## Wooden Mamuturtures.

Twenty-seven packages have been landed, vilue $\$ 663.30$. I have no description of imports or of sales.

## Musical Instruments.

Four pianos have been landed, value $\$ 600$. They are much admired and com pare favourably with the favourite manufacture of (ireat Britain.

## Trade Prospects.

Bu-iwess has been so much depressed that trade has suffered in all branches more or less and while our staple (sugar) remains at present prices we cannot expect a permanent change, as there is no doubt that sugar is the back bone of this colony, however, the Canadian trade has maintained its forting faily well. The imports of flour have fallen off considerably, hut the loss is fairly made by other imports. The great draw back to Camadian trade here is that she does not or is not in a position to supply this market with the necessary fine stuffs, consequently importers are ohliged to fall back upn the New York market for their supplies, On fislı stuffs the American market is not able to compete with the lower provinces, Nova Scotia especially. The stock from Halifax is excellent, the dealers give it the preference at highest market rates. I hope I may very soon be able to give as favourable a report for all the Canadian imports. I have repliel to many letters of incuirjes, which I trust may lead to a profitable business.

I have the honour to he, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWIN MCLEOD,
Canudian Commercial Agent for British Guiana.

## ( . - DEMERARA

Report of Comerchal Agent.
(Educin McLeod.)
GEORGETOW, 2tth July, 1895.
The Honourable,
The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir, -I now have the honour to forward you my quarterly report ending 30th June, 1895. Since the date of my last, the armivals and departures of sailing vessels to and from the Dominion of Canada have been as follows:-

```
Arrivals, 11...................................411 tons.
Departures, 3 direct.
3+8 "
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The steamers "Taymouth " and "Duart Castles " make their trins with their usuat regularity, their arrivals are looked forward to with much pleasure, especially by those who have trade connection with the Dominion. I may say that they have become an institution.

> The Exports to the Dominion of Canada have been as follows:-
> Sugar, $25 \frac{3}{4}$ tons, value. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,503
> Molasses, 26,675 gallons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,326
> Rum, 19,528 gallons. ............................... .... 4,84;
> 88,672

We have not had a barrel of Canadian Hour for the quarter ; I presume better prices have been realized in other markets.

## Fish, Drieet and Pickled.

The receipts of dried fish have been 9,907 quintals ; value, 837,480 ; sales during the month of April were at 323 to $\$ 23.50$ per tierce of four quintals. Boxes of 100 pounds, table, sold at $\$ 7$ per box. Hadlock and liake, called scale fish here, is always neglected when codfish can be purchased from $\$ 18$ to $\$ 20$ per tierce. Our supply is now ample, our stock of pickled fish is exceptionally large, especially herring: the imports have been 820 barrels ; value, 82,285 ; sales have been made as low as 52.50 per barrel. The imports of salmon have been 45 barrels; value, $\$ 456$; sales have been made at $\$ 16$ for a choice article. Not a barrel of mackerel has been landed here. I value large No. 3 at $\$ 12$ per barrel, 200 pounds. There is so seldom a supply of this article that the dealers have almost lost sight of mackerel as an article of trade.

## Smoked Fish.

The hulk of which have been herrings, receipts having been 33,508 pounds ; value, 8737 . The demand for this article clepends upon the supply of cheese ; if scarce, smoked herring will find ready purchasers at 16 cents to 18 cents per box ; they deteriorate very rapidly in this climate, especially in rainy weather.
Fish, I'reserved in Tins.

We have, under this heading, 826 pounds ; value, 880 . Lobsters represent this stock. Sales, cases of four dozen one-pound tins, were made at 86.50 and 87 . Imports
from Enuland cost has and appear to meet the trade as well as the Canadian ; there is no doubt but tre Binglish import is Canadian stock. Fresh mackerel in tins would do well, worth about 85 prer case of four dozen, one pound tins.

## Hams.

The receipts hatw hew isti phunds; value, *50. Tmports have been for private nse: nume hatse been offered to the public.

## Brecon.

Lamtings umtur this headinis have been 412 pounds; value, 850 ; like the hams imported for private use.

## Butter.

The receipts lave been 732 prounds: value, 8146 . This stock has also prone to private use, mit a pound has been offered to the public. I value a good article at 30 cents per pound, in lots.

## Cheese.

There is a decided improvement in the quality of recent imports, which have reached 3,055 pounds : value, 8337.8 .5 ; when in good condition, it is preferred to American by gord juiges. Sales in tots at 17 cents, grocers retail at 32 cents per pound ; there is now none for sale; there is room in this market for a large supply.

## Oats.

The landings under this heading have been 14,968 bushels: value, sin, 5is. Nales have been made at very low rates; lots have been placed at 82.50 per sack of 160 pounds. Prinen Edwand Island shippers have this trade in their hands.

## Split Pease.

Receipts have been 1,559 bushels; valued at $\$ 1,700$; sales at $\$ 4.30$ and 84.40 per barrel. Canadian is considered superior to any other, the packages are always in groud condition, I may say a credit to the shippers.

## Potatoes.

Landings have been 3,125 harrets, value $86,1 \% 5$ : sales in May were at 84 , hut large arrivals of Teneriffe weakened the market prices declined to S..5.) and \$2.50; the loss by natural decay may be calculated at 33 per cent, in old stock it is oftes 40 par cent and 50 per cent. The bulk of our supply is from Nova Sontia. There are no potators equal to the Nova Scotia errly rose. Unfortunately, the shipments from Teneriffe and Madein reach us before the early Nova Scotias, they participate in the high prices.

## ITrey.

The receipts have heen 25,270 lbs : value 8105 , sales at 1 cent per 11 . The import from the United States have been large which have kept prices at the present point. Balces of 100 to 120 lbs . are the most suitable to the trule.

## Homses:

We have received 13 from Prince Edward Tsland. I saw them after they were landed. I thought them an inferior lot, however, they were sold at auction at from 88.5
to $\$ 100$ each, which in my opinion was all they were worth. There is now very few horses imported from the United States, the Canadian supply has cut off that trade, the business is, however, overdone, a really good animal could not he disposed of at remunerative rates.

> Sheep and P'oultry.

There have heen no landings under this heading.
IV. P. Lember.

Only 31R.17T feet has heen landed here. Sales at \$19 for merchantable and \$13 and $51+$ for refuse or seconds. Imports were from Nova Scotia.

> Boots, Shoos and Corn Brooms.

There has been no receipts under this heading.

> Woollen Goods.

One package valued \$10.20 ordered by a dry goods firm.

| Drugs and chemicals, 18 packages | 3 x 250 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Minoral water 15 do | 2660 |
| Paper 2 dos | 43 56 |
| Hatdware and cutlery, 1 package | 25) 80 |
| W:all maper, $\frac{3}{}$ packages. | 318 |
| And the carriages value. | 24100 |

## Beof and l'ork.

There have been no receipts of either, supplies have been kept up by the American market.

> Whisky.

The landings have been 20 cases, nominal value $\$ 90$. There is much difficulty in placing this article as Scotch whisky is preferred, especially by Scottish consumers.

> Trade Prospects.

There is no improvement in trade to report, business continues rull and depressed, sales of all elasses of goods are made in very small quantities. There is no improvement in prices of our staples, sugar, molasses and rum, as those wre our main resources, and while they remain at present rates, it would be unreasonable to expect a change. The season lias tumed out in favour of the planters. The crop, I am pleased to report, has far over-reached their estimates, at the beginning of the year. Canadian imports have been placed as freely as the productions of other countries, hut the supply is unstendy, which, I presume, is caused by losses which occur very often on their shipments. The prospects for Canadian business is equal to any other, the trade depends entirely upon the prosperity of the agricultural community:

> I have the honour to be, sir,
> Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) EDWIN McLEOD, Canediun Commercial Corresponding Agent.

# H. - NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK. 

Report of Commercial Agent.<br>(C. E. Sontum.)

## The Honourable <br> The Minister of Trade and Conmerce, Ottawa.

Sir, -Confirming iny last report for the quarter ending 31 st Mareh, 1895, I herewith have the honour to submit my report for the quarter ending 30th June, 1895 .

Since the appearance of Canadian and United States wool pulp on the European market, especially last year, on account of the high prices in Europe, the Scandinavian pulp manufacturers have been much concerned on accomnt of the preference given to American pulp. The demand had so far been supplied principally by the Scandinavian countries, but since the Canadian and United States pulp appeared on the market, these have been preferred, when affered at the same price, on account of heing tougher and better. It was at first supposed that the wood in Anerica was better adapted for grinding. A large manufacturing firm here who makes a specialty of woodpulp machinery, however, was not satisfied with this explanation, and sent one of their engineers over to America to investigate the matter: He has now reported that the difference does not have its origin in the wood itself, but in the way the pulp is prepared. He explains that in America the wood is ground dry, that is, there is used very little water at the grinding, so the stones get warm from the very lieavy pressure with which the wond is pressed against them. In Norway and Sweden they are using sit much water that the stones do not get wam and the pulp consequently is ground cold. It is now clamed that the warm-ground pulp at ways proves tongher than the cold ground, and some of the largest pulp manufacturers are now putting in machinery of the Americall pattern

Of special interest to Canadim match manufacturers it may he to learn that two Niwedish engineers have recently taken out a patent for a way of preparing the wood of pine, spruce and fir, so matches can be made from these woods. The matches thus made are said to be in every way equal to those made from aspen (poplar). Experiments in regard to the urefulness of this invention have just been complated under the supervision of Professor W. Cronguist and the chemist, Mr: Landin. These two anthorities have found that the new match material is not alone in every way as goxd as the wood of the aspen, but also that the matches made from spruce and fir can be manufactured and sold considembly cheaper than it made from aspen, and as the methorl that is used to get rid of the resin in the spruce and fir comes very cheap, this is natural enourh, as long as the price of aspen is about $13 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per cutric font, at the stme time as the price of spruce in tuidule and Southem Swerlen only is about 12 cents per cubie foot, and in Norrland (Northern Sweden) it is still cheaper. The material which has been used at the experiments just finished has consistect of spruce from Northern sweden, and which can he bought there in unlimiterk quantities and does not cost mone than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot. Besides this material having proved to he particularly adapted to make matches from, the offal from spruce and fir can be used to more advantage than that of the aspen; first, because it has more value ats firewood, and next, because it can he made into wood-pulp, provided spruce is used. The invention is so much more importint :as the supply of aspen material is very limited in sweden, and to import it would come rather high.

Since my last report I have received one carload of rollect oats in barrets from Tilsonburg, Ont. This is the first carload of oatmeal that has arrived here from Canadi, and I am pleased to state that the goods turned out very satisfactory, so it found ready huyers, and I could remit theee or four days after arrival. The trade is very well pleased
with the Canardian rolled oats, and claim that it is equal to the best grades imported. This no doubt for a great deal has its origin in the packing. Oatmeal should be exported in barrels, as in sacks the flakes will get broken and the appearance of the goods suffer.

I have recently received two shipments of 400 sacks ( 220 lbs .) of best patent flour from Montreal. The prejudice which the trude showed at first towards Canadian wheat Hour is more and more falling away, und for every shipment we receive the Canadian Hour is gaining in favour on account of it uniformity. The bakers particularly are very well satisfied with it on account of its raising quatities. The only thing that now is delaying the permanent introduction of Canadian wheat Hour somewhat is the high winter rates which have to be paicl as long as navigation is clused on the St. Lawrence, when the goods have to the by the way of New York or Boston.

From Perth, Ont., I have just had it shipment of woollen mitts, whieh seem to be very suitable for this climate, and I am in hopes to send in repeat orders. The lot received was sold to one of the largest importers here, terms cash in 30 days.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. E. SONTUM.

Canadian Commerriul Agent for Nornay, Sreeden and Denmaiti.

# V.-GENERAL COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. 

A.-THE JAMAICA AGRICULTUTRAL NOCIETY.

The department is in receipt of a communication from Jamaica announcing the formation under government auspices of an agricultural society (in addition to the Agricultural \& Commercial Socisty) to deal more directly with all classes and to give assictence generally to agricultural pursuits, of which His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, is president, and Mr. George A. Douet is secretary.

The secretary asks whether any manufacturers of simple agricultural implements, such as would suit our low lands, and mountains, would forwarl samples of these implements to any argent he may name (first sending him catalogue) to be on exhibition in the romms of the society, which will undertake to net for such firms in taking orders or any other way they may direct.

The secretary also remarks upon the fine specimens of potatoes shown at the exhibition and the good return from some of them experimented with and says that as they intend to make experiments in different districts of the island, in the cultivation of all kinds of verretables, etc., suitable for exportation at certain seasons of the year, if any of those houses handling these prolucts would care to send, as sanples, a few barrels of potatoes and the like for the purpose mentioned and as regarels orders they woutd (i) the same, as in the case of agricultural implements.

And further in reference to manures for coffee, crooa, kola, etc. land lre says is an article he is sure ought to sell well there. The society could forward samples of soils in the island to any good manure houses to he analysed so that they coukl find out what is required, and prepare a suitable manure and send samples to them with cost of same in quantities landed in damaica and they could experiment with such samples and in time may secure grod orders, remarking that there is not the slightest doubt that many of their coffee lands are worked out and abandoned simply because they have not at hand a cheap and suitable manure and it must be manure that does not otherwise exhaust the soil.

If : my parties, interested in the above would kindly write to the secretary on the subject it is quite within the probabilities that husiness might ensue.

## B. -TIMBER FOR TURKEY.

This department is in receipt of infomation from Mr. Van Millingen, of Constantinople, re timber, which His Majesty's (the Sultan) Government has been purchasing in large quantities from the Uni ed States. It is quite possible that a considerable trade might be opened up by Canadian lumbermen in this connection. Any communication addressed to Mr. Van Millingen would, no doulit, result in some benefit to the Cunadian lumber trade.

> C.-IRON ORE.

The attention of the iron industry of this country is called to a communication received from Mr. Thomas Graham, Canadian Commercial Agent at Glasgow, per the High Commissioner of London, Fingland, with reference to the kind of ores required by the iron trade of scotland. A well known firm of mining and consulting engineers, of Glasgow, assert " that such ores should contain not less than 50 per cent of iron and not more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of phosphorus anl sulphur. Any other ingredients, such as eartly matters-clay, lime, magnesia, which compose the rest of the mineral, are immaterial except lime, which is quite necessary in tluxing the ore in the blast furnace."

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## DATE DUE




[^0]:    35 p.c.

[^1]:    "Spruce and white pine Jumber to be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent for splits.

[^2]:    * Duty on tobscco to be paid on the weight being certified, either by a sworn weigher and gauger or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs.

[^3]:    

[^4]:    *Total for six ur miths froin 1st Sejtember, 1894,

[^5]:    * Total for seven months from 1st September, 1894.

[^6]:    STATISTICAI, TABLES-CUSTOMS

[^7]:    $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. 13 .

